

THE CHAIN STITCH SPIDER.

This attachment is not given with the machine. It is an extra.



FIG. 8. Spider.

Many attempts have been made to invent a machine that will do both lock and chain stitching, and at a cost that will put it within reach of the general public, and thousands of dollars have been spent in the endeavor. The "Standard" Company were the pioneers in combining the lock and chain stitch and today have the only successful chain stitch looper on the market. It is simple in construction, not easily put out of order, requires no screw driver or tool of any kind to place in position for work, but is introduced as easily as is the bobbin case.

Coarse threads, linen or silk can be used for embroidery purposes, with beautiful results.

To change from lock stitch to chain stitch, three things must be done: 1st, Take out the bobbin case, and put in the chain stitch spider; 2nd, Substitute the special needle plate for the regular; 3rd, Wrap thread once around needle before threading.

TO ADJUST THE CHAIN STITCH SPIDER.



FIG. 9.

Shuttle



FIG. 10.

Spider in Shuttle

11—Needle Slot. 12—Shuttle Spindle. Note position of E and H.

1st. Remove bobbin case and bobbin; open shuttle cover J, Fig. 7; turn handwheel until needle is coming up, but stop just before the eye can be seen above needle plate, with shuttle needle slot I, Fig. 9 toward you. Lift bobbin case latch D, Fig. 6, with forefinger of right hand; take spider in left hand with thumb on A, Fig. 8, and insert pin C, Fig. 8, in shuttle spindle J, Fig. 9 (projection P, Fig. 6, to pass through slot F, Fig. 8), press on lever A, Fig. 8, until projection E, Fig. 8, catches back of rim of shuttle, and prong D is back of point of shuttle.

The spider is then ready for use.

To remove the chain stitch spider, reverse the operation.

2nd. The extra needle plate with the needle hole cut open, which is furnished with the machine, must be used.

3rd. In threading the needle for chain stitching, it is necessary to pass the thread once around the needle as follows: back of needle to the right, then along the right side and in front of needle and through eye left to right. This acts as a thread check.

Chain-stitch machines should never be used with a long stitch. Set stitch indicator at No. 5. Finer thread and needle can be used than when making lock stitch, except when embroidering.

Crossing Seams. This attachment will give no trouble in passing over any ordinary seam.

To Fasten Off Seams and Take the Work Out, and to Fasten Off at End of Work. Sew off end of seam two stitches. More than this may leave the seam unlocked. Stop with the needle at its highest point, lift the presser foot, and with the right hand draw some slack thread through the eye of the needle, then lower the presser foot, and holding the slack thread firmly, pull it upward from the work till it breaks in the goods. Lift the presser foot. Pull the work from you, and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop. Pull the end of the thread which will tighten the knot and fasten off the seam. If you cannot pull any slack thread from the spool it is because the tension is not released.

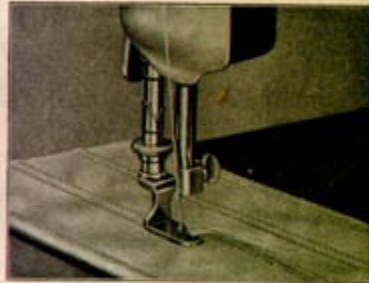
To Fasten Off in the Work. Stop the needle in the work, place the fingers on the work close to the presser foot to prevent work from moving, raise presser foot, and take one more stitch in the last hole made. Then break off the thread, take out the work, and fasten off as directed in preceding paragraph.

To Fasten Seams to be Trimmed or Cut. Seams that you wish to trim from the finishing end should be fastened by sewing back in the same row of stitching, a little beyond the point of trimming. If it is necessary to trim the finishing end of a seam that has not been fastened as above, immediately after cutting, lock the seam by inserting a pin through the loop on the under side of the goods, pulling the end of the thread through and drawing it backward upon the seam.

To Take Out Seam. It is one of the decided advantages of this attachment that the work can be taken to pieces, if required, without injuring the material, by simply unhooking the seam at any point and drawing out the thread.

N. B. To turn a corner, let the needle down so that the point will enter the goods, but not far enough for the eye of the needle to enter; then turn the goods, using the point of the needle as a pivot, and proceed to sew; or turn the goods when the take-up is at its highest point and use the thread as a pivot. If you turn the goods without doing as above instructed a skipped stitch will result.

The seam can only be taken out in one direction, viz., towards the point of starting. It is, therefore, a good plan to begin all seams from the end most exposed.



HEMMING AND FELLING

NARROW HEMMING.

Raise the presser bar and needle; remove the presser foot and put in its place the hemmer foot; fasten it firmly. Clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn the edge of the cloth upward into the scroll of the hemmer and over to the left far enough to turn the hem. Then draw the cloth through the hemmer from you until the hem comes under the needle. Let the hemmer foot down and proceed to sew. Guide the work as shown in the above figure, keeping the scroll of the hemmer just full.

FELLING.

The hemmer is also the feller. Stitch two pieces together, their edges to the right and the under edge projecting about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the upper; then open the work out flat edges up; draw the edges at the beginning of the seam into the hemmer, and proceed to sew, as is cut, page 12.

French seams suitable for curve or body seams can also be made with the feller by inserting two pieces with edges even.

WIDE HEMMING.

Any width hem can be made with the hemmer and feller upon thin fabrics by simply folding the goods the desired width of hem, and then passing the edge through as in narrow hemming.



HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE AT ONE OPERATION

The hemmer and feller which accompanies this machine is made with a slot for the needle to pass through instead of a round hole. This slot is to enable the operator to make a hem and sew on lace at the same time. Start a narrow hem and pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem; then proceed as in ordinary hemming. Keep the lace well in the slot so that the needle will catch it every time.

**WIDE HEMMING.**

The wide hemmers belong with the regular set of attachments, and are used for wide hemming and on heavy goods. Attach in place of presser foot as in cut above. Fold the goods (by hand) the width of hem required, turning one fold only, adding about one-eighth of an inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer; introduce the edge of the cloth the same as for a narrow hem, and proceed in the same way, holding the goods in the right hand.

IMPORTANT.

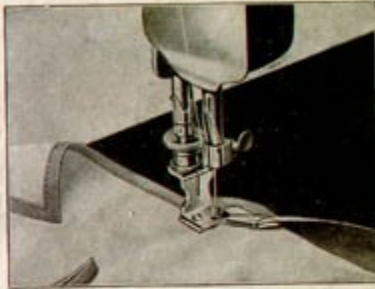
Always insist, when buying needles for "Standard" Rotary that you get needles with **IMPERIAL** stamped on the shank. If you use any other needles for "Standard" Rotary you are sure to get into trouble. Some merchants may tell you they have other needles that will do just as well—but they won't. **ALWAYS INSIST** on getting needles for Standard Rotary with the "IMPERIAL" stamped on shank.

**QUILTING.**

Fasten the quilter to the presser bar just above the foot, putting it on from the rear, being careful not to push the presser foot out of position. The curved part or quilter arm will serve as a guide and should be as far from the needle as the desired distance between seams. The distance between needle and quilter arm can be regulated by loosening the presser foot nut and moving the arm to the right or left.

REMEMBER.

If you have any trouble with your "Standard" Rotary; remember that when your machine left the factory it was in perfect sewing order and if you have any trouble now, it can only mean something has happened to it after shipment from factory. Read this Instruction Book carefully and if you cannot remedy the trouble then write to factory before you try to adjust it yourself, unless you thoroughly understand the mechanical construction. Do not let people tamper with your machine unless you know they are absolutely reliable.

**BINDING.**

Raise the presser bar and the needle. Attach the binder in place of the presser foot.

Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder and draw it under the needle. Lower the presser bar and sew as usual.

For bias binding, goods of any description can be used. For the binder ordinarily used, the binding should be cut seven-eighths of an inch wide, in order to turn under at the edges.

TO BIND WITH COMMON DRESS BRAID.

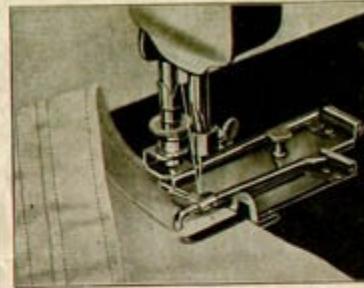
Proceed the same as when using bias binding, as explained above. The only difference is, the dress braid being narrower the edges will not be turned under, as is the case with bias binding.

TO MAKE FRENCH FOLDS.

Attach the binder as usual. Pass the binding through the binder and sew as usual, stitching the edges together. This can be sewed on at the same time if desired.

TO BIND SCALLOPS.

In binding scallops, after binding around the scallops, stop the machine with the needle in the goods, fold the elbow or angle of the following scallop so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line, and continue binding. Hold the goods being bound a little firmer than the binding, which will prevent its being drawn.

**TUCKING.**

Attach the tucker firmly to the presser bar in place of the foot; see that the lever which works the creasing arm is under the needle clamp screw. To adjust the tucker loosen the thumb screw. The width of the tuck is regulated by the distance of the edge-guide to the right of the line of the needle or seam; the tuck will be exactly as wide as this distance. The space between tucks is determined by the distance of the creasing blade to the left of the line of the needle or seam. The figures on the scales on the tucker are for convenience in adjusting the width of tuck and distance between tucks. If the pointers on the two scales are at the same figure, then the creasing blade is twice the distance to the left of the needle that the edge-guide is to the right, and the tucks will meet; that is, the crease of one tuck will lie exactly over the seam of the last tuck. When adjusted as wanted, tighten thumb screw.

TO OPERATE TUCKER.

Make the first crease in the usual manner by hand. Insert the cloth between the creasing arm and blade and the blade spring; the part that is to be tucked on the top. Draw it to the right until the crease of the cloth comes against the edge-guide. Then sew as in plain work. Fold at the crease in making subsequent tucks. Take care that the tuck last made is inside the gauge that is directly beneath the creaser blade.

In making the last tuck, throw the lever above the needle clamp so that the creasing arm will not operate.

THE RUFFLER.

This ruffler makes not only the ordinary ruffle, varying from the faintest suggestion of a gather, to a plait one-fourth of an inch deep, with one stitch to each ruffle, but it makes plaits from one-fourth to three-fourths inch wide, each plait sewed to the band or foundation by five distinct stitches. During four stitches the gathering blade remains stationary while the machine continues to feed and the needle to sew. At the fifth stitch the gathering blade moves and another plait is made, the edge being caught by the stitch.



FIG. 11

TO ATTACH THE RUFFLER.

See that the screw D lies with the pointed end to the right, as shown in Fig. 11. Raise the needle and presser bars. Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler at the slot A, Fig. 11, pushing the slot onto the presser bar from the front as far as it will go. Adjust so that the prongs of the fork B, Fig. 11, will be on either side of the needle clamp screw, as in cut on page 19.

You will observe that the disc F is notched on the outside, and that two of these notches are deeper than the others. When the ruffler is attached to the machine, one of the deep notches should be at the top, and the pawl of the lever B, that is, the small end nearest you, should be in the deep notch and held there by the screw head D.

These rufflers are sent from the factory adjusted in that way.



ORDINARY RUFFLING.

Insert the goods to be ruffled between the blades H, Fig. 11, pushing the cloth from you, with the aid of the small screw driver or stiletto, until it lies smooth under the needle.

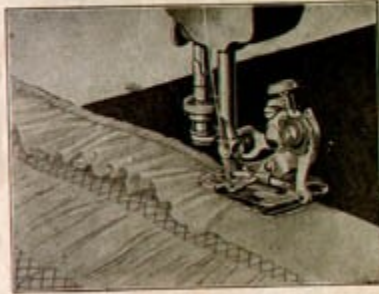
To make a ruffle very full either shorten the stitch of your machine or instead of this turn the thumb screw C, Fig. 11, to the right. To make a scant ruffle turn thumb screw to the left, or instead, lengthen the stitch of your machine.

For full or scant ruffling it is advisable to shorten or lengthen stitch of machine, rather than to adjust with thumb screw, other than to make the crimper move far enough to pick up the cloth.

TO MAKE FIVE-STITCH PLAITS.

All that is required is to turn the screw D, Fig. 11, half way around, so that the sharp end will be to the left in the position shown by the faint line that projects from the attachment at the letter D. It will be seen that the ruffling blade moves only at every fifth stitch. The distance between folds will be regulated by the length of the stitch.

It is not practical to make five-stitch plaits less than one-fourth of an inch apart.

**RUFFLING AND SEWING ON.**

Place the piece to be gathered between the two blades of the ruffler, as in ordinary ruffling and the goods on which the ruffle is to be stitched under the ruffler on the bed of the machine. Proceed as in plain ruffling.

RUFFLING, SEWING ON AND PUTTING ON FACING AT ONE STITCHING.

Place goods and material to be ruffled exactly as in "ruffling and sewing on." Place facing over the biased blades and under the foot, and proceed as usual, being careful to keep goods and facing straight and smooth.

SEWING ON RUFFLE WITH NARROW HEADING.

Fold over edge to be gathered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Place material to be ruffled between biased blades, under second guide and over first guide. Place garment underneath the ruffler, allowing it to come out to the left of the needle the width of the ruffle; this will make bottom of ruffle and bottom of garment perfectly even. Be sure and keep garment straight.

PUFFING.

Cut the goods the width of puff required and ruffle each edge alternately. Bands may be sewed on by following instructions for ruffling and sewing on. Puffing is shown in cut on page 20, in center of goods.

**SHIRRING.**

Attach the shirring blade, which find in the box of attachments, in the same manner as the underbraider is attached.

Before attaching the ruffler to the presser bar, grasp the attachment firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and push down with the right hand on the part at the bottom of the attachment that projects to the right. It will be found that this part swings downward on a pivot, and that the separating blade is attached to it. Continue to push downward and backward until the part is swung into position, at the back of the ruffler, where it will be entirely out of the way of the work. Attach the ruffler as described. Place the goods between the ruffling and shirring blades, and proceed the same as in ordinary ruffling.



Shirring Blade

**UNDERRAIDING.**

Under-raider.

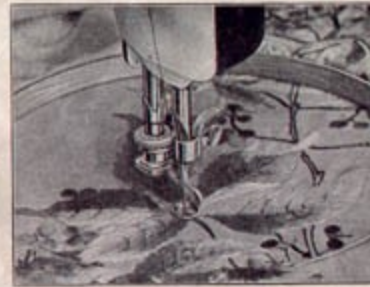
This attachment is placed in position as follows: In the needle plate at the right of the presser foot you will see two openings. Place the point A in the opening farthest from you, and the pin C in the opening nearest you. Push the attachment into these openings as far as it will go, which will fasten it. Before pushing it into place be careful to put the braid into the channel of the attachment with enough projecting from the end to insure its coming under the needle and presser foot. Place the goods wrong side up with the pattern traced on the upper side, and proceed as in ordinary sewing, following the pattern.

EMBROIDERING.

This attachment is the simplest, most compact and solidly built of anything of the kind that was ever put upon the market. Arrasene, Tinsel, Chenille and all other threads used in embroidery can be used with this attachment.

TO OPERATE.

Attach the embroiderer to the presser bar at the slot B, in place of the foot, taking care that the prongs of the fork A are on either side of the needle clamp screw. Loosen the thumb nut that fastens the face plate to the machine until there is space enough between the nut and plate to admit the loop on the end of the wire spool holder, which fasten to the face plate by tightening the nut. Place the spool containing the embroidery thread on the spool holder and draw the thread through the guide C. Thread the needle in the usual way with ordinary sewing silk, of the same shade of embroidery thread. Cotton may be used in the bobbin. Proceed to sew as in ordinary work following the pattern on the cloth.

Embroiderer.
Extra Attachment.
Not furnished
with machine.**ETCHING.**

Etching is the name given to machine embroidery in imitation of the Kensington hand stitch. The most beautiful effects can be produced by any person having an artistic eye, with very little practice. The most delicately shaded pictures in oil and water colors can be imitated in silk by this process.

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