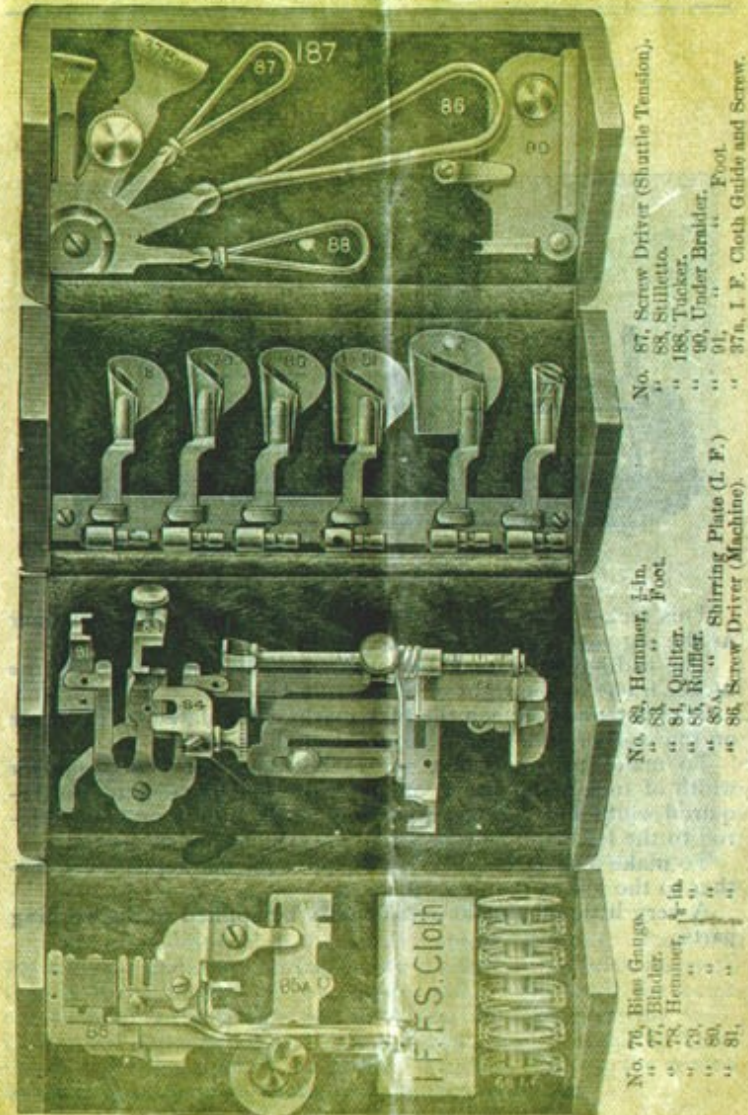




*THE Singer Manufacturing Company Use and
Recommend Exclusively the Willimantic
6 Cord Spool Cotton.*

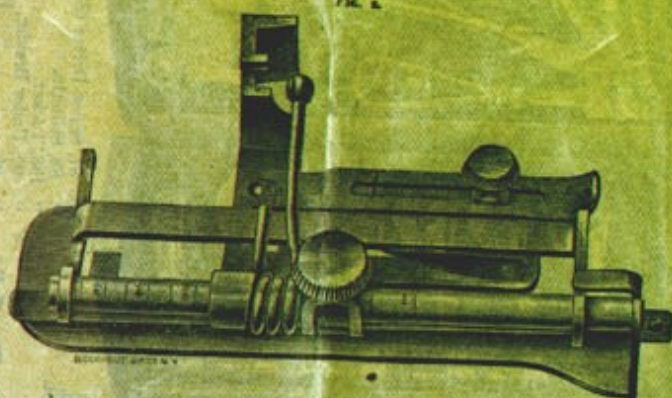
(Order No. 8351.)



The Attachment Case.

Fig. 1 shows our set of attachments securely fastened, each in its appointed place, in the case provided for them. When not in use they should be carefully placed in the position shown.

INSTRUCTIONS



The Tucker.

This tucker is fastened to the presser-bar in the same manner as the regular presser-foot.

The width of the tuck is determined by the gauge on the tucker frame at the right of the needle hole.

The distance between the tuck marks is regulated by the scale on the marker slide-rod at the front of the tucker.

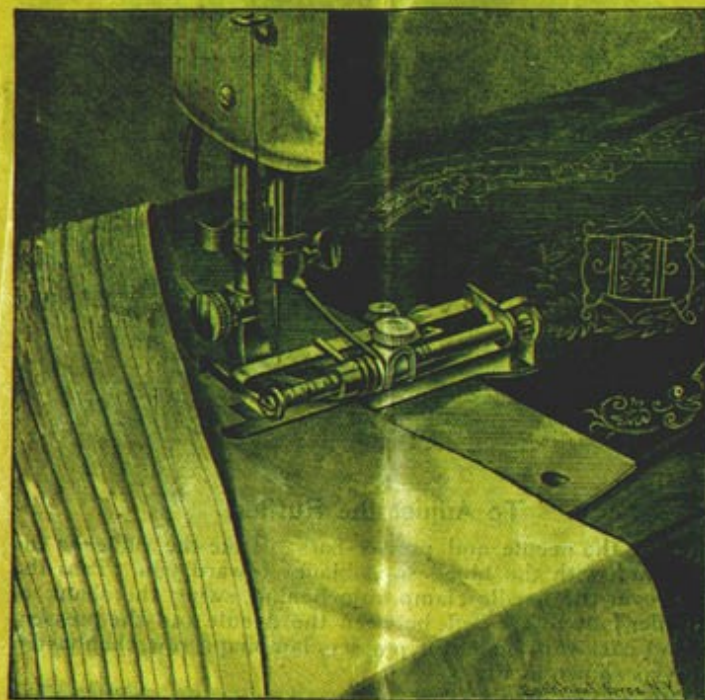
To make tucks without spaces between, set the gauge for width of tuck to the mark on its scale which indicates the required width and the corresponding mark on the marker slide-rod to the left hand end of the sleeve which carries the rod.

To make a space between tucks, move the marker as much farther to the left as the desired space.

A very little oil should occasionally be applied to the working parts.

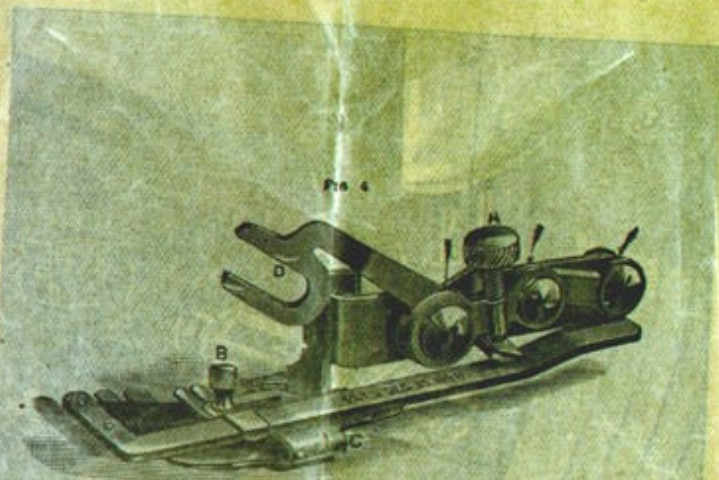
INSTRUCTIONS

FIG. 3



To Operate the Tucker.

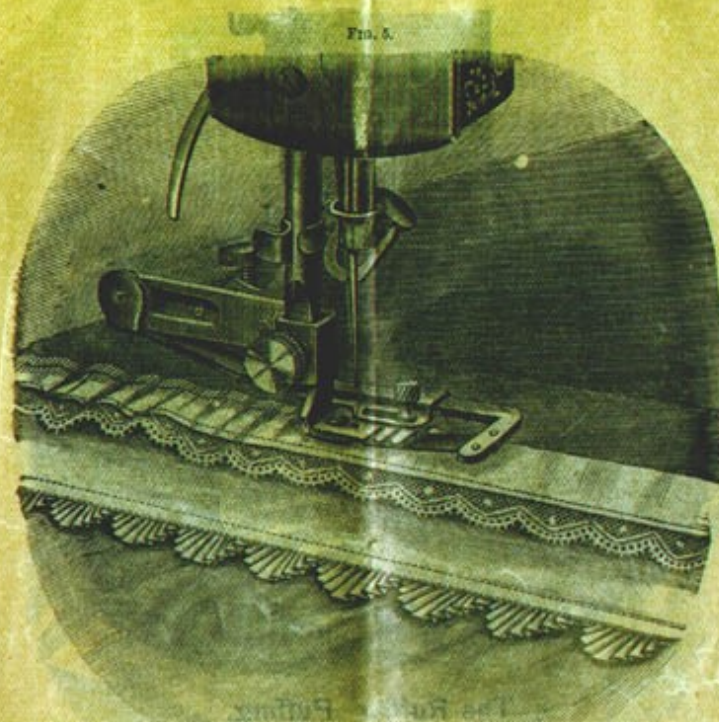
Make the first fold in the usual manner, by hand. Pass the folded edge under the spring on the marking-plate with the part that is to be tucked on top, draw to the right until the edge comes against the gauge, and from you until it covers the feed. Lower the presser-foot and sew as usual, being careful to keep the folded edge against the guide. Fold carefully at the crease in making subsequent tucks, and proceed as before.



To Adjust the Ruffler.

Raise the needle and presser-bars. Take the ruffler in the right hand, with the blue steel blades toward you. Pass the fork D over the needle-clamp from behind, swing the shank of the ruffler foot to the left, between the needle and the presser-bar, and backward under the presser clamping screw, then fasten firmly, as shown in Fig. 5.

Oil very lightly at points indicated by arrows, and between plate C and slide.



To Ruffle.

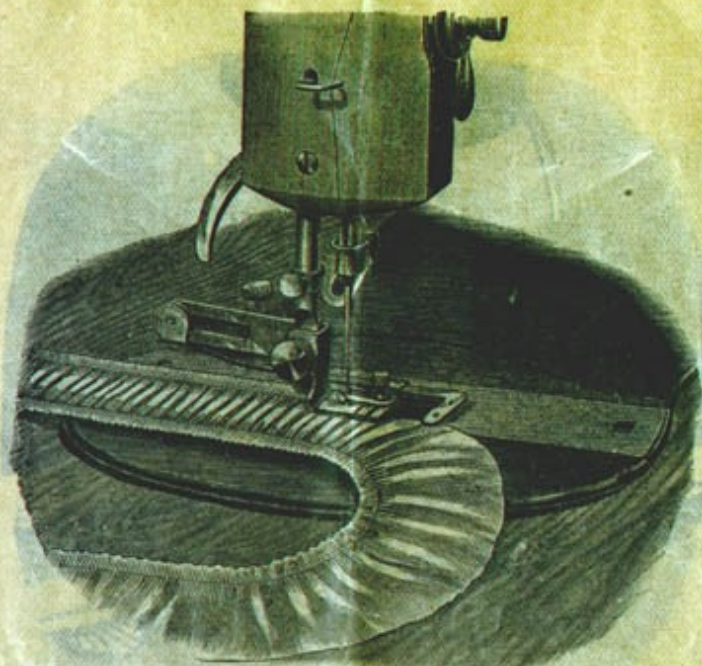
Raise the needle and presser-bars. Place the goods to be ruffled between the blue steel blades, push forward with the aid of the stiletto until under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed.

The ruffle may be made more full by turning the adjusting screw A to the right, by shortening the stitch, or by both. It may be made less full by reversing the above.

To Ruffle and Sew On.

Place the band below both blades and through the guide slot in the separator-arm.

FIG. 6.



The Ruffler—Puffing.

Cut the goods as wide as the puff is wanted, allowing for seams, and ruffle each edge alternately as shown above, and as instructed on page 7.

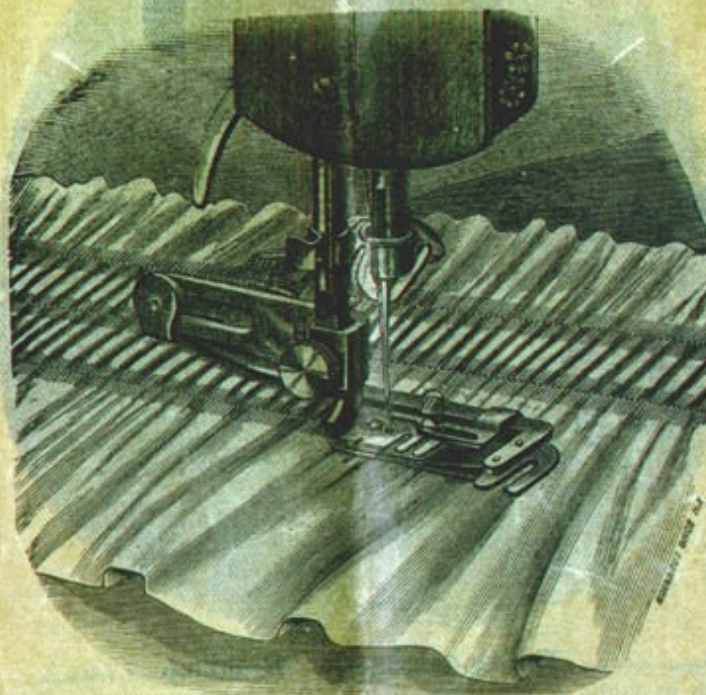
The puff may be made and stitched to a band at one operation by following instructions on page 7, "To Ruffle and Sew On."

CAUTION.—The separator plate should always be pushed back as far as it will go and fastened by means of the screw, as shown in Fig. 5, except only when adjusted for shirring, as instructed on page 9.

The ruffler should never, under any circumstances, be operated without cloth between the blued steel blades.

NOTE.—It is important in ruffling that there should be a heavy pressure upon the presser-bar. This may be regulated by the thumb-screw through which the presser-bar passes, at the top of the head of the machine. Much also depends upon the tension, which should be carefully adjusted, as instructed in regular machine instruction book.

FIG. 7.



The Ruffler—Shirring.

Attach the shirring plate to the bed of the machine, placing the downwardly-bent part in the rear of the feed and in its slot. Press it down upon the throat-plate in rear of the needle, and push from you as far as it will go; then fasten in that position by means of the thumb-screw. Attach the ruffler to the machine as instructed on page 6, over the shirring plate, loosen screw B, Fig. 4, grasp the separator-plate at C, and pull toward you as far as it will go, then fasten again. Place the cloth between the ruffler and shirring plate, and operate as directed on page 7.

FIG. 8.



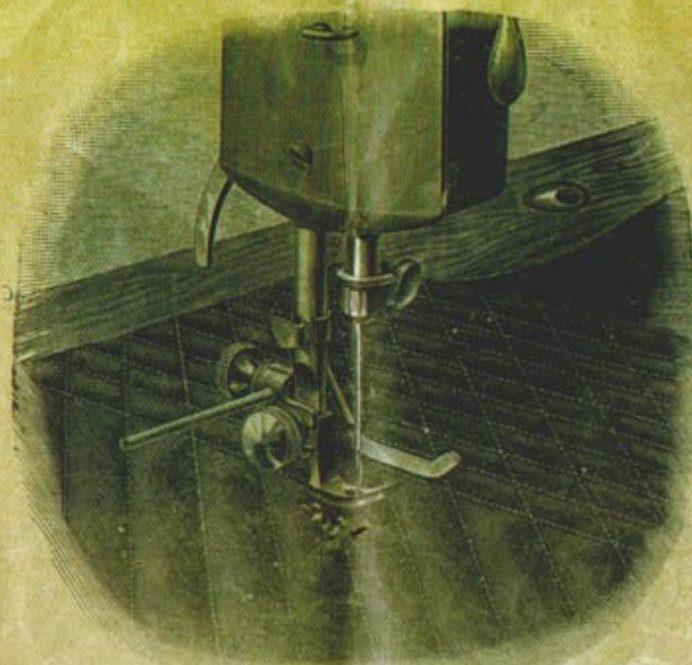
The Under Braider—Braiding.

Substitute the under braider-foot for the regular presser-foot. Attach the under braider to the bed of the machine, placing the downward-pointing part in the rear of the foot and in its slot. Press it down upon the throat-plate in rear of the needle, and push from your left as far as it will go. Then fasten in that position by means of the thumb-screw and thread with braided thread as shown in fig. 9. Adjust to the right or left until the stitches appear in the center of the braid. The pattern or design to be braided must be stamped or traced on the wrong side of the goods.



Under Braider Attached and Threaded.

FIG. 10.



The Quilter.

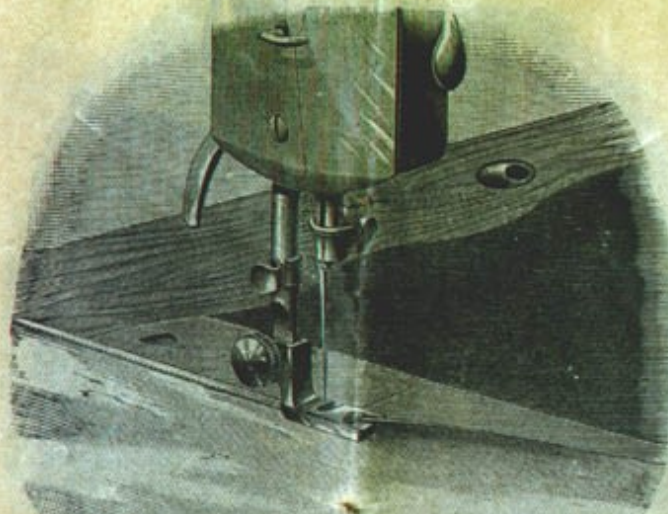
Lower the presser-bar, with the foot resting upon the work, loosen the presser clamping screw sufficiently to admit of the quilter being placed between it and the presser-foot, and fasten firmly in the position shown above.

To Quilt.

Loosen the thumb-nut at the back and move the guide as far from the needle as the distance required between the rows of stitching, raising it high enough from the bed to allow the goods to pass freely under it, then fasten with the thumb-nut.

In starting to quilt, use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide, or else crease the cloth on the right and let the quilter guide follow the crease. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance by keeping the row last made steadily under the guide.

FIG. 11.

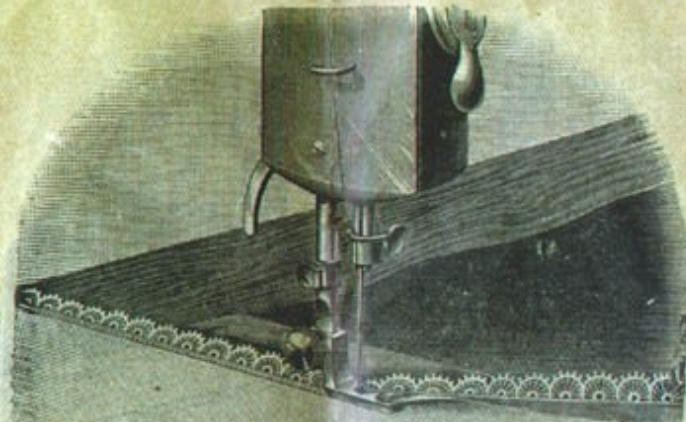


The Foot Hemmer--Hemming.

Raise the needle to the highest point. Substitute the foot-hemmer for the presser-foot.

Clip off the right-hand corner of the cloth, so that it will take the roll more naturally, turn up the edge about a quarter of an inch, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along with the stiletto until under the needle. Then let down the presser-bar, and, after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. Hold the edge of the goods between the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the mouth of the hemmer just full. Should the edge of the goods begin to run out of the hemmer move the hand to the right. Should too much cloth run in, carry to the left.

FIG. 12.



Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation.

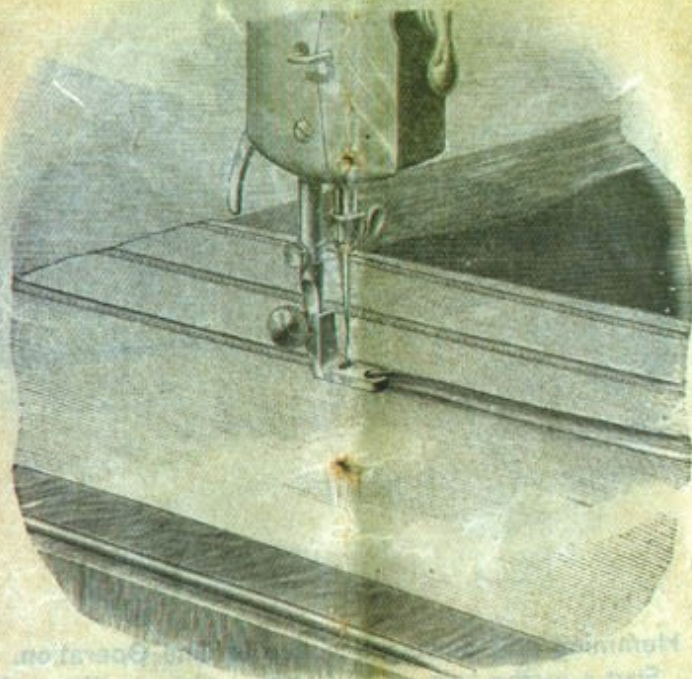
Start a narrow hem, as previously explained. When the hem is well started, raise the presser-bar and the needle. Pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it back under the needle, also under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle will go down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser-bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

Hem-Stitching.

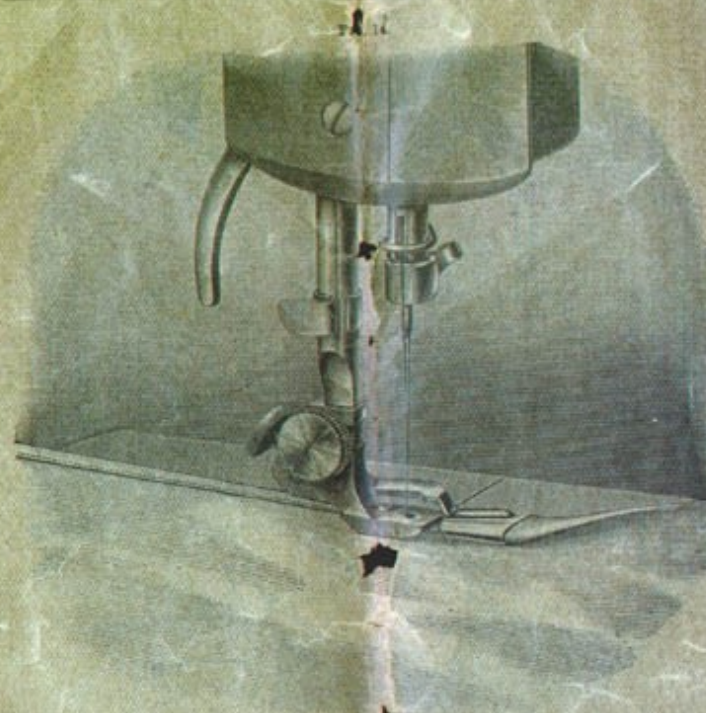
Insert blotting paper between two pieces of goods, sew a straight seam, using the ordinary presser-foot, remove paper by bending and tearing it carefully. A row of stitching on each side of the hem-stitch makes a pretty finish. The size of the hem-stitch depends on the thickness of paper inserted.

FIG. 17



The Foot-Hemmer—Felling.

To make a felled seam, first stitch the two pieces of cloth together, allowing the edge of the under piece to project beyond the upper one about one-fourth of an inch, or just sufficient to fill the hemmer when felling down. The upper piece should be stitched near its edge, only sufficient cloth being left outside the seam to make it secure. Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up straight, and, taking the work near the beginning of the first seam in the left hand, and the ends of the thread in the right hand, draw the edges into the hemmer without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch and sew the second seam.



The Wide Hemmer—Hemming.

Substitute the hemmer-foot for the ordinary presser-foot and attach the wide-hemmer to it, as shown above. Press the hemmer down upon the bed of the machine, enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer and draw back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the hemmer full.

Should the seam not be in the position desired loosen the hemmer and adjust by means of the adjusting-screw, fitted into the rear end of its shank for this purpose.

Hemmers Nos. 73, 79, 80, 81 and 82, are all attached, adjusted and used as above.

Copyright Singer Corporation