

Form K4736  
(654)

This Book should be carefully  
preserved for reference

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
**SINGER\***  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
**No. 201K**  
(EXCEPT 201K2)  
**ROTATING HOOK, REVERSE FEED,**  
**FOR FAMILY USE**

When requiring  
Needles, Oil,  
Parts or Repairs  
for your Machine



Look for the  
Red "S."  
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Shops in every City

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

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## WARNING

It is essential that your machine should be kept well oiled, in accordance with the instructions given on pages 15 to 17 of this book.

Singer Oil, which is specially prepared for sewing machines, is supplied in tins which have the well-known Singer Red "S" printed thereon.

Singer Needles are stamped with the Company's Trade Mark SIMANCO\* and are sold in green packets which also bear the Singer Red Letter "S."

Needles in Containers marked  
"For Singer Machines"  
are not Singer made needles.

Should your machine require overhauling or repair, apply only to a Singer Shop or Singer Salesman, otherwise you will risk its being irretrievably damaged.

*Every description of sewing machine repaired.*

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## INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

# SINGER\*

## SEWING MACHINES

### No. 201K

(except 201K2)

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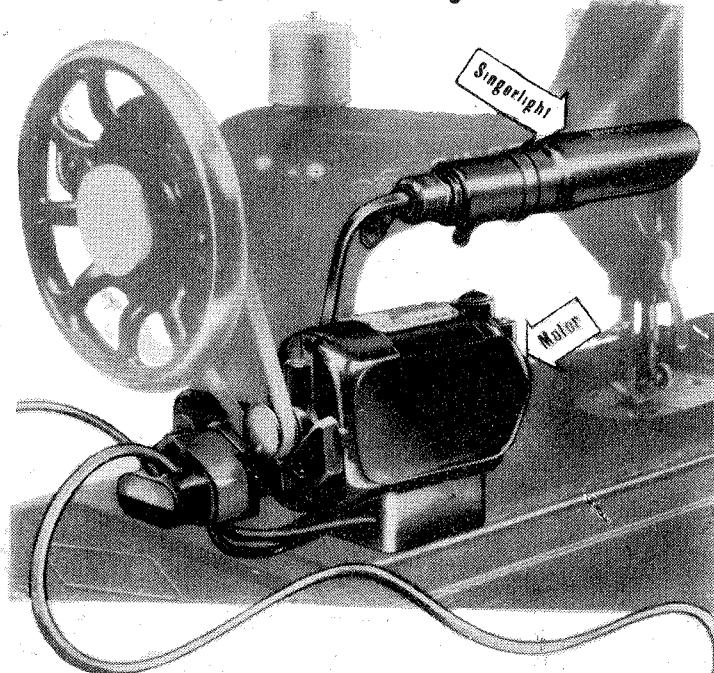
To all whom it may concern:

The improper placing or renewal of the trade-mark "SINGER" or any other of the trade-marks of The Singer Manufacturing Company (all of which are duly Registered Trade-marks) on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a SINGER factory or an authorised SINGER agency is forbidden.

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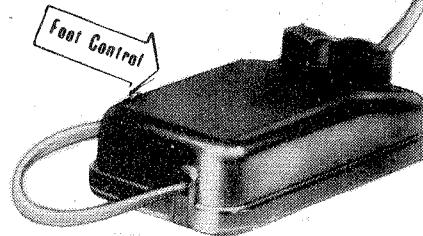
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where it is most needed . . . on the sewing. See,  
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motor and  
Singerlight



**SINGER SERVICE**

Now that you have purchased your new Singer Sewing Machine we do not want you to feel that your relations with us have come to an end.

The following instructions are worded so that they may be easily understood by everyone, and we would suggest that you study them carefully in order that you may obtain the fullest use and pleasure from your sewing machine. If, however, you require further assistance we would ask you to call at the local Singer Shop where advice will always be willingly given in the use of any Singer Machine and its Attachments.

We hope, too, that you will make the Singer Shop your headquarters for sewing supplies and service. Only there, or through Singer authorised representatives, can you secure genuine Singer oil, cotton, needles, etc.—all of which are so important in obtaining the best results from your sewing machine.

## Balance Wheel Stop Motion

This device allows the balance wheel to run free, so that bobbins may be wound and the correct method of treadling 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. 1.

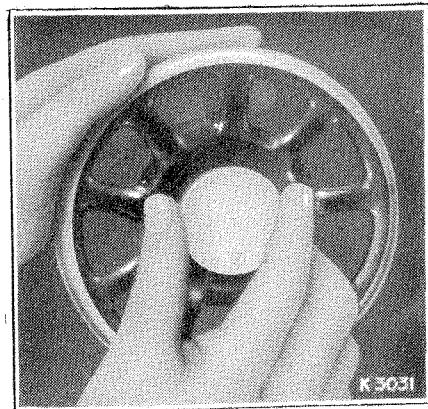


Fig. 1.

### To Operate the Treadle Machine

Loosen the balance wheel, place both feet upon the treadle and turn the balance 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 without the balance wheel turning in the wrong direction.

When familiar with the working movement, tighten the balance wheel, by turning the stop motion screw over from you, and place a piece of material under the presser foot (12, Fig. 9). Lower the latter by means of the lifter (15, Fig. 9) and again work the machine, without its being threaded, until you are accustomed to guiding the material.

## To Operate the Hand Machine

Tighten the balance wheel (see Fig. 1) and place a piece of material under the presser foot (12, Fig. 9). Then lower the latter by means of the lifter (15, Fig. 9). 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.

## To Ensure Perfect Action of the Machine

The balance wheel must always turn over towards you.

Do not work the machine with the presser foot lowered or with the needle threaded, except when sewing.

The slide over the bobbin case must be kept closed.

## To Remove the Bobbin

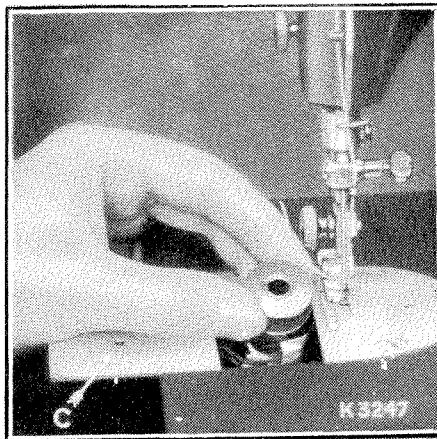


Fig. 2.

Draw to the left the slide (C) in the bed of the machine and remove the bobbin with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, as shown in fig. 2.

**To Wind the Bobbin**

(See Fig. 3)

Loosen the balance wheel (see Fig. 1) and place a reel of thread on the pin (1). Place an empty bobbin on the spindle (3) and turn the former until the hole 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 the hole 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 balance 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 balance wheel for sewing.

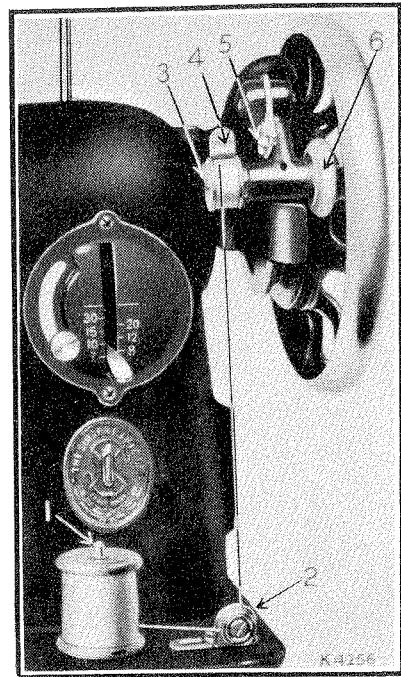


Fig. 3.

If the pressure of the pulley (6) against the ledge of the balance 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. 3a)

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 balance wheel.

Bobbins can also be wound while the machine is sewing.



Fig. 3a.

#### To Replace the Bobbin and Thread the Bobbin Case

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thread drawing from right to left, as shown in Fig. 4.

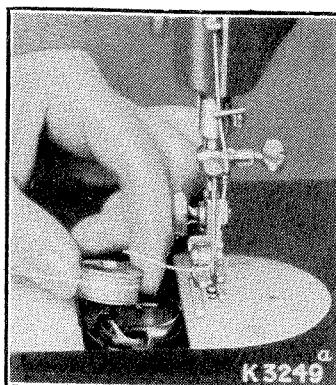


Fig. 4.  
Replacing the Bobbin.

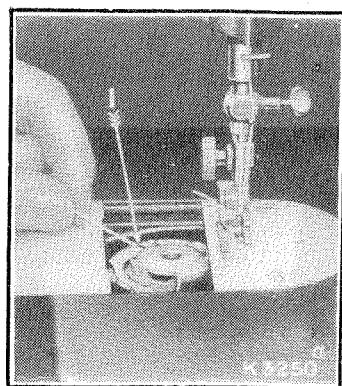


Fig. 5.  
Threading the Bobbin Case.

Place the bobbin in the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot (1), as shown in Fig. 5.

Draw the thread towards you between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it passes the notch (2) in the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 6.

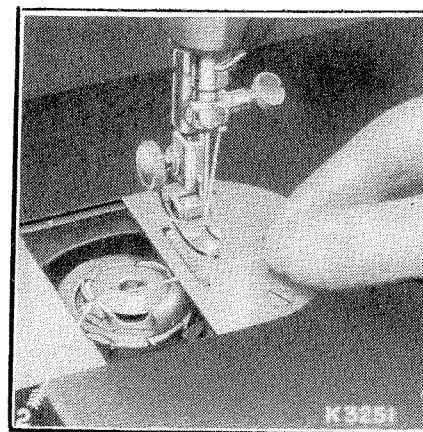


Fig. 6. Bobbin Case threaded.

Then close the slide, as shown in Fig. 7.

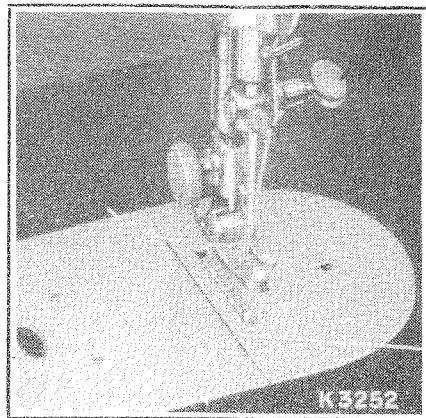


Fig. 7. Under Threading completed.

#### To Set the Needle (See Fig. 8)

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and loosen the thumb screw (A). Hold the needle with the left hand and, with its flat side to the left, insert it into the needle clamp(B) to the left of the thread guide, as far as it will go. Then retighten the thumb screw.

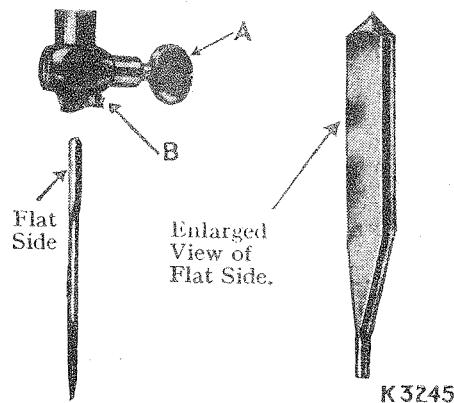


Fig. 8.  
Positioning  
Needle in  
Needle Clamp.

### Upper Threading (See Fig. 9)

Turn the balance wheel until the lever (5) is at its highest. Place a reel of thread on the spool-pin on top of the machine and pass the thread through the guide (1), down, under and from right to left between the tension discs (2). Hold the reel to prevent it from turning, and with the other hand draw the thread up against the spring (3) and to the right until it enters the fork (4). Then pass the thread up and from right to left through the hole in the lever (5), down into the guide (6), into the guide (7), into the guide (8), and **from right to left** through the eye of the needle, leaving an end three or four inches long.

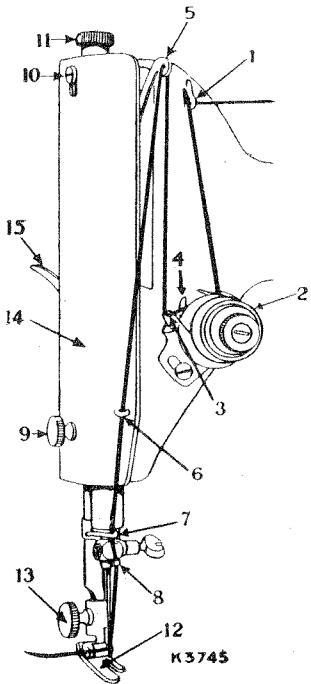


Fig. 9.

**To obtain best results it is absolutely necessary that the needle used be of the size stated for the number of cotton, linen or silk, as shown on inside of back cover. If rough or uneven thread is used, or if it passes with difficulty through the eye of the needle, the machine will not function satisfactorily.**

**The Singer Needle Threader saves time, trouble and patience, and is invaluable to those having defective sight.**

### To Prepare for Sewing

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle.

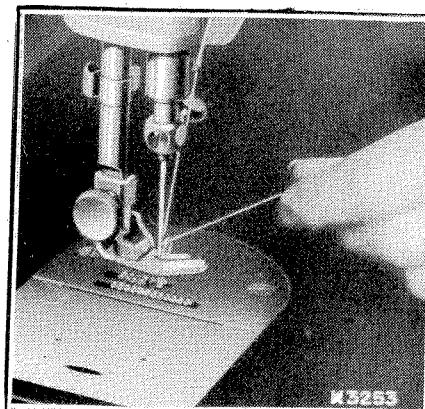


Fig. 10.  
back of the presser foot.

Turn the balance wheel over towards you for the needle to move down and up again to its highest. Pull the thread you are holding, and the under thread will be brought up with it through the hole in the throat plate, as shown in Fig. 10. Place both ends of thread under and to the

### To Commence Sewing

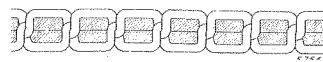
Place the material to be sewn beneath the presser foot, lower the latter and commence to sew by turning the balance wheel over towards you.

*NOTE.—Do not try to help the feeding of the work by pulling the material, as this may deflect the needle and cause it to break. The machine feeds without any assistance.*

### To Remove the Work

Raise the take-up lever (5, Fig. 9) to its highest and lift the presser foot (12 Fig. 9). Move the material back and to the left and sever the threads by passing them over the thread cutter above the presser foot. Leave the ends of the threads a few inches long under and to the back of the presser foot.

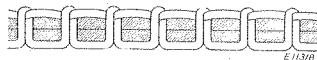
### To Regulate the Tensions (See Fig. 11)



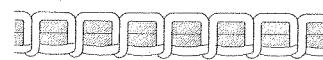
Correct Stitch.

For ordinary stitching, the tension on the upper and under threads should be equal, so as to lock both threads in the centre of the work, as above.

If either tension is stronger than the other, imperfect stitching will result, thus:—



Needle thread tension  
too strong.



Needle thread tension  
too weak.

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

*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.

Lower the presser foot and then turn the thumb nut (A) for more or less tension.

The tension index flange (B) is marked with numbers 0 to 9 indicating the different degrees of tension that can be produced. By noting the particular number opposite the indicator line when set for a satisfactory tension on work being stitched

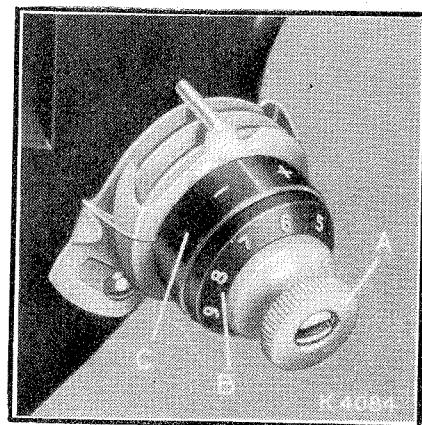


Fig. 11.

this number can be readily reverted to when changing from one class of material to another. The higher numbers denote increased tension, and the lower numbers less tension. The tension indicator (C) is marked with the signs + and — which indicate the direction to turn the thumb nut (A) for more or less tension.

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 larger screw in the tension spring on the outside of the bobbin case (see Fig. 17) for more tension, or loosen the screw slightly for less.

*Always use thread with corresponding size of needle as per Table on page 3 of cover.*

#### To Regulate the Length of Stitch and the Direction of Feed

(See Fig. 12)

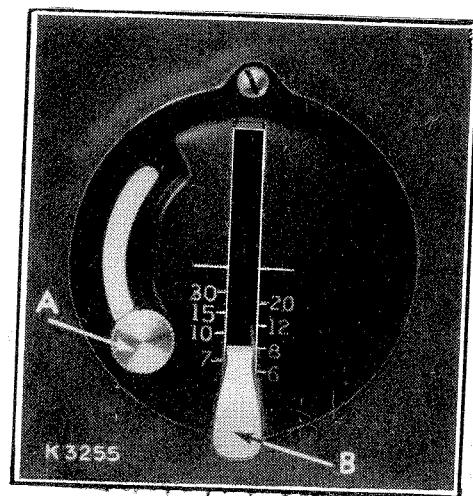


Fig. 12.

Loosen screw (A) and lower it to the bottom of the slot, then move lever (B) until its top edge is

level with the figure denoting the number of stitches desired per inch. Raise screw (A), as far as possible, and tighten it. Thus set, the machine will make the indicated number of stitches in a forward direction. If it is desired to reverse the direction of the stitching, raise lever (B) as far as possible, and the machine will make the same number of stitches in a backward direction.

### Basting

Loosen the tension on the needle thread and set the stitch regulator to make the longest stitch—No. 6. The stitches may then be easily pulled from the material.

Machine basting is firmer, more even, and much more quickly done than by hand.

### To Change the Pressure on Material

For ordinary family sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. If sewing fine silk or flimsy material, lighten the pressure by giving the thumb screw (11, Fig. 9) two or three turns upward. To increase the pressure, give the thumb screw a few turns downward.

### To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine when the needle is rising, but still in the material. Raise the presser foot and turn the work, using the needle as a pivot. Then lower the presser foot.

### To Sew Flannel or Bias Seams

Use a short stitch and as light a tension as possible on the needle thread, so that the stitching will be loose enough to allow the material to stretch.

### To Oil the Machine and Stand

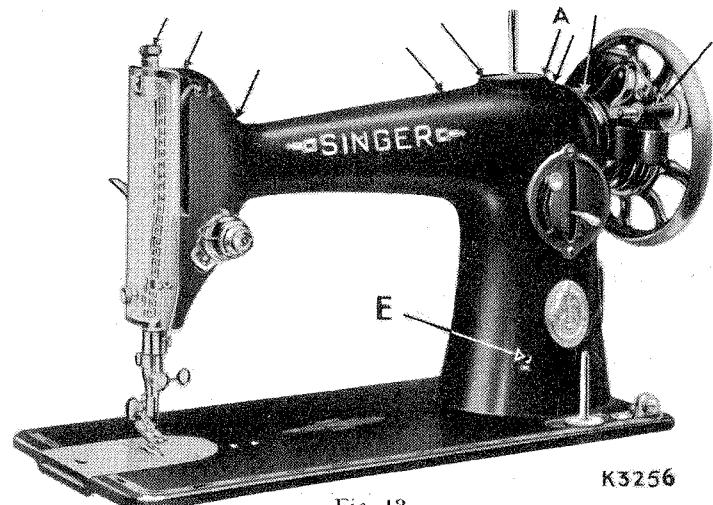
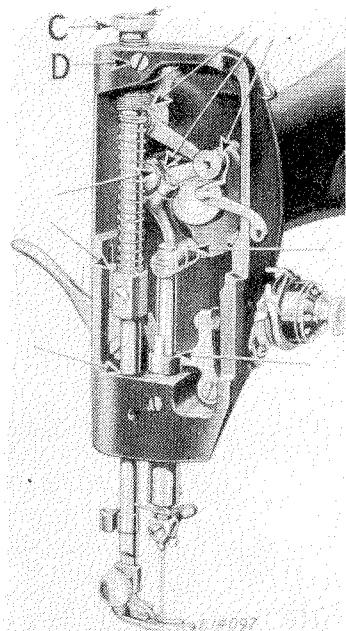


Fig. 13.

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. 13 to 16a is sufficient. When oiling, insert the oil can spout well into the oil holes.

**It is most important that oil should be applied at point "A" Fig. 13 when the needle bar is at its highest.**



To oil the needle bar mechanism, remove the thumb screw (9, Fig. 9) and loosen the screw (10, Fig. 9). Then slip the face plate (14, Fig. 9) up over the latter.

Fig. 14.

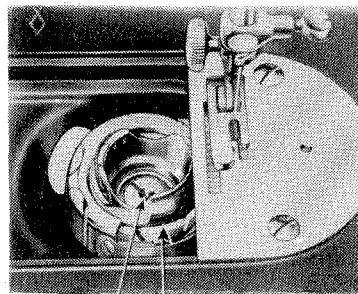


Fig. 15.

Draw to the left the slide in the bed of the machine, while the thread take-up lever (5, Fig. 9) is at its highest position. Apply one drop of oil to the sewing hook race in the bobbin case, as indicated by arrow "A" in Fig. 15, and a few drops to the oil hole "B" in Fig. 15. Then close the slide.

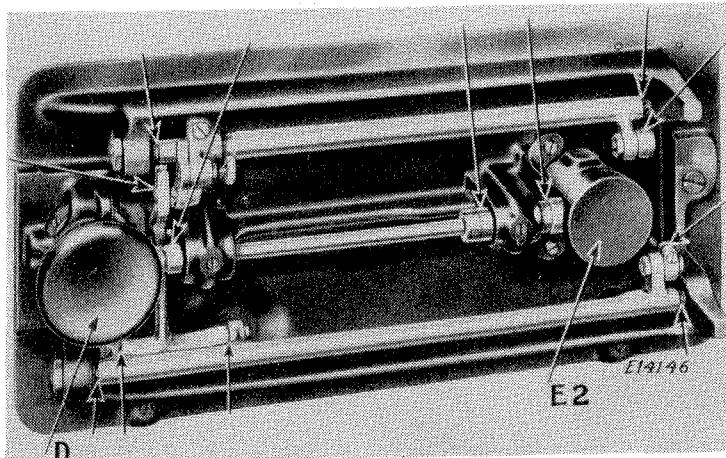


Fig. 16.

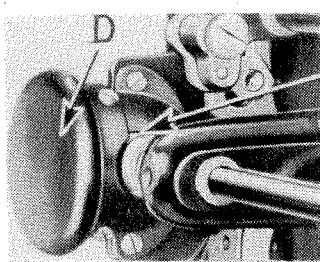


Fig. 16a.

**D2** The gears concealed by the gear cover (E2, Fig. 16) are oiled through the oil hole (E, Fig. 13). The gears concealed by gear cover (D, Fig. 16) are oiled through the space just above this cover, as indicated by arrow (D2, Fig. 16a). After oiling at D2, rotate the balance wheel towards you to distribute the oil on these gears.

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

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.**

### To Clean the Stitch-forming Mechanism

After considerable use, the stitch-forming mechanism in the bed of the machine may become clogged with lint and as this would interfere with the perfect operation of the machine, it should be removed.

It is rarely necessary to remove the bobbin case to clean out accumulated lint but, when required, the bobbin case may be removed and replaced as instructed below:

#### To Remove the Bobbin Case

(See Fig. 17)

The bobbin case may be easily removed from the machine without taking off the throat plate, although for the purpose of illustration the throat plate and feed dog are shown broken away.

Remove the bobbin from the bobbin case. Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the end of the hook ring (**E**) is toward the front of the machine, as shown. Insert the blade of the small tension screwdriver into the slot (**G**) between the ring and the edge of the spring, as shown. With a downward pressure, give the screwdriver one half turn to the right so that it will drop into the slot and unlock the spring. With the right hand hold the balance wheel to prevent its turning and, with the left, place the screwdriver against the edge of the slot in the ring and push it around in the direction opposite to the hook rotation until the circular cut-out (**B**) is opposite the spring (**D**). The ring and bobbin case may then be lifted out.

**To Replace the Bobbin Case**

(See Fig. 17)

When replacing the parts, first place the bobbin case into position with the finger (A) in the opening

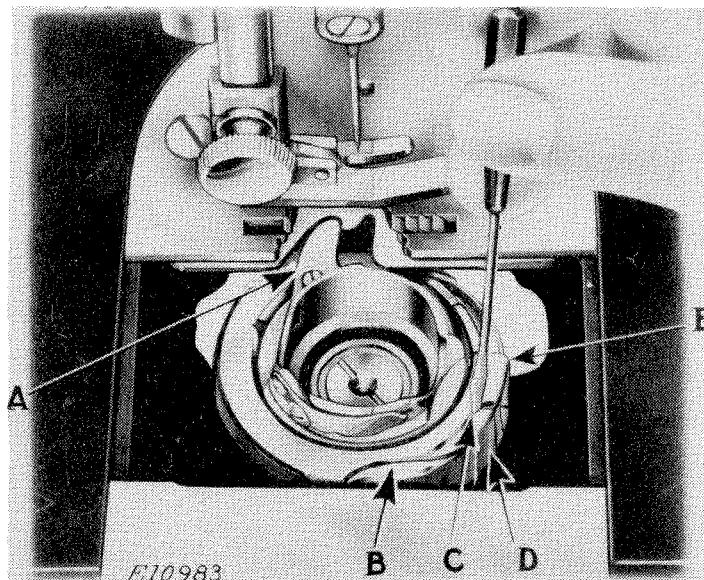


Fig. 17. Bobbin Case in Position.  
(Throat Plate broken away to show correct location of Finger A.)

in the plate under the feed dog, as shown. Turn the bobbin case back and forth slightly to make sure that it is properly seated, then place the hook ring (E) in position with the cut-out (B) opposite the spring (D). Press the ring into place and turn it in the direction of hook rotation until the spring locks it in position. Then replace the bobbin.

### 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. 18), working the treadle at the same time. To replace the belt, work the treadle slowly, with the band wheel turning towards you; a revolution or two of the wheel will then bring the belt back into its place.

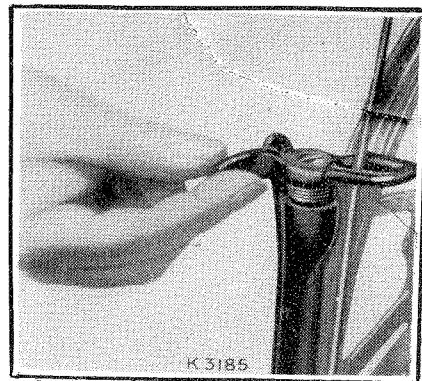


Fig. 18.

### Darning (See Fig. 19)

Raise needle to its highest point, turn machine back on its hinges, unscrew knurled screw (**A**), as far as it will go, and move crank (**B**) down so that the screw (**A**) will enter the upper hole (**C**). The screw should then be securely tightened. The feed is now inactive and will not impede free movement of the work. Restore machine to its working position and raise the presser bar. Remove the presser foot and fit Spring Darning Foot No. 121094, but do not tighten the thumb screw. Stretch tightly the article to be repaired in an embroidery hoop and place below the needle by tilting the edge of the hoop. Then lower the presser bar by means of its lifter, and adjust the height of the darning foot to allow just sufficient space for the free movement of the work in hand. After adjustment, tighten the thumb screw securely. Now move the hoop backward and forward by the hands

until the hole or damaged part is completely covered with stitching in one direction. Then turn the work and stitch across to complete the darn. After darning, reinsert and firmly tighten the screw (A) in the lower hole, and replace the presser foot for ordinary sewing.

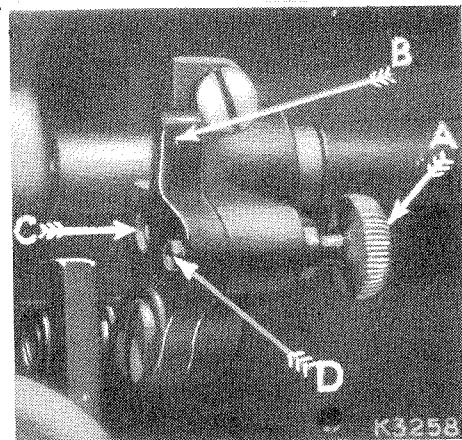


Fig. 19.

### Embroidery

For surface embroidery, remove the presser foot to give a clear view of the stitching. For lace embroidery, i.e. open work, remove the ordinary presser foot and fit Spring Foot No. 121094. For embroidery the feed should be lowered and the work handled as advised in the preceding paragraph.

## HINTS

**Machine working heavily.** If the machine runs hard after being idle, oil with paraffin. Then run rapidly, wipe clean and oil with Singer Oil.

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

**Needles Breaking.** See that the needle is not bent, the upper tension is not too tight, and the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened. Avoid pulling the material and do not sew heavy seams or thick goods with too fine a needle (see table on inside of back cover).

**Thread Breaking.** If the needle thread breaks, see that :—

The machine is properly threaded.

The upper tension is not too tight.

The needle is not bent, blunt, or set incorrectly.

The thread is not too coarse for the needle (see table on inside of back cover).

The thread take-up spring (3, Fig. 9) is not broken.

Should the under thread break, loosen the under tension (see page 12), and see that the bobbin case and under the tension spring are free from fluff.

**Skipping of Stitches.** See that the needle is correctly set (see page 9), is not blunt, bent, or too fine for the thread.

**Stitches Looping.** See that the spring (3, Fig. 9) is not broken, that the upper and under tensions are equal (see page 12), that both bobbin case and needle are properly threaded, that the thread is of good quality and of correct size for the needle (see table on inside of back cover).

**Material Puckering.** See that both tensions are equal.

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
ATTACHMENTS  
WHICH MAY BE USED WITH  
**SINGER\*** MACHINES  
No. 201K

*NOTE.—Before applying any of these attachments raise the needle and remove the presser foot. After substituting the attachment turn the balance wheel slowly over towards you to make sure that the needle passes through the centre of the needle hole.*

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

*A tiresome task becomes a pleasure!*

Read the instruction on pages 20 and 21 of this book on how to do Darning and Embroidery.

### 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

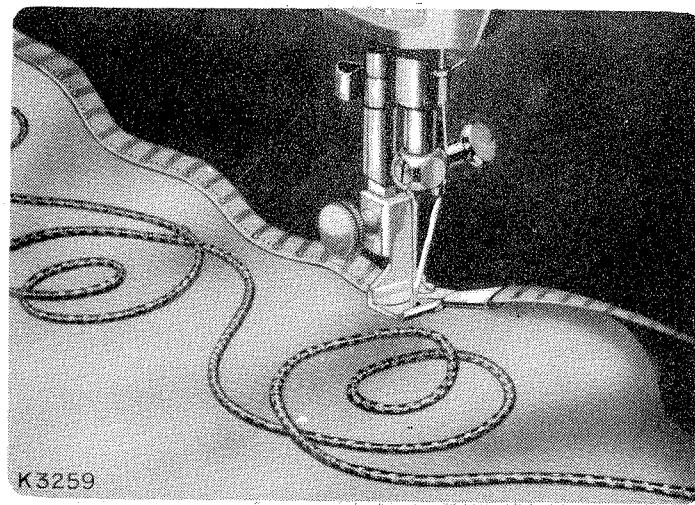


Fig. 20.

binder and under the needle, lower the presser-bar lifter and sew as usual.

Bias binding should be cut  $\frac{15}{16}$  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.

## 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 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 bound must be allowed to pass freely

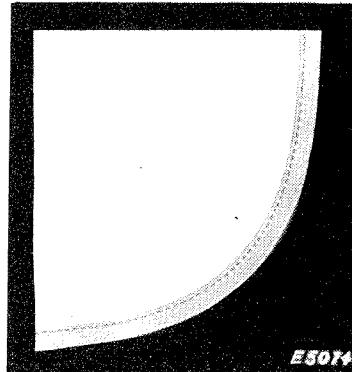


Fig. 21.  
Sample of Outside Curve.

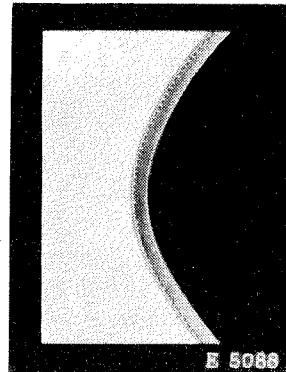


Fig. 22.  
Sample of Inside Curve.

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 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.

### **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.

## THE EDGE-STITCHER

### A Combined Edge-stitching, Lace-joining and Piping Attachment

This attachment is an indispensable aid whenever stitching must be kept accurately on the extreme edge of the material. The slots numbered 1 to 5 in Fig. 23 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.

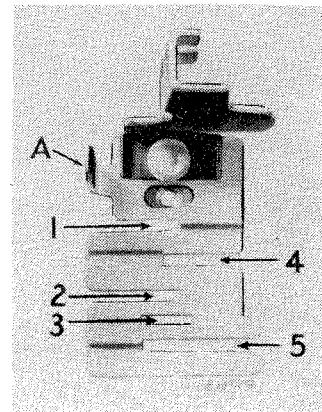


FIG. 23.

The distance of the line of stitching from the edge of the material in the slots can be regulated by pushing the lug (A) to the right or left. If it 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

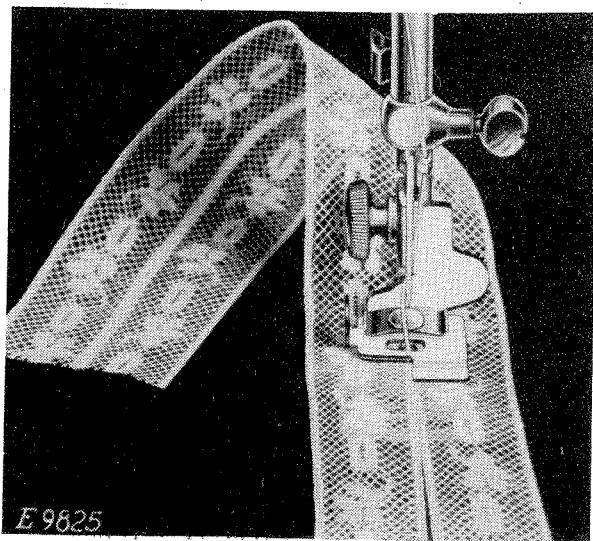


FIG. 24. SEWING LACE TOGETHER.

to stitch on the very edge. Place one edge in slot 1 and the other in slot 4, and adjust lug (A) 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 tensions 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). The material

may be folded over before placing it in the slot so that a double thickness is stitched and will not

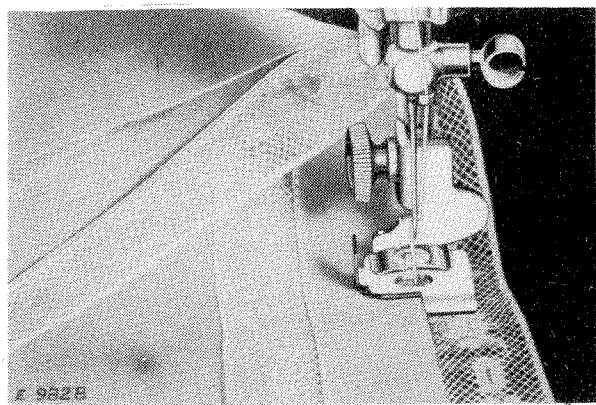


FIG. 25. SETTING IN LACE INSERTION.

pull out. The surplus material is trimmed away close to the stitching as shown in Fig. 25.

#### Piping with the Edge-Stitcher

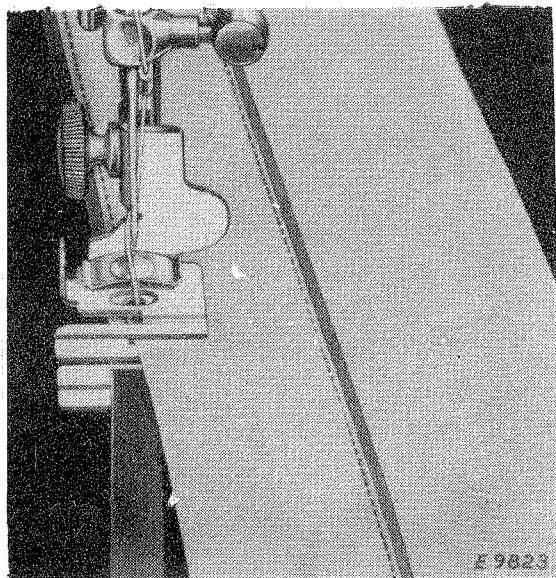
Piping is very attractive if the correct contrasting colour is chosen for the piping material. Place the piping, with its finished edge to the left, in slot 3. Place the edge to be piped in slot 4, as shown in Fig. 26.

Piping should preferably be cut bias, and should be cut to twice the width of the slot (3) in the edge-stitcher so that it can be folded once.

#### 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 a presser foot, and placing the tape in slot 1 or 4. 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



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FIG. 26. PIPING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER.

shown in Fig. 27. To space two or more parallel rows, a guide line such as a crease, chalk mark or basting thread should be used.

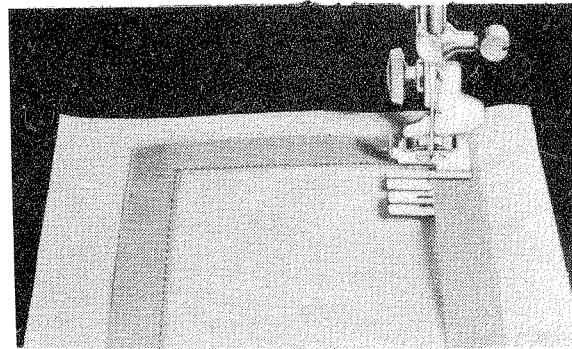


FIG. 27. APPLYING BIAS FOLDS WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER.

### **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

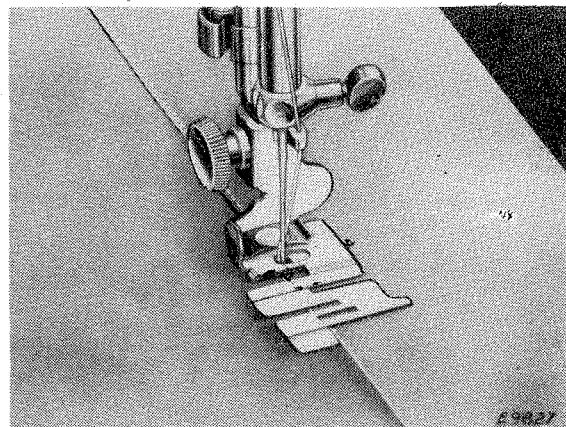


FIG. 28. MAKING A WIDE HEM.

has been measured and the edge turned. Insert the edge in slot 5 as shown in Fig. 28 and adjust to stitch as close to the edge as desired.

### **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. 29.

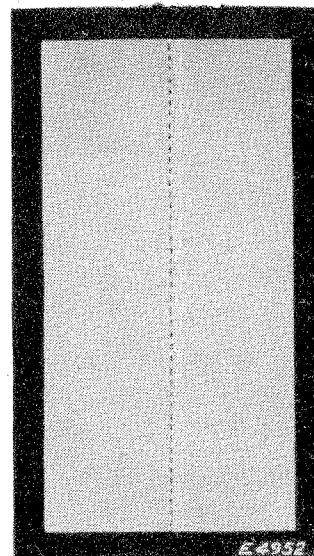


FIG. 29. A FRENCH SEAM

### Tucking with the Edge-Stitcher

Dainty narrow tucking may be produced on the edge-stitcher by inserting creased folds in slot 1 as

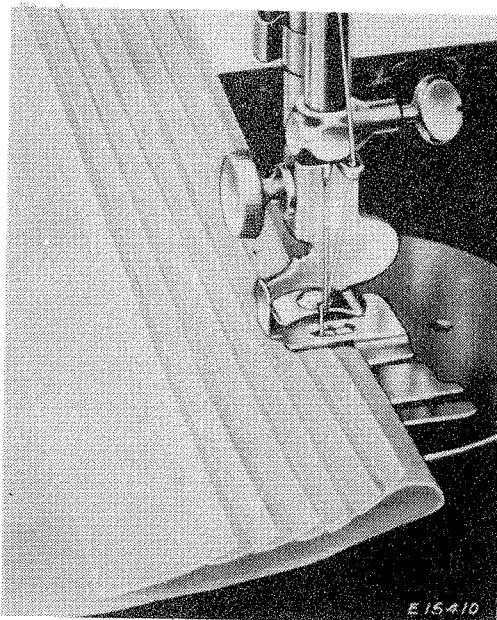


FIG. 30. TUCKING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER.

shown in Fig. 30, and adjusting the edge-stitcher to 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.

### The Gathering Foot—Shirring

Material placed under the gatherer and stitched in the usual way will be slightly gathered. Any

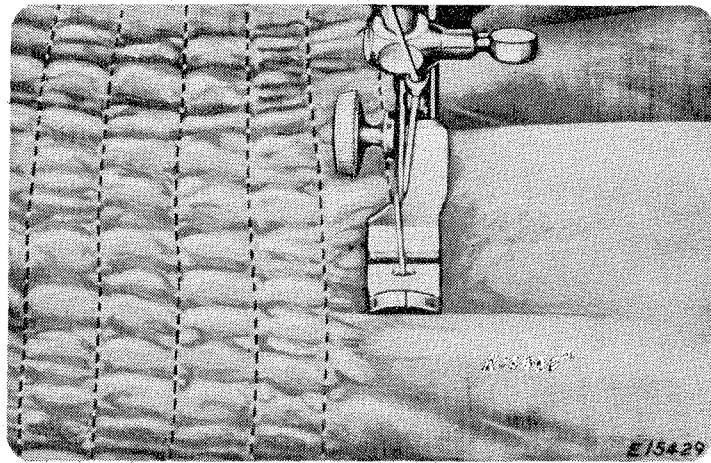


Fig. 31.

fabric that drapes well is especially suited for shirring with the gatherer, generally 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 gatherer it is possible to shirr in narrow rows as shown in Fig. 31. 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. Where only a slight fullness is required, as at the top of a sleeve or around the neck, the gatherer will be found very convenient.

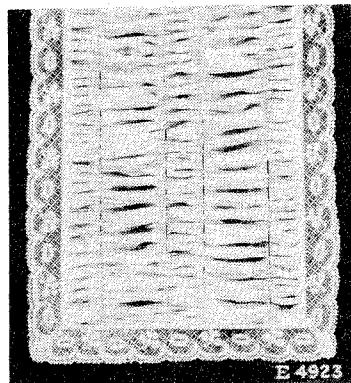


Fig. 32. Shirring.

A very pleasing effect may be gained by using thread or embroidery silk of contrasting colour on the bobbin. Fig. 33 shows a white organdie collar and cuff set with red and green smocking made with the gatherer, using fine crochet cotton or tatting thread on the top and white cotton on the bobbin.

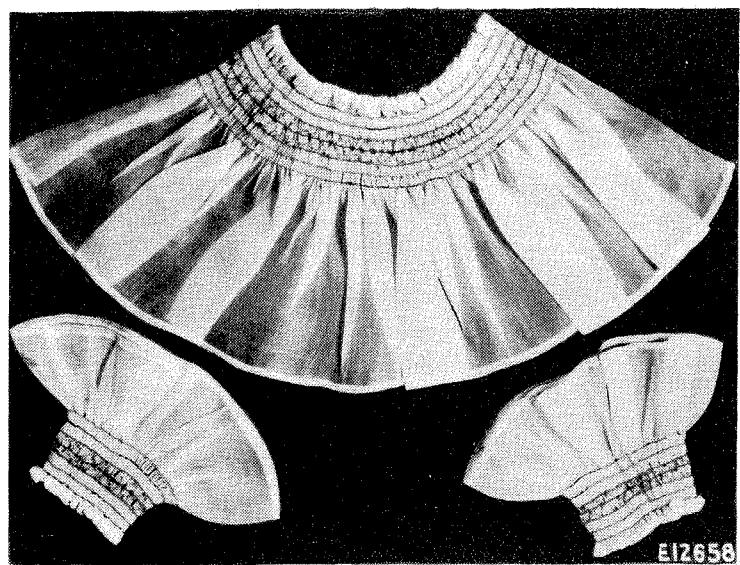


Fig. 33. Smocking.

### The Foot Hemmer—Hemming

Clip off the right hand corner of the material, for its edge to curl easily. Then, with the hemmer foot raised, place the material from left to right under

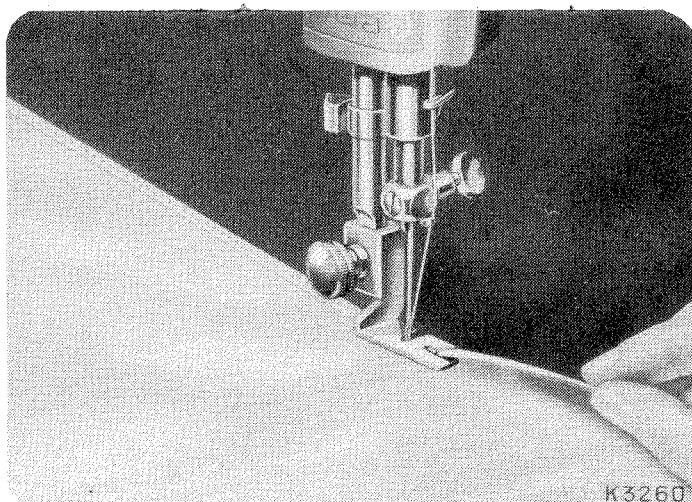


Fig. 34.

the foot and, with its edge slightly raised, insert the corner into the mouth of the hemmer, easing it along until it fills the curl and reaches the needle. Lower the foot and make the first few stitches slowly. Guide the material with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, so that the edge lies flat over the top of the hemmer, and proceed to sew, taking care to keep the hemmer curl just full. Should the edge begin to run out, move the hand to the left; should too much material run in, move to the right.

### Hemming and Sewing on Lace in one Operation

Start the hem, as explained on page 35, and when it is well started raise the needle to its highest

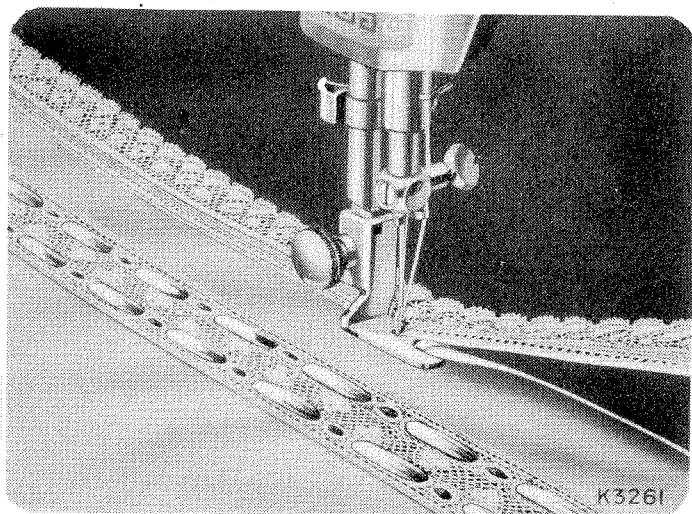


Fig. 35.

point. Raise the hemmer to relieve the pressure on the hem, and pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the attachment and over the hem, as shown in Fig. 35.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle goes through both lace and hem. Then lower the presser bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, taking care to keep it well into the slot.

### The Foot Hemmer—Felling

The two pieces of cloth should be laid, wrong side out, one over the other, with the edge of the under piece a little farther to the right than the upper piece, as shown in Fig. 36.

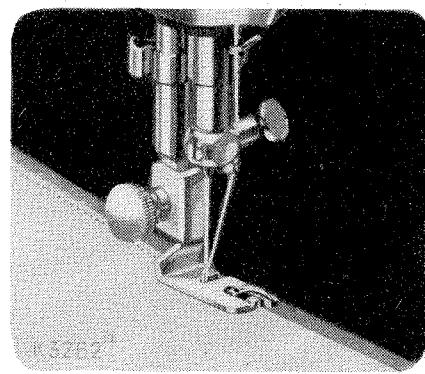


Fig. 36.

Stitch the two pieces together, using the front projecting part of the hemmer as a guide for keeping the seam straight. This should be made close, but not too near to the edge of the upper piece, or the cloth will give way at the seam when a strain is put upon it.

Raise the hemmer foot and open the work out flat, wrong side up; so that the edges will stand up straight. Then push the edges at the beginning of the seam into the mouth of the hemmer, as far as the needle, and lower the hemmer foot. While stitching, keep the material perfectly flat, using both hands, and see that the seam is in line with the mouth of the hemmer. For the second seam, the stitch should be lengthened slightly.

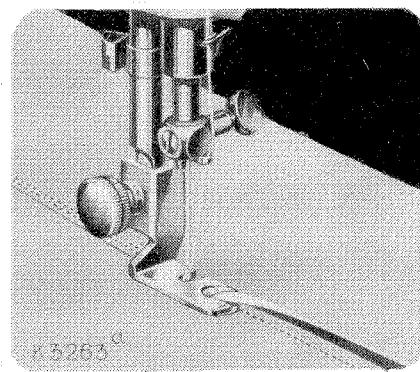


Fig. 37.

### The Adjustable Hemmer

With its slide closed, see Fig. 38, the attachment will make hems up to one inch wide.

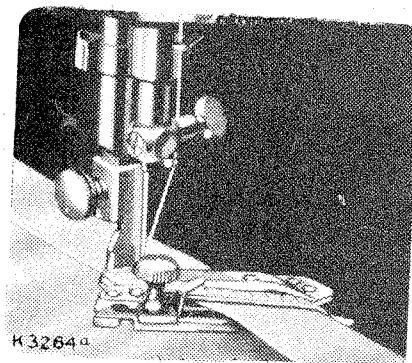


Fig. 38.

the hem is formed, stopping with its end under the needle. Lower the presser bar and sew, taking care in guiding the work to keep the hemmer full. Felling can also be done by following the instructions on page 37.

To make a hem more than one inch wide, loosen the screw, draw the slide to the right as far as it will go, and turn it towards you, as in Fig. 39. Fold and crease down a hem of the desired width, pass the fold under the extension at the right of the hemmer, then insert the edge of the material into the folder, and proceed to sew.

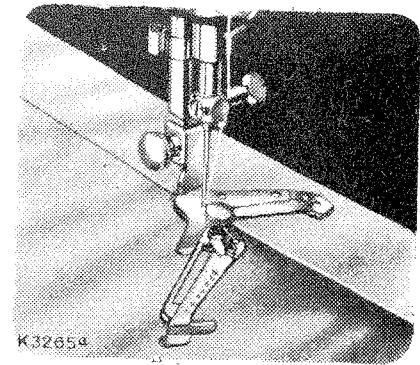


Fig. 39.

### The Ruffler

Lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Fig. 40 indicate where the material is to be placed for various operations, as follows :

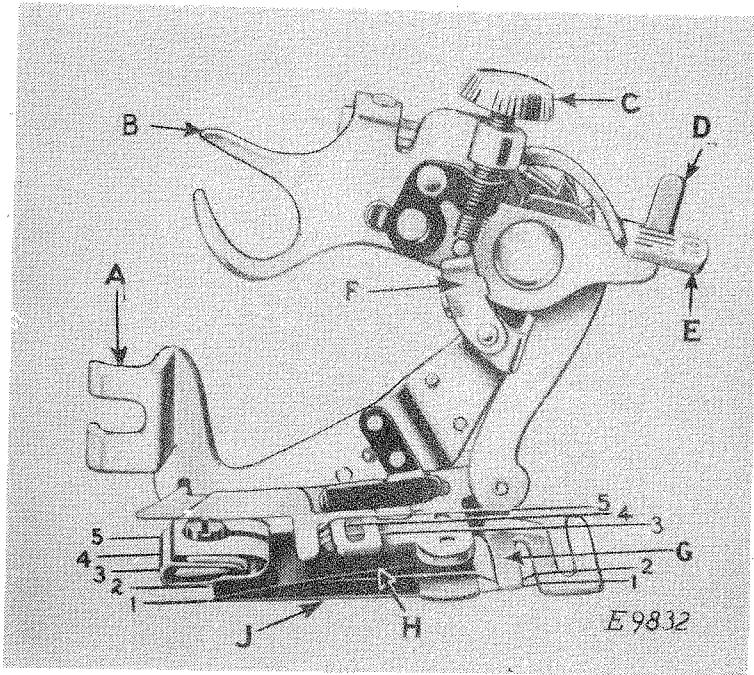


FIG. 40. THE RUFFLER AND ITS PARTS.

**Line 1**—the correct position for the material to which the ruffled material is applied.

**Line 2**—material to be ruffled.

**Line 3**—the facing for the ruffle.

**Line 4**—the strip of piping material.

**Line 5**—the edge to be piped.

Refer to Fig. 40 when inserting the material in the ruffler.

The names and uses of the principal parts of the ruffler are as follows, see Fig. 40 :

- A—FOOT**—the part by which the ruffler is attached to the presser bar.
- B—FORK ARM**—the section that must be placed astride the needle clamp.
- C—ADJUSTING SCREW**—the screw that regulates the fullness of the gather.
- D—PROJECTION**—the part that projects through the slots in the adjusting lever.
- E—ADJUSTING LEVER**—the lever that sets the ruffler for gathering or for making a plait once at every six stitches or once at every twelve stitches, as desired ; also for disengaging the ruffler, when either plaiting or gathering is not desired.
- F—ADJUSTING FINGER**—the part which regulates the width or size of the plaits.
- G—SEPARATOR GUIDE**—the guide on the underside of the ruffler, containing slots into which the edge of the material is placed to keep the heading of the ruffle even ; also for separating the material to be ruffled from the material to which the ruffle is to be attached.
- H—RUFFLING BLADE**—the upper blue steel blade with the teeth at the end to push the material in plaits up to the needle.
- J—SEPARATOR BLADE**—the lower blue steel blade without teeth, which prevents the teeth of the ruffling blade coming into contact with the feed of the machine or the material to which ruffle or plaiting is to be applied.

#### To Attach the Ruffler to the Machine

Raise the needle bar to its highest position and remove the presser foot. Attach the ruffler foot (A) to the presser bar from the right and fasten by means of the thumb screw, at the same time placing the fork arm (B) astride the needle clamp as shown in Fig. 41.

### To Adjust the Ruffler for Gathering

The adjusting finger (F) is not intended for gathering and should be moved forward or away from the needle, as shown in Fig. 41.

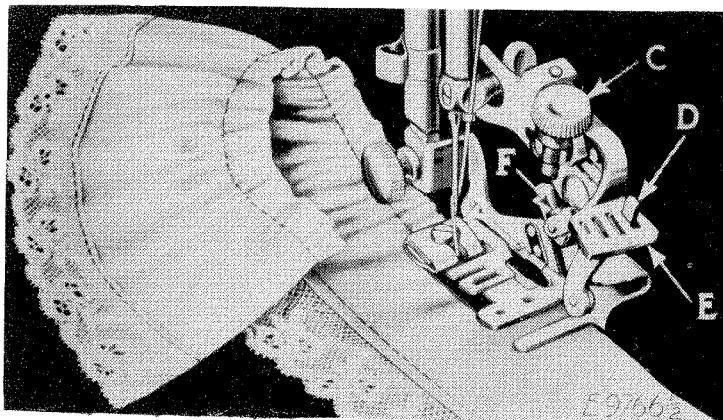


FIG. 41.

Raise the adjusting lever (E) and move it to the left so that the projection (D) will enter the slot marked "I" in the adjusting lever (E) when the lever is released. The ruffling blade will then move forward and back once at every stitch. Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2 in Fig. 40. Draw the material slightly back of the needle, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

To make fine gathering, shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C) upward; also shorten the stitch. To make full gathering, lengthen the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C) downward; also lengthen the stitch. By varying these adjustments, many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished.

**To Make a Ruffle and Sew it to a Garment in One Operation**

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, as shown in Fig. 42, following the line

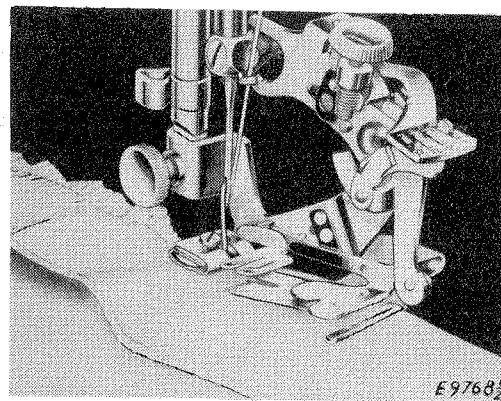


FIG. 42.

2 (Fig. 40). Place the garment to which the ruffle is to be attached, under the separator blade, following the line 1 (Fig. 40). Proceed the same as for gathering.

The edge of the ruffled seam can later be bound by using the Binder.

**To Ruffle and Sew on a Facing in One Operation**

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2 (Fig. 40). Place the garment to which the ruffle is to be attached under the separator blade, following the line 1 (Fig. 40). Place the material for the facing over the upper blue blade, as shown in Fig. 43, following the line 3 (Fig. 40). The facing may be straight or bias material. If the facing is to be on the right side of the garment, place the garment and the ruffle so that the wrong sides are together. If the facing is to be on the wrong side, place the right sides of the garment and the ruffle together.

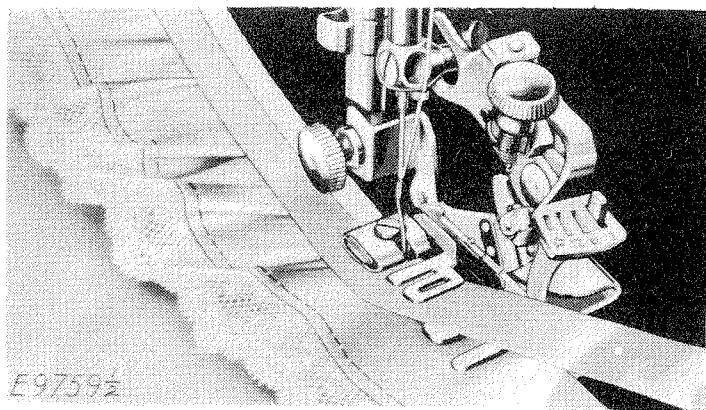


FIG. 43.

**Piping a Ruffle**

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2 (Fig. 40). This

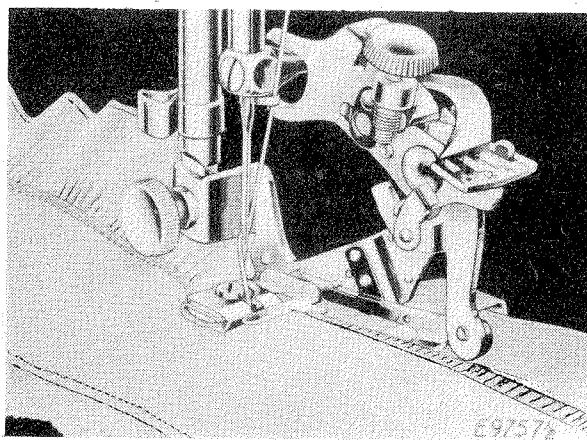


FIG. 44.

material must not be over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, as it is carried through the ruffler with the finished edge of the ruffle to the right of the attachment as shown in Fig. 44.

The material for piping must measure about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide when folded in the centre and is usually cut on the bias. Place the piping material in the ruffler, following the line 4 (Fig. 40) with the folded edge of the piping to the right. The material to which the piping and ruffling are to be sewn should be folded on the edge and inserted in the ruffler, following the line 5 (Fig. 40).

#### To Adjust the Ruffler for Plaiting

Raise the adjusting lever (E) and move it to the right so that the projection (D) will enter the slot

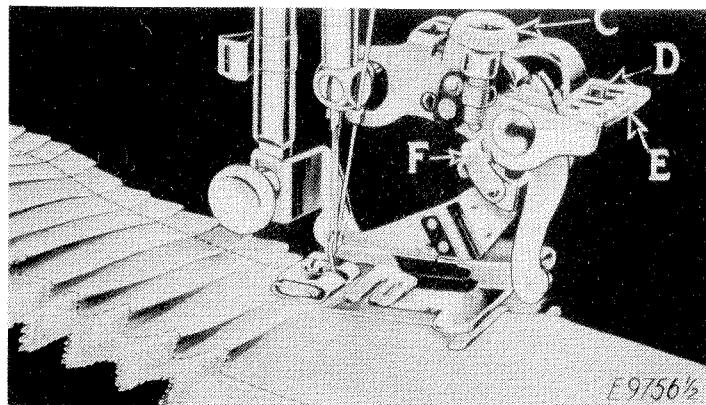


FIG. 45.

marked "6" in the adjusting lever when the lever is released. The ruffling blade will then move forward and back once at every six stitches. To adjust the ruffling blade to make a plait once at every twelve stitches, place the adjusting lever (E) so that the projection (D) enters the slot marked "12" in the adjusting lever. Insert the material to be plaited between the two blue blades, following the line 2 (Fig. 40). The size or width of plaits is regulated by the adjusting screw (C) and the

adjusting finger (F, Fig. 45). To make a wider plait, move the adjusting finger (F) back or toward the needle and turn the adjusting screw (C) downward. To make a smaller plait, turn the adjusting screw (C) upward. The distance between plaits is regulated by the length of stitch.

#### To Adjust the Ruffler for Group Plaiting and Gathering

The ruffler can be adjusted for group plaiting by lifting the adjusting lever (E) and moving it to the

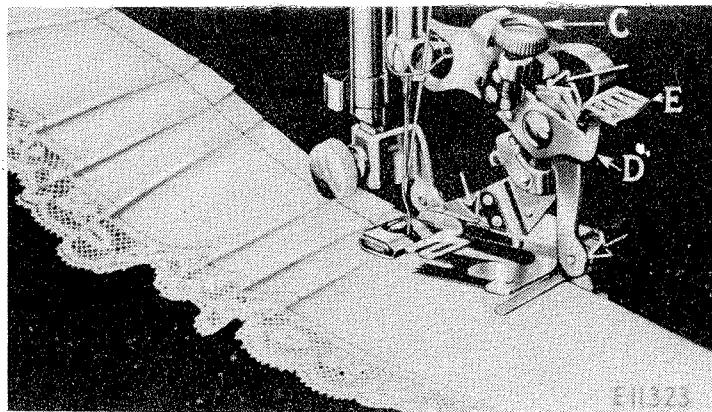


FIG. 46.

right so that the top of the projection (D) enters the small slot indicated by the star on the adjusting lever. This should be done at the points where you wish to make the space between the plaits. The ruffler will then stop and plain stitching will be made. When the desired space has been made, adjust the lever (E) so that the projection (D) enters either the slot marked "6" or the slot marked "12." By alternately making groups of plaits and plain spaces, as shown in Fig. 46, very attractive work can be produced.

**To Oil the Ruffler**

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to the working parts of the ruffler at each of the places indicated by the unlettered arrows in Fig. 46. After oiling, operate the ruffler on a waste piece of material to prevent the oil soiling the work. If the ruffler does not plait evenly, a drop of oil may remedy the trouble.

### Bias Gauge

The Bias Gauge will be found very useful (especially in the case of soft materials) when cutting bias strips from  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in width. This may

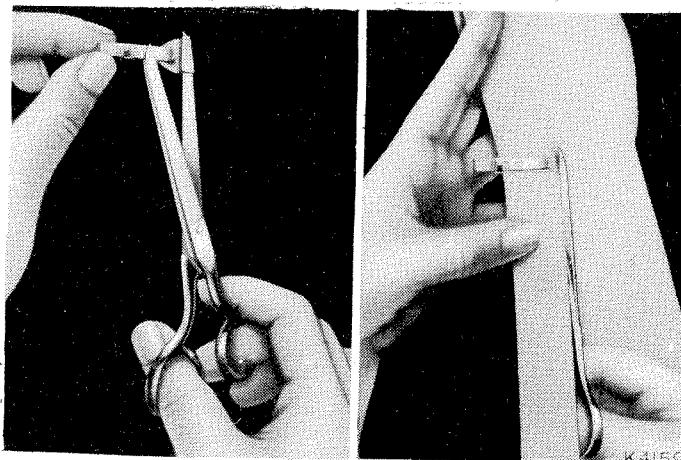


FIG. 47.

be done by placing the bias gauge upon the point of the scissors and setting the blued indicator to the width desired. The line **F** is the point at which to set the blued indicator for facings, the line **B** for binding, and the line **C** for cording or piping.

Insert the material in the gauge with the edge against the blued indicator, and hold as shown in Fig. 47.

Bias binding for use with the Binder Attachment should be cut  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, and to do this the indicator should be set midway between the lines **F** and **B**.

### Cording Feet

Presser Feet for stitching on edge and inserting cord are made in two styles, 125035 for stitching on the left side of the needle, and 121877 adjustable

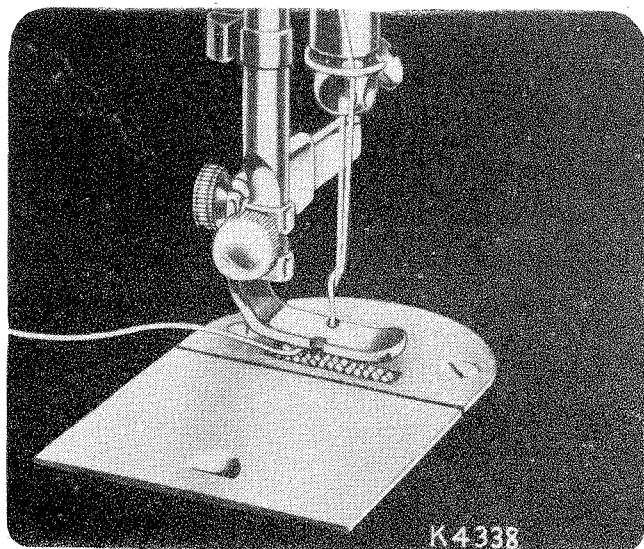


FIG. 48. THE ADJUSTABLE CORDING FOOT.

for stitching on either the right or left side. Both feet produce identical work, and the different styles meet the individual requirement of the operator.

**For Edge Cording**, fold the edge of the fabric over the cord and stitch close to the cord, guiding the work by hand.

**For Corded Seams**, fold the bias strip around the cord and insert the covered cord between the two pieces of fabric, with all raw edges together and the right sides of the fabric together. Then stitch close to the cord.

### The Quilter

The quilter guide can be used at either the right or left of the needle, and the distance of the guide from the needle determines the width between the

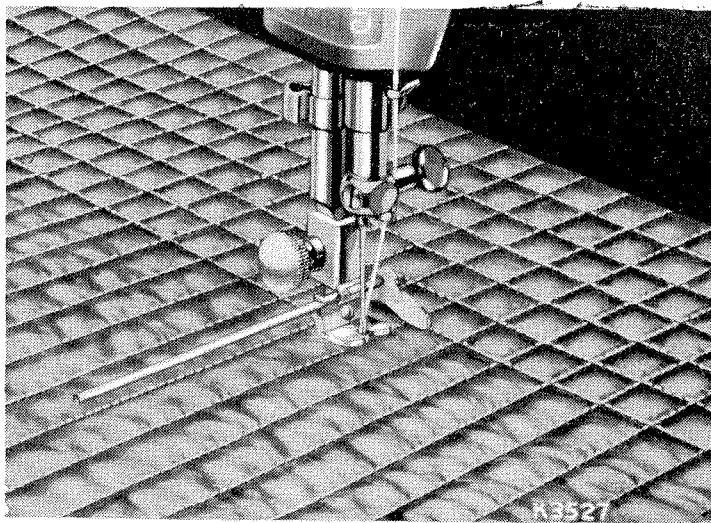


Fig. 49.

rows of stitching. Slide the wire into its holder on the foot, and set it to the width desired ; then lower the foot on to the material.

**To Quilt.**—For the first row of stitching, let the quilter guide follow the edge of the material, a straight crease, or a line, as preferred. Succeeding rows are made straight, and at a uniform distance, by keeping the previous row steadily under the guide, as shown in Fig. 49.

**The Under Braider—Braiding**

Fit the quilter foot, as shown in Fig. 50.

To attach the under braider, insert the downwardly projecting hook of the attachment into the



Fig. 50.

hole in the throat plate at the right of the feed dog. Then place the guide thumb screw in the slot of the attachment and into the hole in the bed plate of the machine. The under braider must be firmly secured by tightening the screw.

The pattern or design to be braided must be stamped or traced on the wrong side of the material. Pass the braid from the left between the blued guide and the lower plate until it enters the back and front braid guides, and then under the needle. Place the material, wrong side up, above the braid, lower the presser foot and proceed to sew, following the lines of the design.

### Perforated Braiding Designs

Instead of stamping or tracing the pattern on the material itself, a perforated paper design may be used.

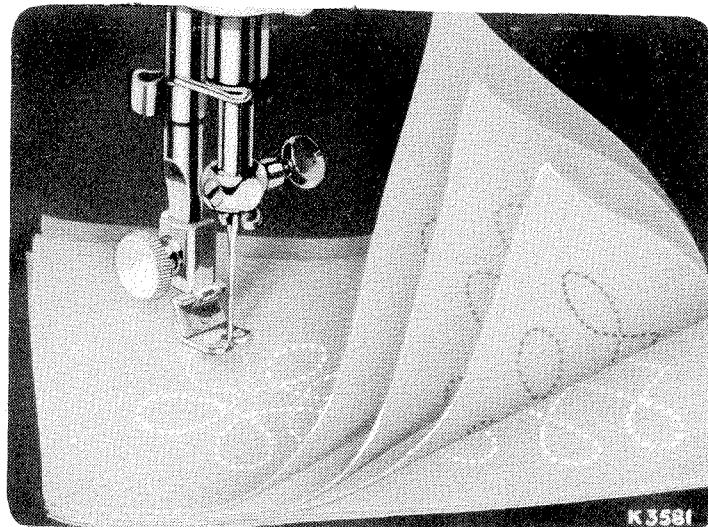


Fig. 51.

A braiding design may be copied with the sewing machine by pinning it to several sheets of paper, as shown in Fig. 51.

Attach the quilter foot and, without threading the machine, follow the design with the needle. Several copies of the design can be made in this way, one of which can then be pinned to the material to be braided and torn away when the braiding is finished.

### The Tuckmarker

Fit the tuckmarker, as shown in Fig. 52.

The attachment has two figured scales, that in

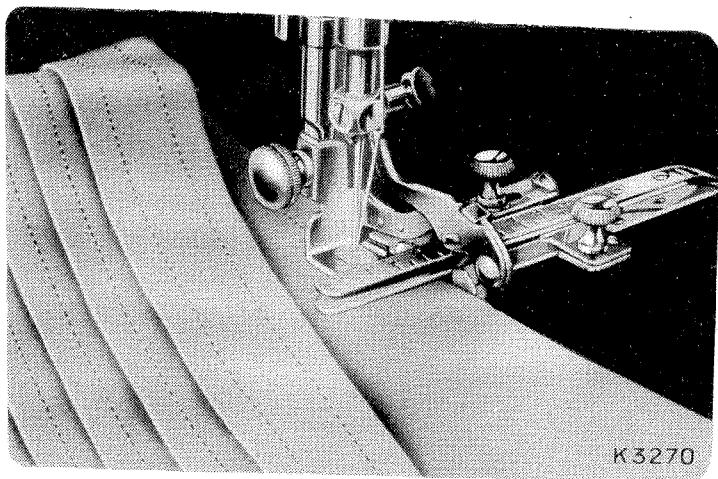


Fig. 52.

front (the space scale) in eighths and the central clip (the tuck scale) in sixteenths of an inch.

The tuck scale determines the width of the tuck. For instance, if this is required to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, loosen the back thumb screw and slide the guide until its straight edge is over the figure 2. Then tighten the screw.

By loosening the front thumb screw, the space scale may be moved in either direction to give the desired width between the lines of stitching. For instance, if  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch tucks are wanted with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch clear space between each, the space scale should

show the figure 3 exactly in line with the needle hole; or if no space is required, then the figure 2. When the required width is obtained tighten the thumb screw.

To operate the tuckmarker is exceedingly simple. Fold the material by hand and place it in the attachment by passing the folded edge over the upright marking point below the left hand end of the space scale, then between the tuck guide and below the foot. The lever on the top must also be down in position, as in Fig. 52, and the edge of the fold up against the small guide.

Lower the presser bar lifter and sew as usual, being careful to keep the folded edge against the guide. When the first tuck is completed the material will be found creased for the second tuck. Fold the material at the crease and, with its plain side uppermost, proceed as before. When making the last tuck, raise the lever so that it does not press on the space scale. In this position no crease for a succeeding tuck is made in the material.

Use the table below to assist you in setting the Tucker.

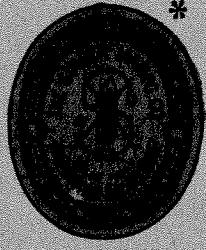
$\frac{1}{8}$ " tucks with no space	Tuck Guide	Space Scale
$\frac{1}{8}"$ " " " $\frac{1}{8}"$ "	1	1
$\frac{1}{8}"$ " " " no " "	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}"$ " " " no " "	2	2
$\frac{1}{4}"$ " " " $\frac{1}{4}"$ " "	2	3
$\frac{1}{2}"$ " " " no " "	4	4
$\frac{1}{2}"$ " " " $\frac{1}{2}"$ " "	4	6
$1"$ " " " no " "	8	8

**RELATIVE SIZES  
OF  
NEEDLES AND THREADS**

(Class and Variety of Needles used 15×1)

Sizes of Needles	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW	Sizes of Cotton, Linen or Silk
20 To 25	Very thin Silk, Muslin, Cambric, Light-weight Delicate Fabrics, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton, 50 Silk, 80 Mercerised Cotton
15	Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton, 50 Silk, 50 Mercerised Cotton
15	Plastic Materials.	50 to 80 Mercerised Cotton
12	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Silk, Light Woollens, and all classes of general work.	60 to 80 Cotton, 50 Silk, 50 Sylko
10	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, Drill, Woollens, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton
8	Tickings, Heavy Woollens, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, Heavy Clothing generally.	24 to 40 Cotton, 60 to 80 Linen
6	Bags, Coarse Cloths, Canvas, Duck, Heavy Goods of any texture.	40 to 60 Linen, or very coarse Cotton

*In sending orders, always specify the size required.*



**This Trade Mark is on the Arm  
of every SINGER Sewing Machine**