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# DIRECTIONS

FOR C

# The Singer Manufg. Co's

1888 (Foot-Bar) Set of

# ATTACHMENTS

\*1889\*

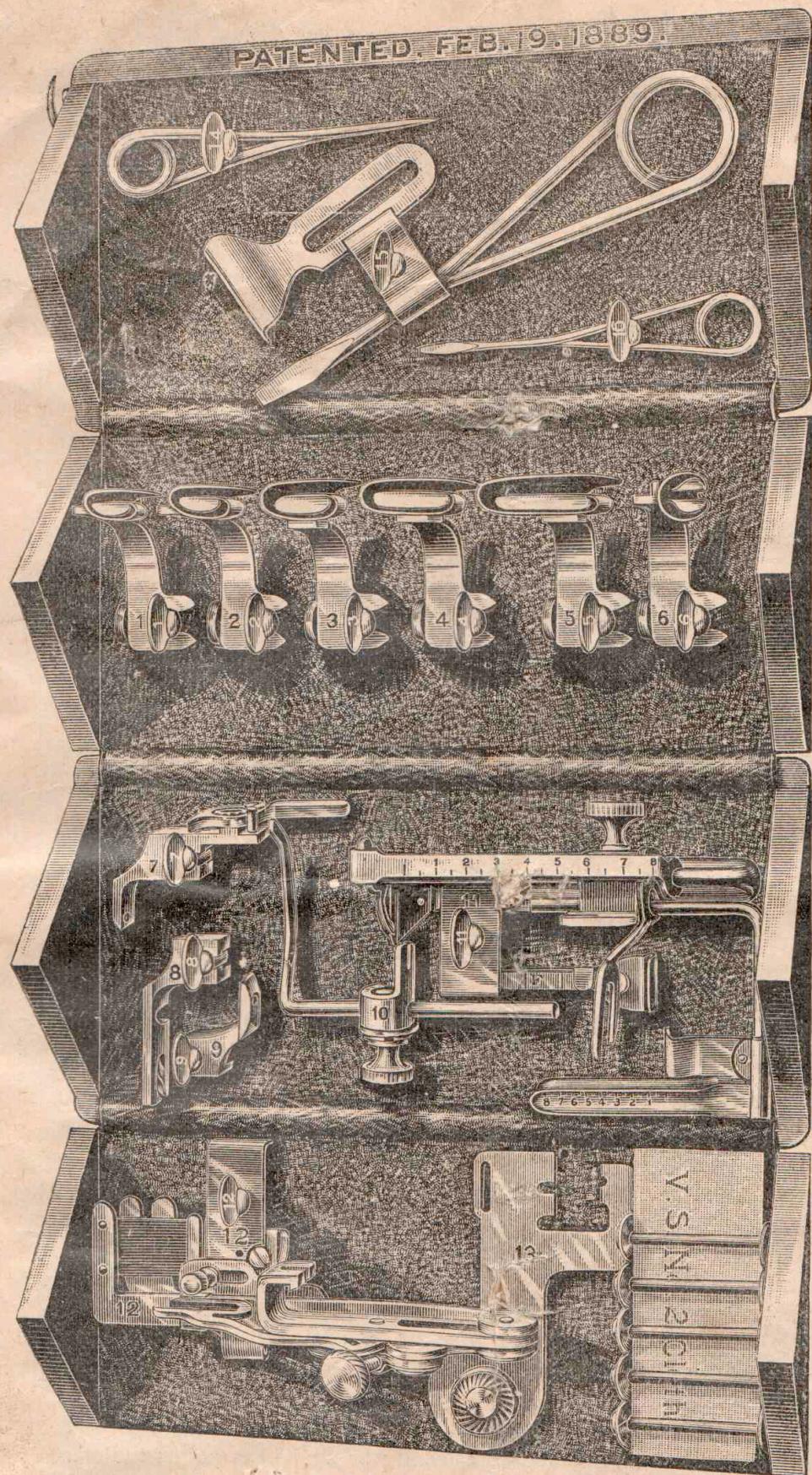
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DIRECTIONS  
FOR USING  
The Singer Manufacturing Co's  
1888 (Foot-Bar) Set of  
ATTACHMENTS  
WITH THE  
IMPROVED FAMILY  
OR THE  
VIBRATING SHUTTLE No. 2,  
SEWING MACHINES.

ELIZABETH, N. J.:  
COOK & HALL, PRINTERS, 1160 TO 1164 ELIZABETH AVE.  
1889.

**T**HE Singer Manufacturing Company Use and  
Recommend Exclusively the WILLIMANTIC  
6 CORD SPOOL COTTON.

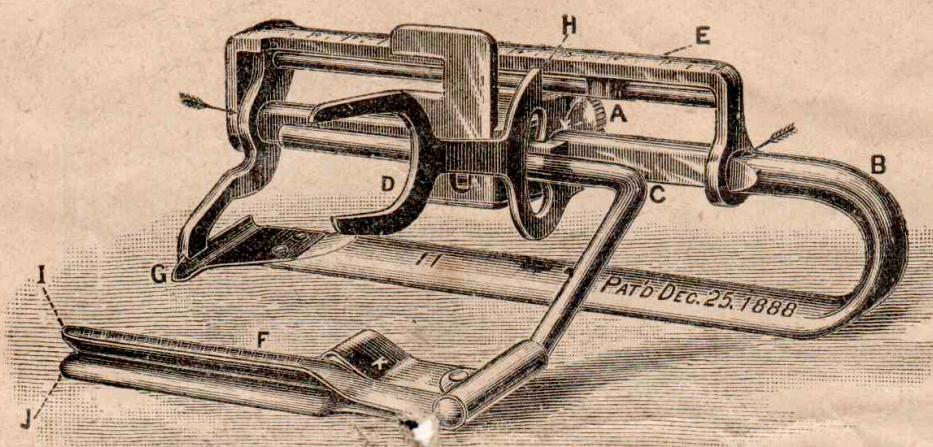


### The Attachment Case.

Fig. 1 shows our set of attachments securely fastened each in its appointed place in the case provided for them. When wanted, it is only necessary to loosen a single screw by a turn, and when not in use they should be carefully replaced in the position shown.

- No. 1,  $\frac{3}{8}$  Hemmer.
- No. 2,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Hemmer.
- No. 3,  $\frac{3}{8}$  Hemmer.
- No. 4,  $\frac{5}{8}$  Hemmer.
- No. 5,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hemmer.
- No. 6, Binder.
- No. 7, Attachment Foot.
- No. 8, Foot Hemmer.
- No. 9, Braider.
- No. 10, Quilter.
- No. 11, Tucker.
- No. 12, Ruffler.
- No. 13, Stirring Plate.
- No. 14, Stiletto.
- No. 15, Edge Guide.
- No. 16, Shuttle Tension Screw Driver.

FIG. 2.



### To Adjust the Tucker.

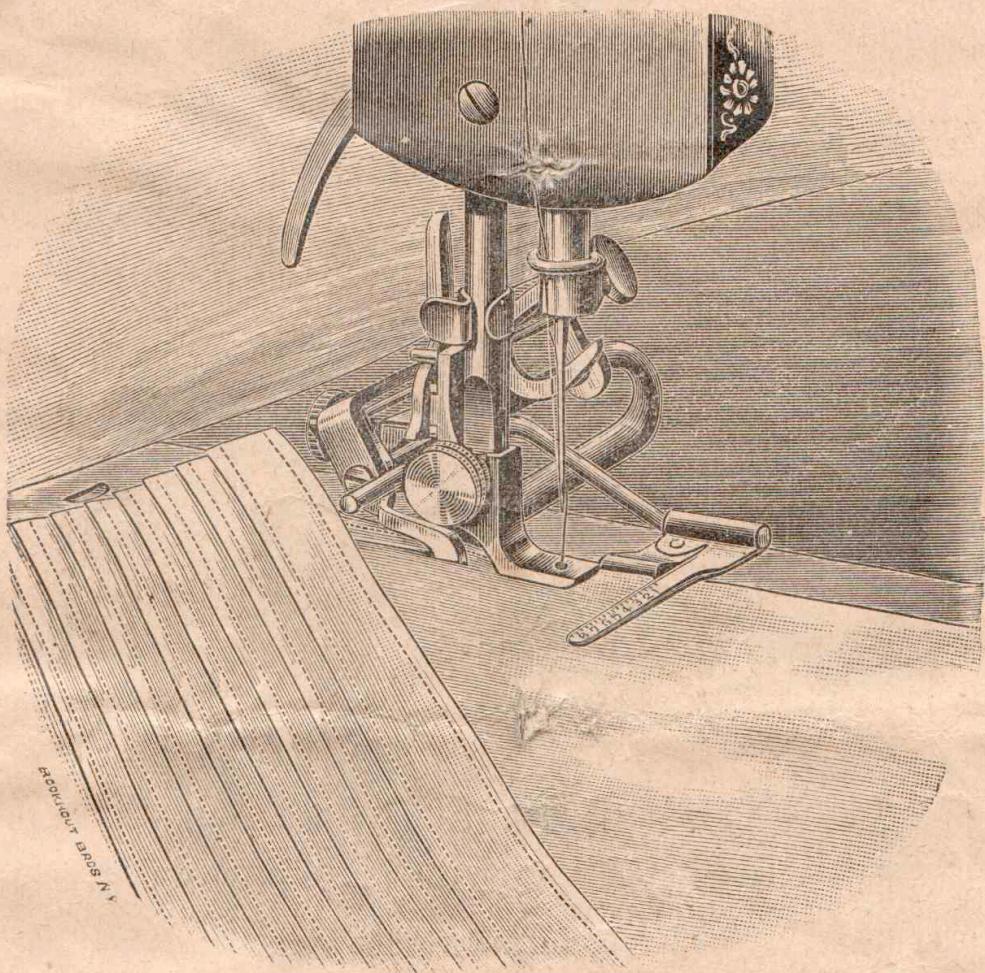
Raise the needle to its highest point and substitute the attachment foot for the regular presser-foot. Attach the tucker firmly to the attachment foot, being careful to have the fork (D) engage the needle-clamp, as shown in Fig. 3. If one-eighth inch tuck is desired with one-eighth inch space between, adjust as follows:

Loosen the nut A, grasp the guide-rod at C and move the guide until the figure 1 on its scale F is directly in front of the needle. Take hold of the bow at B and move until the figure 1 on its scale is *one space to the left* of the notch in the lever H, being careful that the guide K does not move also. Tighten the nut A, and the adjustment is completed, as shown in Fig. 3.

If the tucks are to meet without space, set both scales the same number of spaces or parts of spaces to the right of the needle and to the left of the lever H.

**NOTE.**—A very little oil should occasionally be applied at points indicated by arrows, but not enough to run.

FIG. 3.

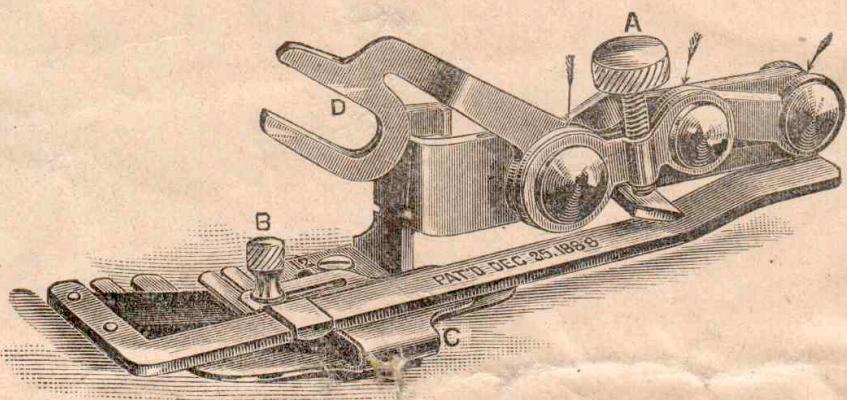


### To Operate the Tucker.

Make the first fold in the usual manner, by hand. Insert the folded edge between the fingers I and J, (Fig. 2) with the part that is to be tucked on top, draw it to the right until the edge comes against the gauge K, and *from you* until it covers the feed. Lower the presser and sew as usual, being careful that the cloth passes between the marker and blade G, back of the needle, and to keep the folded edge against the gauge K. Fold carefully at the crease in making subsequent tucks, and proceed as before.

To remove the shuttle while tucking, grasp the fingers at I and J, and swing upward.

FIG. 4.

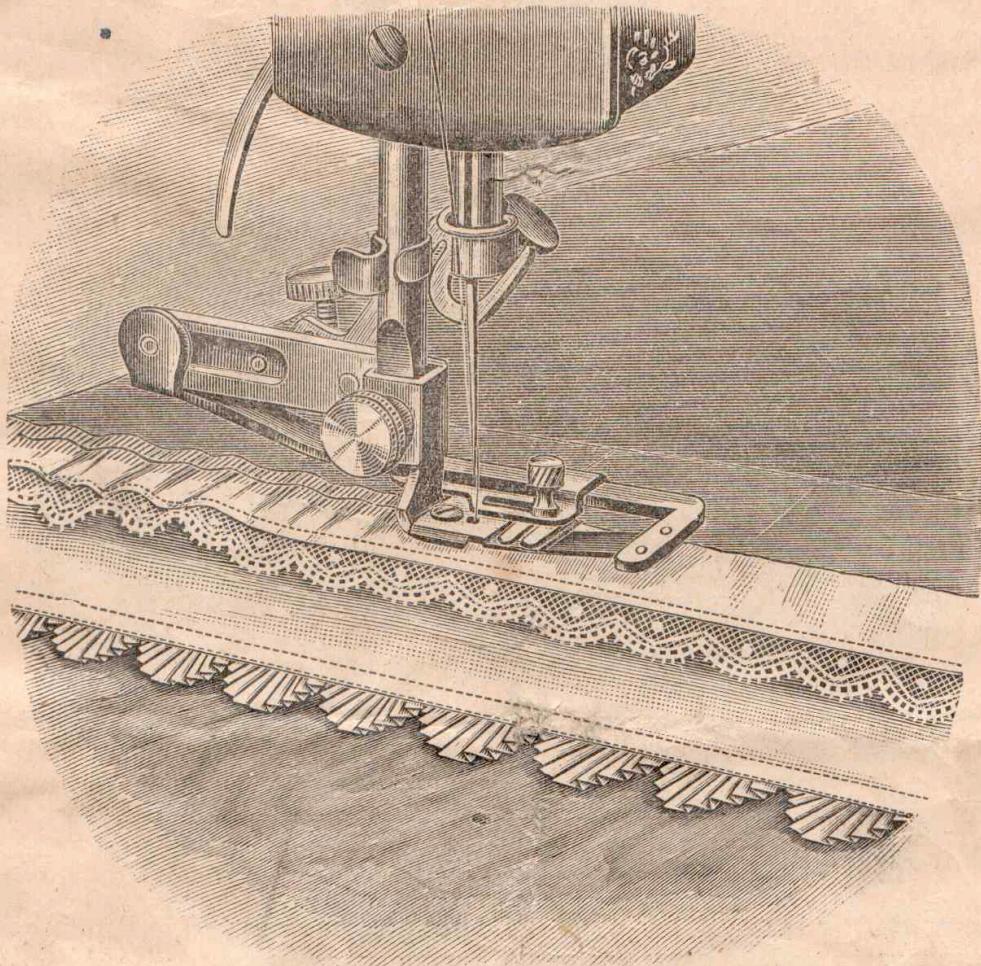


### To Adjust the Ruffler.

Raise the needle and presser-bars. Take the ruffler in the right hand, with the blued 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.

FIG. 5.



### To Ruffle.

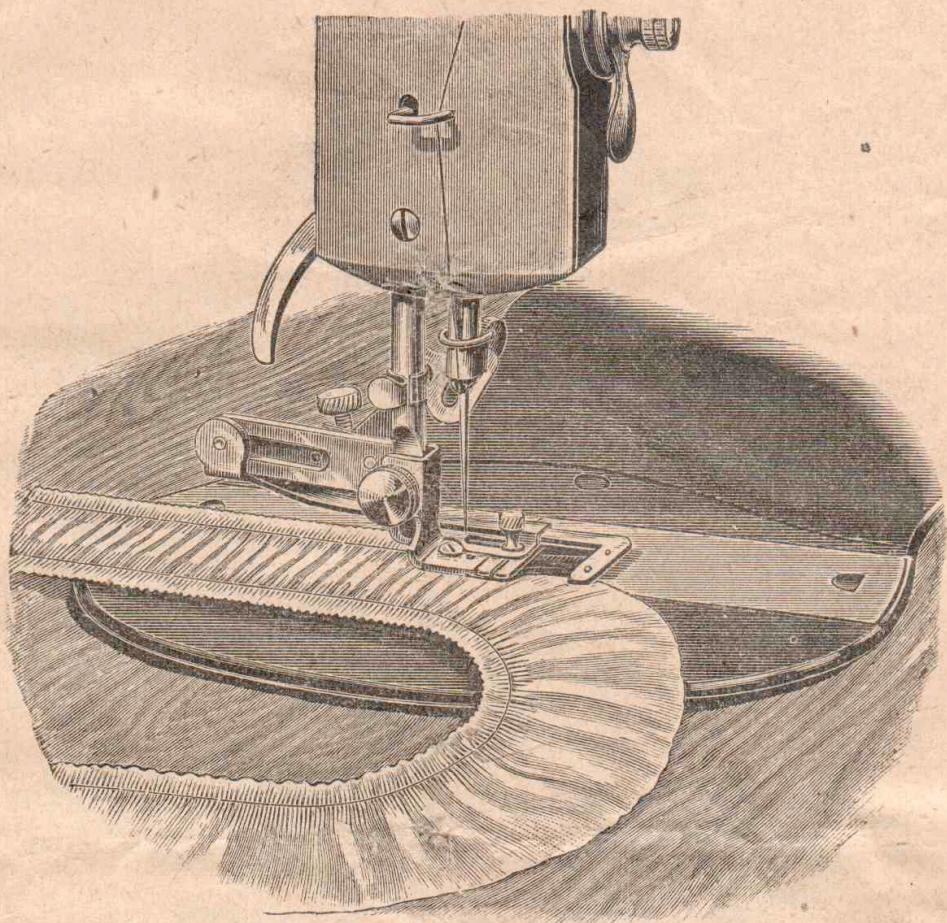
Raise the needle and presser-bars. Place the goods to be ruffled between the blued steel blades, push forward with the aid of the stiletto until under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed.

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 E.

FIG. 6.



### 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.

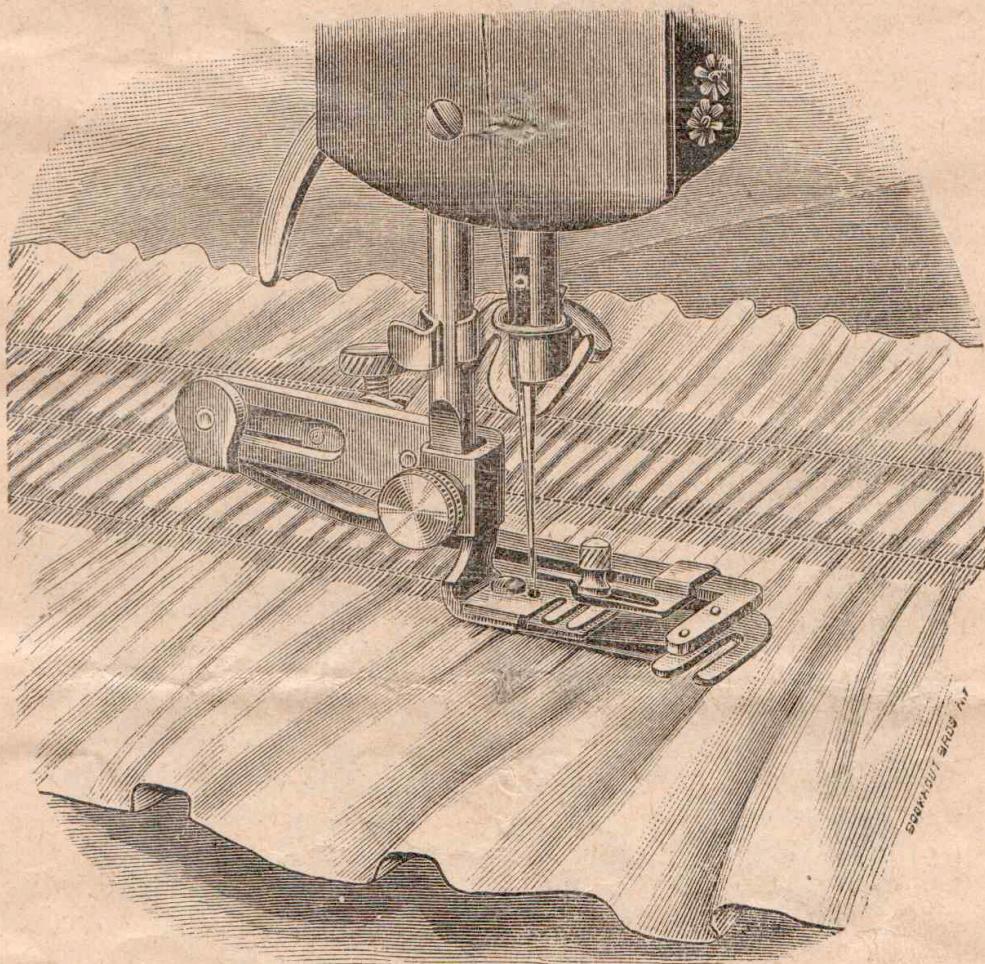
The puff may be stitched to a band at one operation by following instructions on page 7, "To Ruffle and Sew On."

**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.

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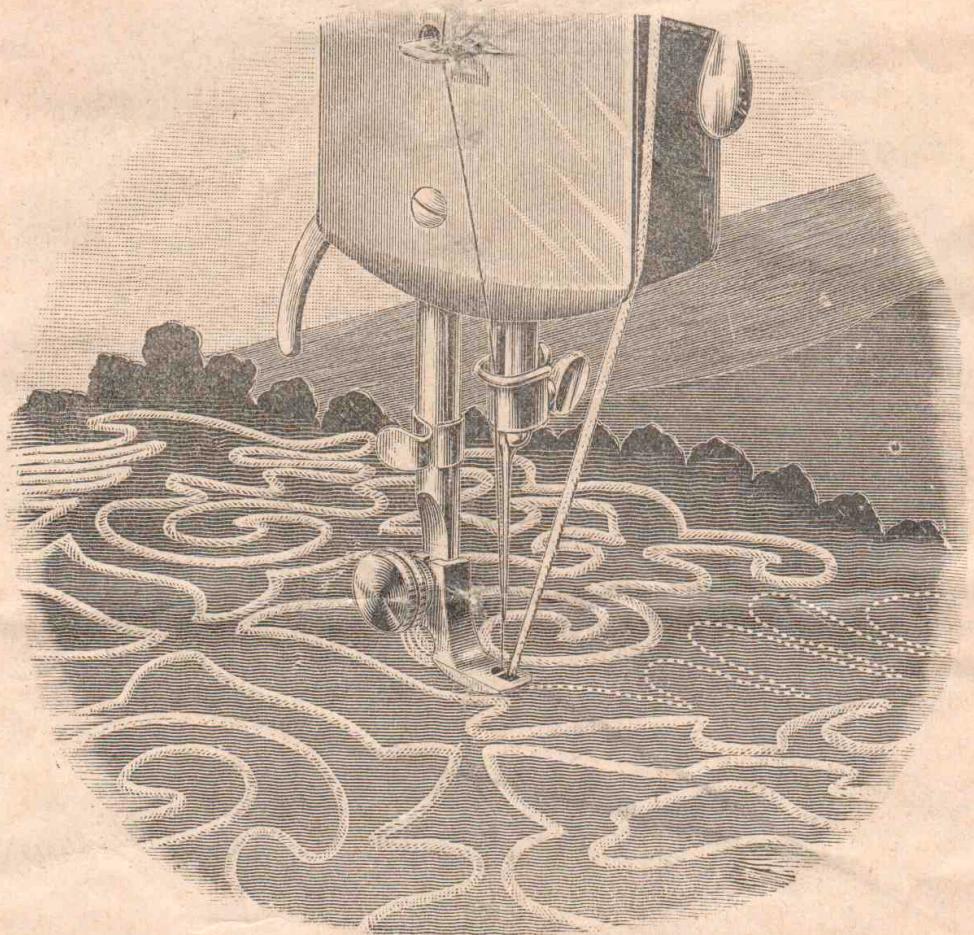
**NOTE.**—It is important in ruffling that there should be a heavy pressure upon the presser-bar. This may be regulated by the thumb-screw through which the presser-bar passes, at the top of the head of the machine. Much also depends upon the tension, which should be carefully adjusted, as instructed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



### To Shirr.

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, 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.

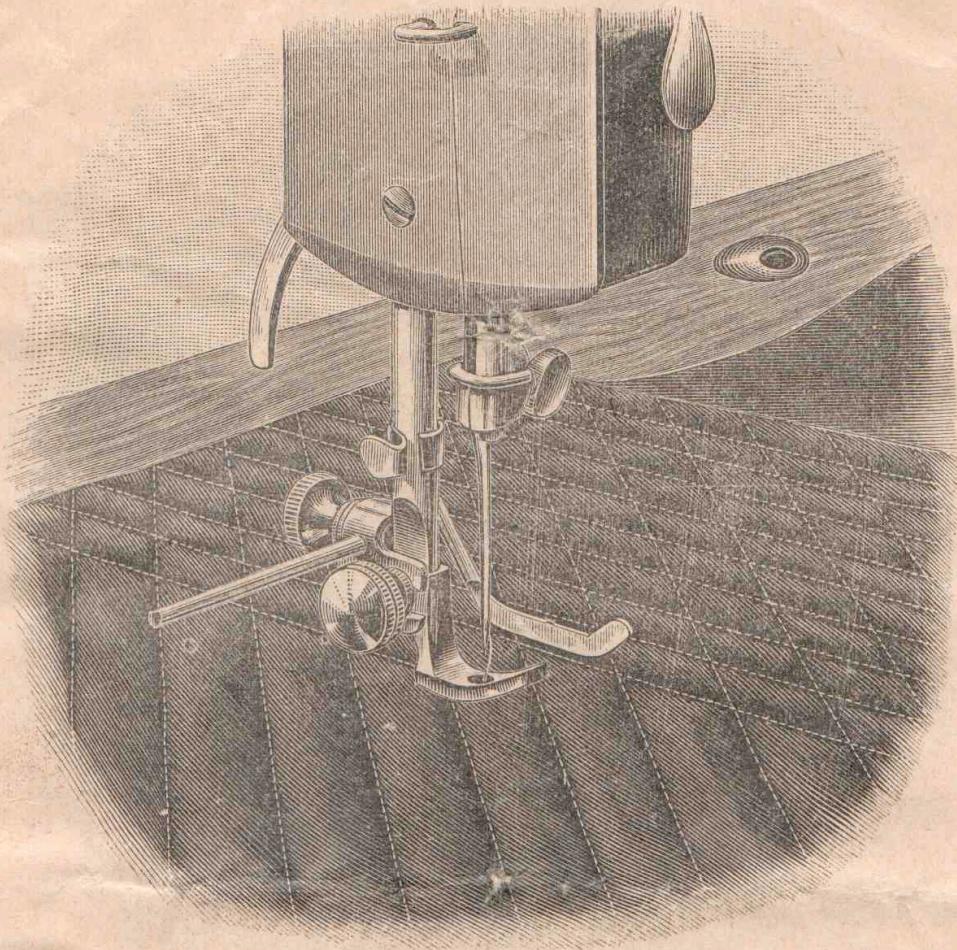
FIG. 8.



### The Braider.

Raise the presser and needle-bars, loosen the presser clamping screw and remove the presser-foot; put the braider-foot in its place and fasten firmly. Pass the braid through the hole in front of the needle hole, as shown above. The design to be braided should be upon the right side of the cloth, and should be closely followed, the braid covering the lines.

FIG. 9.



### The Quilter.

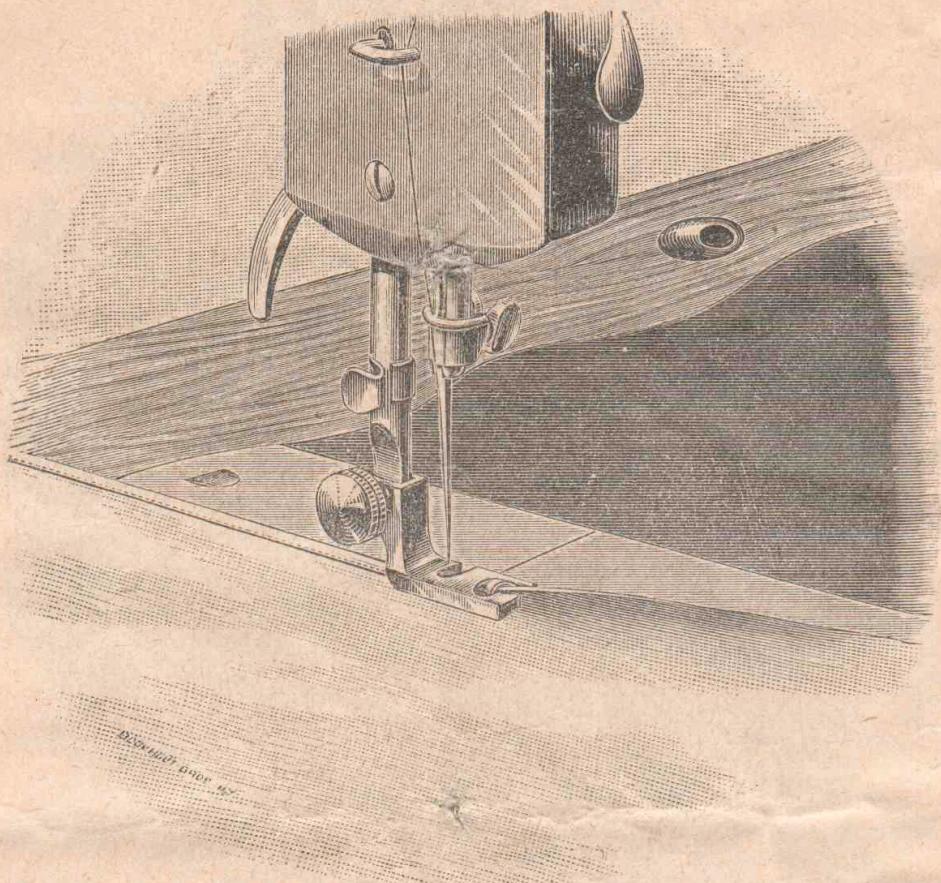
Lower the presser-bar, with the foot resting upon the work, loosen the presser clamping screw sufficiently to admit of the quilter being placed between it and the presser foot, and fasten firmly in the position shown above.

### 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. 10.

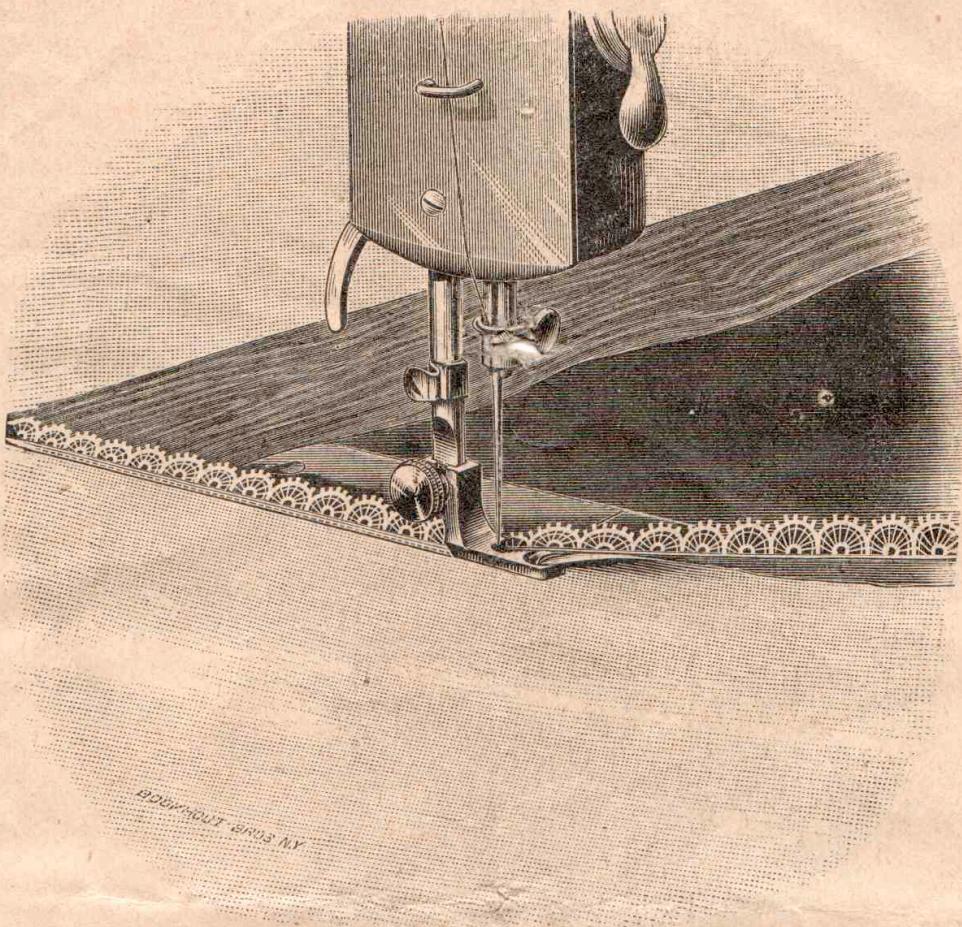


### The Foot Hemmer—Hemming.

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 get 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 the needle will enter it. Then let down the presser-bar, and, as you start to sew, pull gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along one or two stitches, 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. 11.



### Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation.

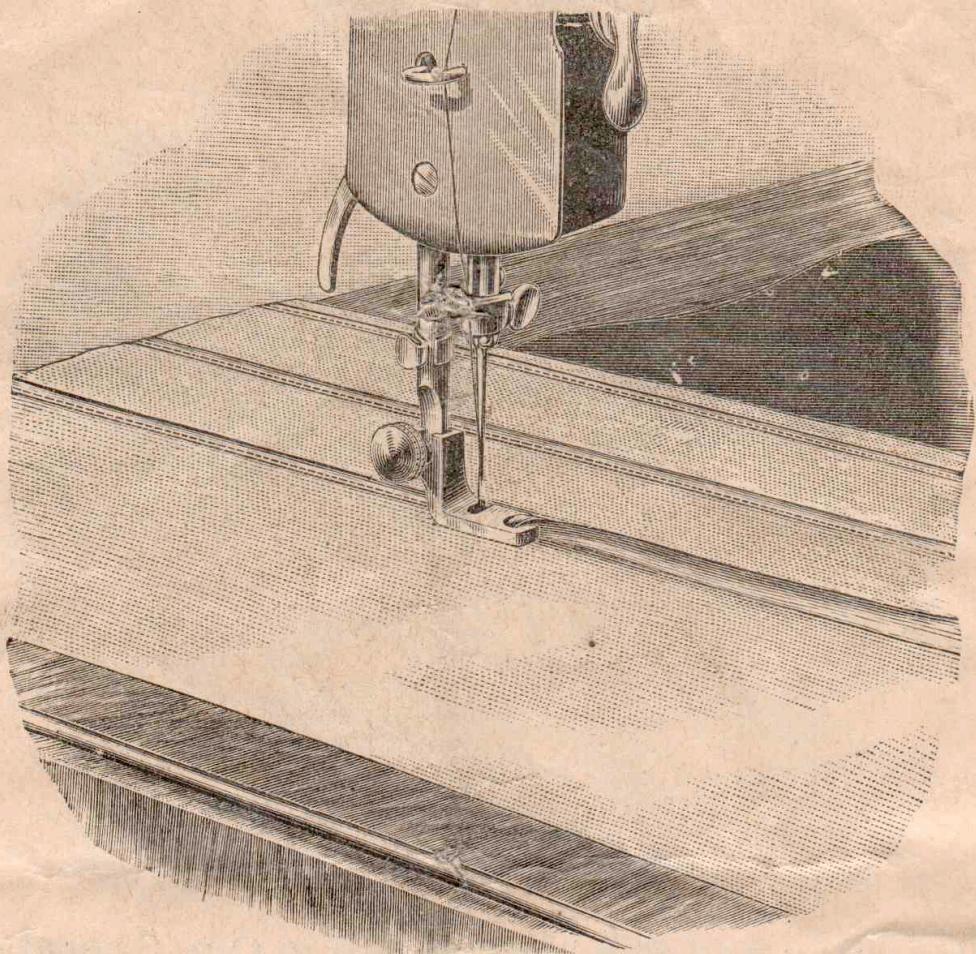
Start a narrow hem, as previously explained. When the hem is well started, raise the presser-bar and the needle. Pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it back under the needle, also under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem.

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, 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. 12.



### The Foot Hemmer—Felling.

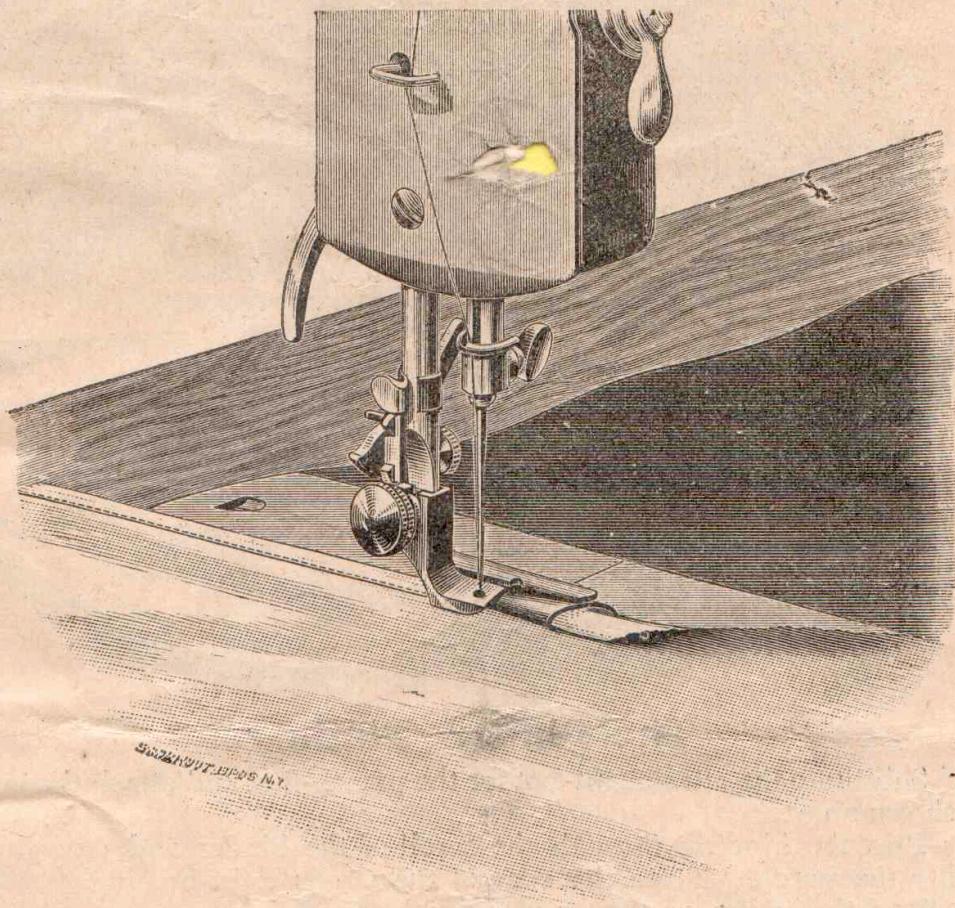
The foot-hemmer (which is also the Feller) can be used as a presser-foot in running up the seam, the edges of which should be trimmed, if necessary, as in hand-felling.

The narrow edge should be trimmed as close as security permits. In sewing the second seam of a fell the first seam should pass close to the left-hand edge of the opening in the feller, over which both edges of the cloth should be made to pass.

The wide edge should be of such a size as to just fill the feller and should be kept smooth.

Open the work flat, wrong side up, the seam 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 feller without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch and sew the second seam.

FIG. 13.



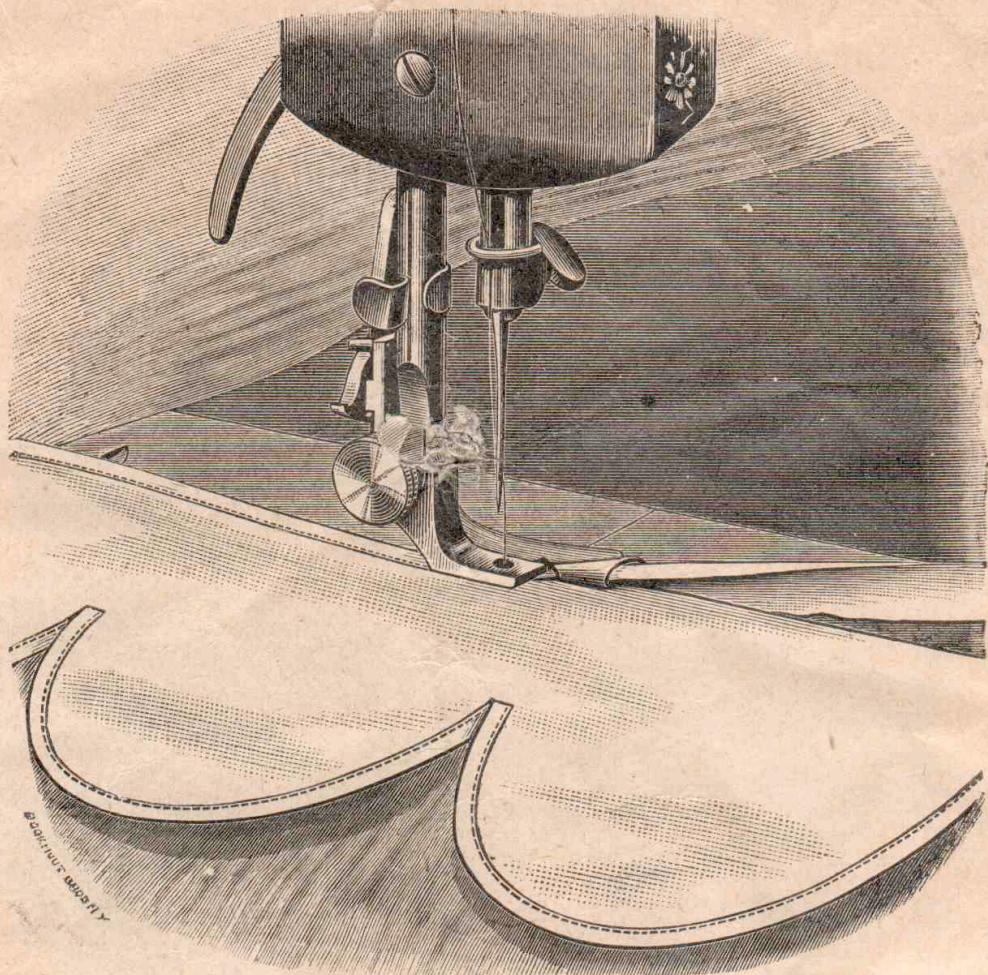
### The Wide Hemmer—Hemming.

Substitute the attachment foot for the ordinary presser-foot, and attach the wide-hemmer to it as shown above. The edge of the scroll will then be in line with the needle and the attachment is ready for use. Enter the right-hand edge of the cloth into the hemmer, turning it to the left until it fills the scroll. Lower the presser-foot and commence to sew, being careful to hold the goods so as to keep the scroll full.

Should the seam not be in the position desired loosen the hemmer and adjust.

Hemmers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are all used in the same way.

FIG. 14.



### The Binder—Binding.

Substitute the attachment-foot for the presser-foot and attach the binder, as shown above.

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, and it should be cut seven-eighths of an inch wide. Should the seam not be in the position desired, loosen the binder and adjust.

#### TO BIND WITH 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 in 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.

A "Bias Gauge" is furnished which may be placed upon the point of a common pair of scissors for cutting bias binding to uniform width. (See attachment case).

