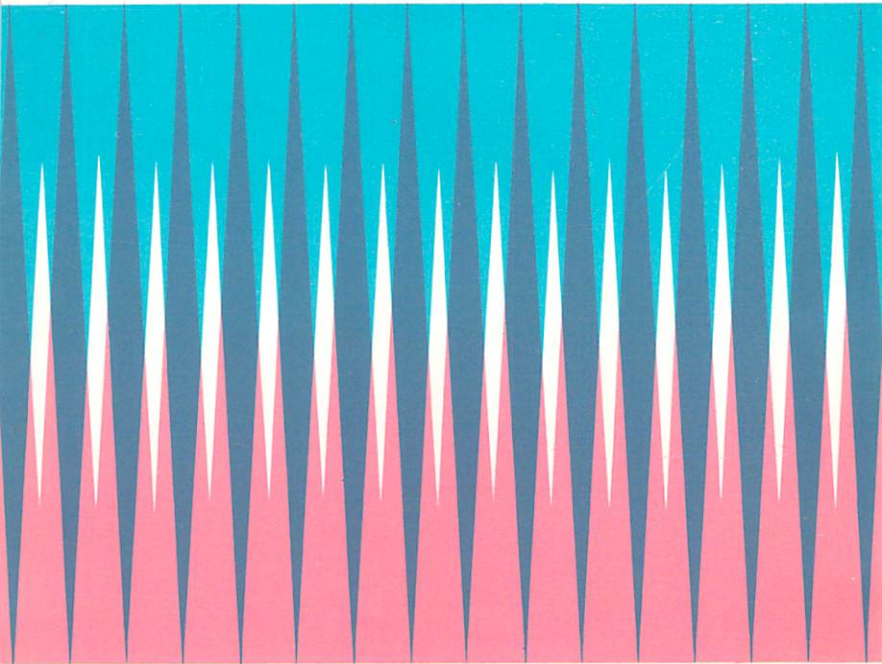




ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED

THE BINDER

Remove the presser foot and attach the binder as shown in fig. 1

How to Insert the Binding into the Binder

First cut the binding at an angle, with the long point to the left. Insert the pointed end into the binder scroll, until the pointed end comes through the lower end of the scroll. Pull the binding through under the presser foot before starting to sew. Then place the article to be bound into the binder slot, lower the binder and proceed

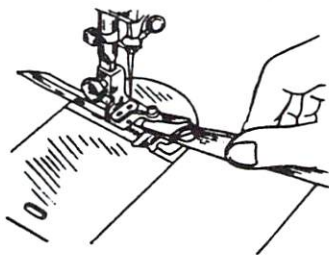


Fig. 1

as in ordinary sewing. Be sure to keep the material well into the binder mouth and close up to the binding. Binding may be purchased for use with the binder, and

should measure $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. When using folded binding use the outside slot of the binder.

How to Adjust the Binder

The position of the line of stitching can be varied by loosening screw and moving the scroll to the left or right.

How to Bind Outside Curves

Practice is required to bind a curved edge properly. The edge to be bound must be allowed to pass freely 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 or the binder. Never pull the binding as it feeds through the binder, as bias material is easily stretched and would be too narrow when it reaches the needle. 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 as previously described.

NARROW HEMMER

The Narrow Hemmer is in a class by itself, due to the fact that both trimming and finishing features can be accomplished with one operation, and sewing the very tiniest hem is simplicity itself when given over to the Narrow Hemmer.

This attachment has no equal when used to finish the edge of ruffles or any dainty work where one tries to adhere to sheerness.

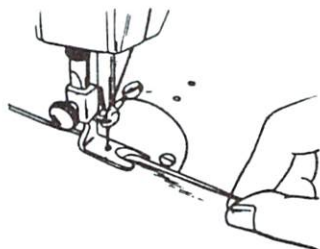


Fig. 2

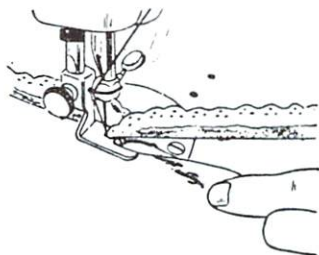


Fig. 3

The Narrow Hemmer is attached to machine in the same manner as is the presser foot. Raise needle to highest point, remove presser foot, attach hemmer, tighten screw. Beginning at the end of the material where hem is to start, crease over about $1/8$ th inch of material for a distance of about 2 inches along its edge. Insert this creased end in the Narrow Hemmer from beneath, to the depth of the fold, holding the beginning of the hem between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.

It is quite helpful when it is desired to start stitching directly at the selvedged edge to catch through the material at the folded section of the hem with a needle and thread. The thread can be held on to when drawing the material back, preparatory to stitching, so that the needle will pierce the extreme edge.

With material drawn back to desired position, lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, guiding cloth into scroll of Hemmer with left hand.

Be careful not to feed too much material into the Hemmer.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation

The Narrow Hemmer is designed with a slot at the right into which the edge of lace, rick-rack, braid or any finished trimming edge can be inserted and stitched to garment while hem is being made.

Proceed to make a hem in the same manner as described on previous page. Insert edge of lace or trimming right side down in slot at right of Hemmer, and see that the needle pierces it close to the edge just above turned edge of hem. Commence to sew, guiding the lace edge into the slot of Hemmer with the right hand while guiding material being hemmed into the scroll of Hemmer with the left hand.

A very attractive way of applying lace so that the stitching of the hem is not visible is to start the hem in the usual way, slipping the lace in from the left as you would the second piece of material when making a hemmed seam.

HOW TO USE THE EMBROIDERY FOOT

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the presser foot by loosening the thumb screw. Attach the foot to the presser bar, holding the part under the thumb screw in the needle clamp. Tighten the screw firmly so that it will not become loose when machine is working. Turn the machine drop feed control to the 'embroidery' position, insert the material to be embroidered in an embroidery hoop and place beneath the needle. It will now be possible to sew in any direction, i.e., to follow an embroidery pattern.



Fig. 4

ZIPPER FOOT & CORDING FOOT (Adjustable)

The Zipper Foot may be attached to the machine in the same manner as the other Attachments. By adjusting the screw at the back of the foot, the zipper foot can be moved to either side of the needle, i.e., to sew left or right side of zipp fastener or when cording.

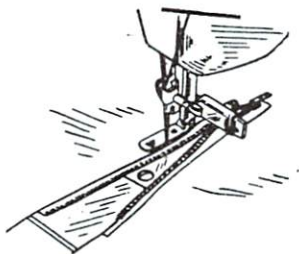


Fig. 5

THE CLOTH GUIDE

This attachment is a convenient attachment for accurate guiding of the work, while sewing close to the edge of the material. Fasten the cloth guide to the bed of the machine by means of the thumb screw, inserting the thumb screw into either one of the two screw holes in the bed of the machine. The cloth guide can be adjusted to bring the line of stitching as close to the edge of the material as desired.



Fig. 6

HOW TO USE THE FIXED FOOT

(To use — first remove the Hinged Foot (which is used for normal sewing) by unscrewing the Fixing Screw, fit the Fixed foot in its place and tighten screw. See illustration for Gathering Foot)



Fig. 7

The Fixed Foot is particularly suitable for sewing fine materials, i. e. nylon, etc. It grips the material firmly and ensures no stitches are missed.

GATHERING FOOT

This attachment is fastened to the machine the same way as the presser foot, and by stitching with it in the normal way material will be slightly gathered. The fullness of the gathers may be regulated by adjusting the length of the stitch on the machine—a long stitch will give extra fullness while a shorter stitch will decrease it. Nylon, georgette and silks are specially attractive when shirred with this foot. If embroidery silk is used in the bobbin, a very ornamental stitch will be obtained.

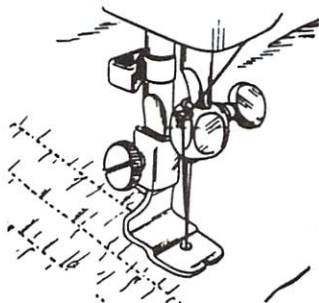


Fig. 8

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

