

## THE BINDER AND ITS MANY USES AS APPLIED TO FAMILY SEWING

### Binding Without Basting

Bindings of various materials may be applied with the Binder attachment supplied with Singer Family Sewing Machines. This attachment folds and guides the binding so that, by a simple adjustment, the stitching can be regulated to come close to the edge of the binding.

Binding, when neatly applied, serves as a suitable trimming for wash dresses, children's clothes, underwear, silk or woolen frocks and articles of home decoration. The fashion magazines give endless suggestions for the use of bindings and the ready-to-wear clothes make frequent use of this method of finishing as well as trimming. The following pages give directions for using this time-saving attachment and suggest many ways in which binding may be applied to various curves with perfect results.

### How to Cut Material for Use with the Binder

The bias cutting gauge, as shown in Fig. 24, is very convenient for cutting bias strips for use with the Binder attachment. Binding for use with the Binder, must be cut  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide if the material contains dressing, and about 1" wide for soft material. The blue spring A on the cutting gauge adjusts for various widths and if set at B will cut material about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide. The gauge fits on the pointed end of the scissors, and the material is held up to the blue spring when cutting.

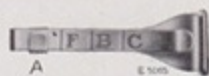


FIG. 24. THE BIAS CUTTING GAUGE

### Attaching the Binder to the Machine



FIG. 25  
THE BINDER

Raise the needle to the highest point and remove the presser foot from the machine by loosening the thumb screw which holds it in place. Compare the foot of the Binder (Fig. 25) and the presser foot and you will see that they are attached to the machine in the same manner. Attach the Binder to the presser bar. Turn the balance wheel slowly toward you to make sure that the Binder is properly attached to the bar and that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole.

### Inserting the Binding in the Binder

Cut the binding to a long point to left, as shown. Insert the pointed end in the binder scroll, Fig. 27, until the pointed end comes through the lower end of the scroll.



CUTTING POINT  
ON BINDING

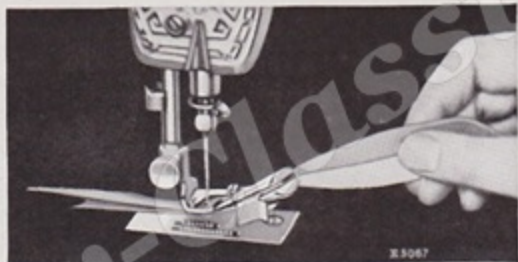


FIG. 27. INSERTING BINDING IN BINDER

Pull the binding through under the presser foot before starting to sew. Note that as the binding passes through the scroll of the Binder the edges are turned in.

### Binding May be Purchased Cut and Folded for Use with the Binder

Folded bias binding may be purchased for use with the Binder. This binding comes in a variety of materials and colors. Folded bindings for use with the Binder must measure  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width. The No. 5 width in standard brands usually measures  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", but it is always well to be sure of this before purchasing.

Folded binding is inserted in the outside slot of the Binder, as shown in Fig. 28. The Binder is adjusted and operated in the same manner as when using unfolded binding. One-half inch braid or ribbon may be used in the same manner.

A binding inserted in the outside slot of the Binder will be turned only once. It is therefore necessary to have finished edges when using binding in this slot.

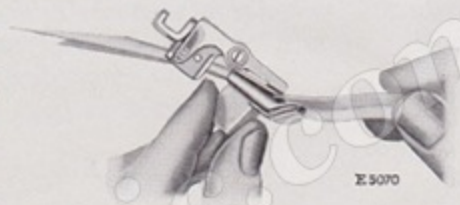


FIG. 28. INSERT FOLDED BINDING  
IN OUTSIDE SLOT

## The Adjustment and Operation of the Binder

The edge to be bound should be held well within the center slot of the scroll, (A, Fig. 29). If the material is allowed to slip away from the scroll when near the needle, the edge will not be caught in the binding. With a little practice it is quite easy to hold the edge in the scroll.

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 required when binding curves than is necessary when binding a straight edge.

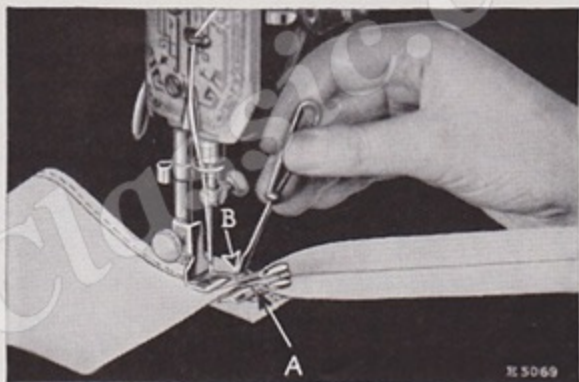


FIG. 29. ADJUSTING THE BINDER

To adjust the Binder for stitching, loosen screw B, Fig. 29, and move scroll to the right for a narrower adjustment and to the left for a wider adjustment. Care should be taken to see that the screw is well tightened after making an adjustment. To become perfectly familiar with the adjustment of the Binder, practice is necessary.

## Binding Outside Curves



FIG. 30. BINDING AN OUTSIDE CURVE

Practice is required to bind a curved edge properly. The edge to be bound must be held well within the scroll of the Binder in order to make a strong seam and so that the edge will not pull out.

Never pull the binding as it feeds through the Binder, as bias material is very easily stretched and will be too narrow when it reaches the needle. When this occurs the edges will not be turned.

When binding a curved edge (see Fig. 30), 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 trifle to the left.



FIG. 31. SAMPLE OF OUTSIDE CURVE



FIG. 32. SAMPLE OF INSIDE CURVE

### Binding Inside Curves

It will be necessary to practice binding an inside curve on various kinds of material, as this curve is found on nearly all garments which may be finished with a bound edge.

When binding an inside curve with the Binder, straighten out the edge as it is being fed into the attachment. When doing this, care should be taken 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.

### Applying a French Fold to a Curve

A French fold is applied by placing the material under the attachment and stitching the binding in position as shown in Fig. 33. A line made by basting or with chalk or pencil may be used as a guide in applying rows where wanted.



FIG. 33. APPLYING FRENCH FOLDS

## Binding a Square Corner

To bind a square corner, apply the binding along one side to within  $\frac{1}{8}$ " of edge of the material, stopping the machine with the needle and take-up at the highest point. Then draw the material back away from the needle far enough to pull about two inches of the binding through the Binder. Fold and crease the binding to a square mitered corner, turn the material and draw it back into the Binder, bringing the needle down through the binding close to the corner, as shown in Fig. 34. Draw the slack thread back through the needle and tension. Be sure the new edge of

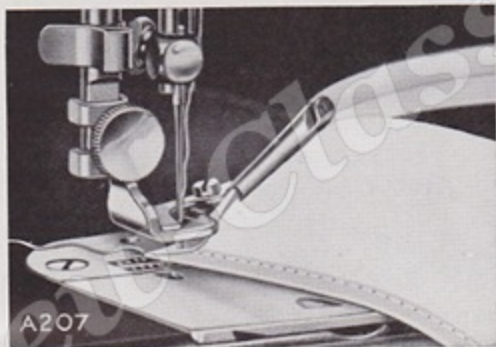


FIG. 34. TURNING A SQUARE CORNER

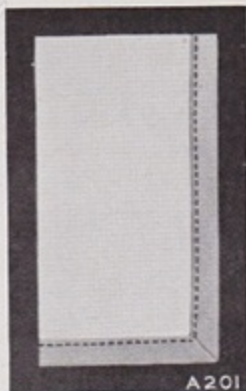


FIG. 35. SAMPLE OF SQUARE CORNER

the material is properly placed in the scroll of the Binder and begin stitching slowly until you are sure the material is feeding properly. The loop of the thread on the underside at the corner may be tied or cut off without fear of ravelling, as the stitch is locked.

## Binding Plackets

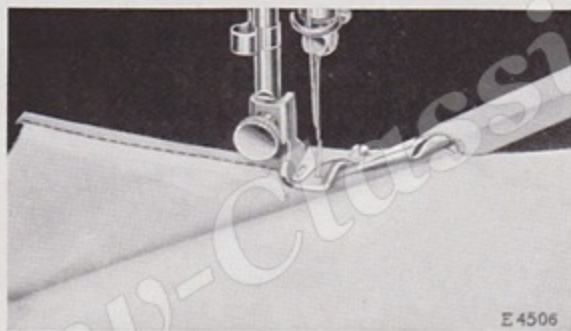


FIG. 36. BINDING A PLACKET

To bind a placket, stitch down the left side of slit until the point of placket is about to enter scroll. Then swing right side of slit sharply into a straightline, the fullness of the material forming a V at left.

Run the machine slowly as the point is reached and take care that too much material is not allowed to feed into the Binder.

For practice, cut a slit about five inches deep in muslin and learn to fold it in a straight line before starting to bind. When you have mastered the placket you will find it quite easy to bind scallops.

### Bound Scallops

The same method used in binding an outside curve is used for binding scallops and the point at the top of the scallop is bound in exactly the same manner as the placket. Practice the binding of a small single scallop first before attempting to bind a row of scallops.

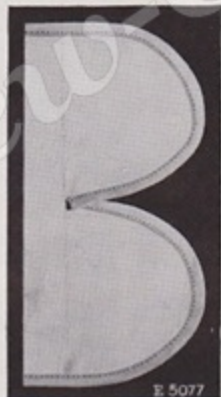


FIG. 38. SAMPLE OF BOUND SCALLOPS

appearance impossible to obtain by hand sewing.

Both inside and outside curves may be bound with perfect ease after the Binder has been properly adjusted.



FIG. 37. SAMPLE OF BOUND PLACKET

If the material is soft and liable to stretch add a row of machine stitching close to the edge of the scallop before starting to bind the edge.

### Applying Military Braid with the Binder

Military braid  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width may be used in the Binder by inserting it in the outside slot of the scroll, following directions for using **folded** binding on page 22.

This braid makes a suitable trimming for serge or other woolen material and, when applied with the Binder, has a neat tailored

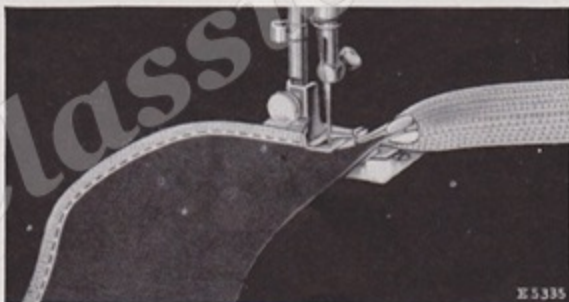


FIG. 39. BINDING WITH MILITARY BRAID

## Binding and Applying Rick-Rack Braid to the Edge of a Garment at One Stitching

Rick-Rack braid may be purchased at any notion counter and comes in a variety of colors and widths. This braid makes an attractive trimming for house dresses and aprons and may be applied to an outside or an inside curve at the same time the edge is bound.

Insert the edge to be bound, together with the rick-rack braid in the scroll of the Binder, as shown in Fig. 40.



FIG. 40. BINDING AND APPLYING RICK-RACK BRAID

true when binding an outside curve.

An attractive finish may be given by applying a second row of rick-rack to the free edge of the binding, using the presser foot.

## Making Button Loops with the Binder

To make button loops, first stitch together a piece of binding of the desired material and length by using the Binder. You will then have a quarter-inch fold with the edges stitched together.

Cut a strip of binding long enough to make a loop of the desired size and fold it to a point by bringing the two stitched edges together having ends even, being careful to keep rightsideupper-

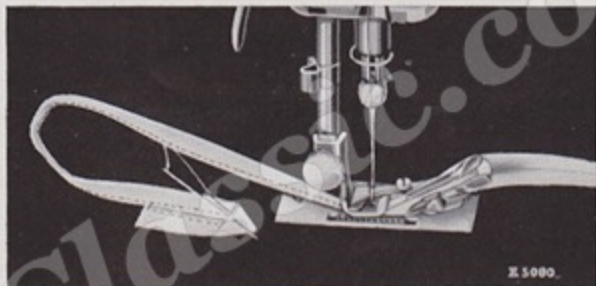


FIG. 41. MAKING BUTTON LOOPS

most, as shown in Fig. 41. Fasten the loop at the point with a hand sewing needle.

These loops are most attractive when made of silk material or military braid and may be applied in various ways to the frock or blouse.

## Bound Buttonholes Made with the Binder

Take a strip of material as wide as you wish to make your buttonholes apart and bind each side. For example, if you wish to make your buttonholes two inches apart take a two-inch strip of material as shown in Fig. 42, at A, and bind each side as shown at B.

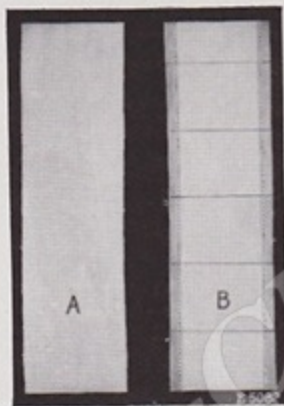


FIG. 42. STARTING BOUND BUTTONHOLES

Measure the diameter of the button you wish to use and cut the bound strip into pieces one-half inch wider than the button. See Fig. 42-B. After the strip is cut into sections, bind them together so that the bound edges just meet, as shown in Fig. 43. Bind one edge of this strip, using the Binder, and before binding the other edge, place the edge of the garment even with the strip of buttonholes and bind both edges at one stitching. See Fig. 44. The free edge of the binding can then be stitched flat to the garment.

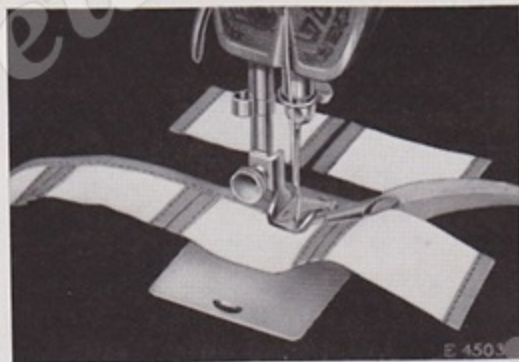


FIG. 43. BINDING PIECES TOGETHER



FIG. 44. COMPLETING BOUND BUTTONHOLES

If an extra-strong buttonhole is desired, a linen tape may be used for the binding. This must, however, be one-half inch in width and be used in the outside slot of the Binder.

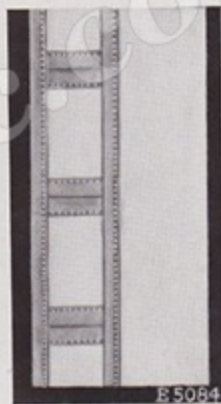


FIG. 45. SAMPLE OF BOUND BUTTONHOLES

## NEW USES FOR THE FOOT HEMMER AND THE ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

### The Foot Hemmer

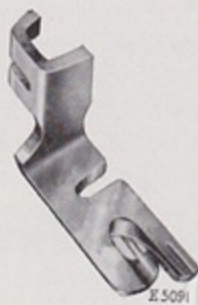


FIG. 46. THE FOOT HEMMER

The Foot Hemmer (Fig. 46) is attached to the machine in place of the presser foot. Raise the needle to the highest point, loosen the thumb screw which clamps the presser foot to the presser bar and remove the presser foot. Attach the Foot Hemmer to the bar, taking care to tighten the screw firmly so that the Hemmer will not become loose when the machine is running. Turn the balance wheel slowly to make sure that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole and that the lower thread is properly pulled up.

### How to Start the Hem at the Very Edge

How to start the hem at the very edge of the material is of great importance in learning to use the Hemmer. If the hem is not started at the edge and the material is pulled bias a perfect hem cannot be made.

There are several ways of starting the hem at the edge, but the most practical one is as follows:

1. Fold over about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " of the edge of the material at the starting point for a distance of about one inch.

2. Place the material in the Hemmer on an angle leading toward the right at a point just beyond the fold.

3. Draw the material toward you through the Hemmer, as shown in Fig.



FIG. 47. STARTING A HEM AT THE EDGE

47, at the same time making the second fold at the very edge. Continue to draw the material through the Hemmer until the edge is just under the needle. Place the upper and lower threads together under the Hemmer foot and assist in starting of the hem by slightly pulling the threads from the back as the machine is run.

## Making a Hem with the Foot Hemmer



FIG. 48. MAKING A HEM WITH THE FOOT HEMMER

The same width of material must be kept in the Hemmer at all times. After placing the correct width of material in the Hemmer hold it in a straight line and you will find it quite easy to make a perfect hem. See Fig. 48.

### Making a Hemmed Seam with the Foot Hemmer

The hemmed seam is very practical to use on underwear, or in fact on any garment where a straight seam is used and where a small double seam would be suitable.

When using this seam the garment must first be fitted and the edge of the material trimmed, allowing for about one-eighth inch seam. The two edges are placed together and inserted in the Hemmer in the same manner as a single hem. If the material is bulky, the edge of the upper piece of material may be placed about one-eighth inch in from the edge of the lower piece. See Fig. 49.

The free edge of a hemmed seam may be stitched flat to the garment if desired. First open the work out flat, then place the hem in the scroll of the Hemmer, which acts as a guide, holding the edge of the hem in position while it is being stitched.



FIG. 49. MAKING A HEMMED SEAM

If the seam is stitched flat to the garment one row of stitching is visible on the right side.

The hemmed seam may be used on muslin, lawn, percale, organdie or other fine materials where a narrow seam is desirable.

### Hemming and Sewing on Lace at One Operation

Start the hem in the regular way and with the needle holding the hem in position, raise the presser bar sufficiently to allow the edge of the lace to be slipped in under the Foot Hemmer, at the same time bringing it up through the slot at the right of the Hemmer. See Fig. 50. Lower the bar, turn the balance wheel and catch the edge of the lace with the needle. Guide the hem with the right hand and the lace with the left. Care should be taken not to stretch the lace as it is being fed into the Hemmer.

It is not practical to sew gathered lace on with the Foot Hemmer, as the full lace catches in the Hemmer slot.

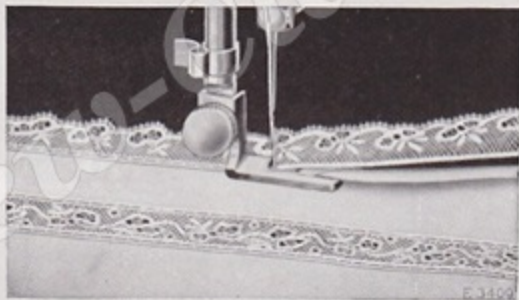


FIG. 50. HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

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

### Hemming Fine Materials with the Foot Hemmer

When hemming fine materials such as georgette or crepe de chine with the Foot Hemmer, the material will not feed through properly and the stitch will be very much shorter than when sewing with the presser foot on the same material.

To overcome this difficulty, and to assist in holding soft materials so that they will be turned properly with the Foot Hemmer, insert a piece of paper under the foot of the Hemmer and allow it to feed through with the material. Strips of thin paper or the edges of newspaper are very convenient for stitching. Never use tissue paper, as this will be very difficult to pull away from the material.