To Adjust the Ruffler for Group Plaiting and Gathering

The ruffler can be adjusted for group plaiting by lifting the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 65) and moving it to the right so that the top of the projection (D, Fig. 65) rests on 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."

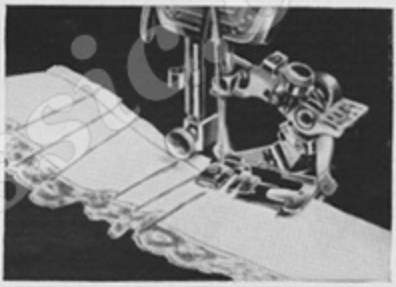

FIG. 65. GROUP PLAITING

By alternately making groups of plaits and plain spaces, as shown in Fig. 65, very attractive work can be produced.

How to Test the Ruffle for Fullness

It is often necessary to adjust the Ruffler for a certain fullness, but because the length of stitch affects the fullness as well as the position of the adjusting screw, it is impossible to have an indicator on the Ruffler to determine the amount of fullness that will be taken up. In addition, some materials take up more fullness than others with the same setting of the stitch and adjusting screw. It is therefore necessary to experiment with a small piece of the material to be ruffled if the correct amount is to be gathered. For example, if the fullness of a ruffle is to be one and a-half, take a six-inch piece of material and gather it into a four-inch space.

How to Slide the Gathers on the Thread

Another convenient way to gather to fit a given space is to loosen the upper tension on the machine. This will allow the gathers to slide on the thread to fit the desired space the same as in hand gathering.

When gathering it this way it is necessary to leave a long thread when taking the material from the machine so that the gathers may be adjusted as desired. It is also well to use a strong upper thread so that there will be no danger of breaking it when sliding the gathers.

Finishing a Ruffled Seam with Binding

Make the ruffle and sew it to the garment in one operation, then trim the seam close to the edge. Remove the Ruffler and attach

THE ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

In this Electrical Age what household appliance is more valuable than the electric sewing machine? With the burden of stitching cared for by the electric motor, so easily connected to any electric light socket, the problem of making clothes becomes a pleasure for the woman who has even a limited knowledge of sewing.

In planning a garment to be made at home, the average woman formerly welcomed a pattern that called for as little stitching as possible, but with the electric machine, the frock that calls for countless tucks and frills is a joy to complete.

When using the electric sewing machine all you need to do is to touch the knee or foot control lightly and the machine will start, slowly at first, and by increasing the pressure on the control it may be run as fast as desired. Singer electrics may be controlled at a low speed when sewing a short length of seam, where great care must be taken in guiding the material, or at any other speed which may be best for the work.

The following pages will illustrate the various types of electric machines most commonly used.

Types of Electric Sewing Machines

Electric sewing machines are of three principal types: treadle machines with a motor attached, portable machines and cabinet table machines.

The older form of electric sewing machine is the ordinary treadle machine to which a motor has been added, as shown in Fig. 66. The motor is attached with a single screw to the seat on the arm below the balance wheel, the regular belt removed, the motor belt put on in its place, the motor cord screwed into an electric light socket, the foot control box connected to the three-pin terminal and the treadle machine has become an electric. The whole process takes only a few minutes and can be done by anyone without electrical or mechanical skill.

Fig. 66. Treadle Machine Equipped with Motor

Various Models of Portable Electric Machines

Portable electric machines consist of a sewing head to which a motor and Singerlight have been added, the whole set into a base, as shown in Fig. 68, and provided with a cover which locks into the base. This serves as a carrying case as well as a protection for the machine. Inside the cover are located the instruction book, box of attachments, oil can and knee lever, as shown in Fig. 67. The motor cord is coiled up and placed on the bed of the machine before closing the case. The outfit then becomes a compact unit which may be carried anywhere and contains

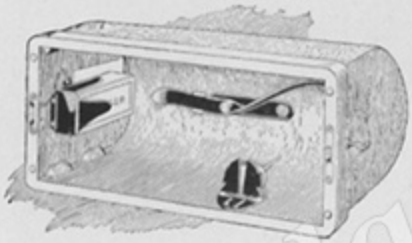

Fig. 67. Inside of Cover Showing Position of Accessories

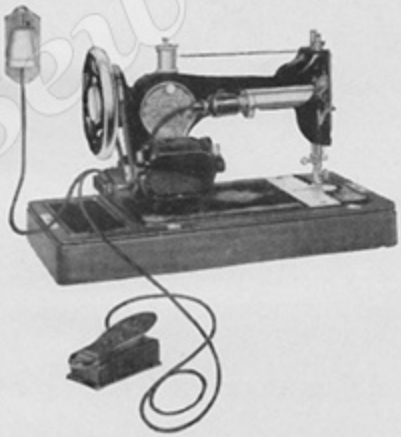

Fig. 68. Portable Electric Machine with Foot Control

Fig. 69. Portable Electric Sewing Machine Enclosed in Carrying Case

everything necessary for the care and operation of the machine. See Fig. 69.

Machines of this type may be had with foot-operated speed control unit, as shown in Fig. 68, but a more convenient device for the same purpose is the knee lever control shown in Fig. 70. The resistance unit for varying the motor speed is placed inside

the base and is operated by a lever which projects through the front of the base at the right. See Fig. 70. A gentle pressure of the right knee against the lower end of this lever starts the machine slowly and the speed can be increased as desired by pushing farther to the right. When the pressure on the knee lever is released, the machine stops automatically. This arrangement avoids the use of the foot control box on the floor and leaves both feet of the operator free. It also avoids an extra part which could not be placed inside the case and would have to be carried around with the machine.

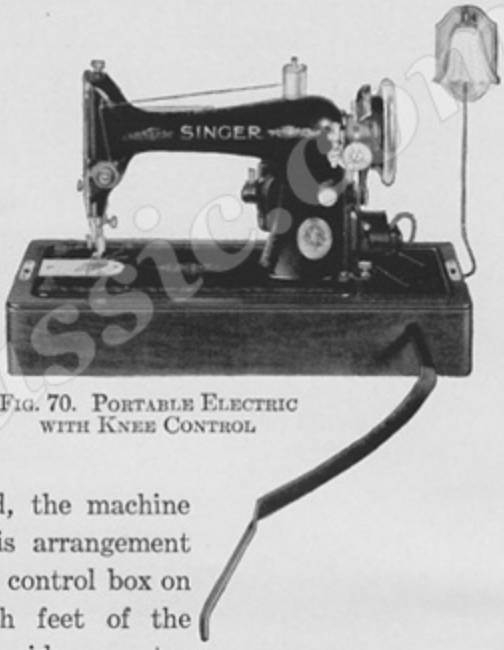

FIG. 70. PORTABLE ELECTRIC WITH KNEE CONTROL

The location of the knee lever and the angle at which it is set makes it possible for the operator to sit in a comfortable position directly in front of the needle.

Among the portable electric machines there are available a three-quarter size head with the long shuttle, known as the Singer No. 128-13, and one with the oscillating hook called the Singer 99-13. These models are lighter in weight than the standard heads, weighing approximately 33 pounds complete with carrying case, motor and all accessories. This reduction in weight makes them readily portable and the more compact size is frequently an advantage. A chain-stitch machine, Singer No. 24-66, may also be had in portable form. Another type of portable lock stitch machine, the Singer No. 101-11, with full size head made of aluminum, is also available. All these models are illustrated on the following pages.

The Portable Electric Chain Stitch Machine

Fig. 71. Portable Electric Chain Stitch Machine

The Singer Single-Thread Chain Stitch Machine No. 24 is available on a treadle stand, with or without motor, but its most useful form is as a portable electric, shown in Fig. 71. This is the smallest, lightest and simplest of all portable electric sewing machines. The motor, speed control box and attachments fit inside the base, out of sight and out of the way but easily accessible by turning the head back.

This machine complete weighs 26½ pounds and is 14 inches long, 7¾ inches wide and 13 inches high.

The Aluminum Portable Electric Machine

Rotary Machine No. 101, described on the following page, has many advantages over any other type, but because of its large size and rigid construction would be too heavy to use as a portable machine. This problem has been solved by the use of aluminum for all heavy parts, such as the arm and bed. This extremely light metal is just as strong and rigid as cast iron but weighs only one-third as much. The saving in weight thus effected makes the complete outfit easily portable, weighing only 31 pounds. In every other respect, the head is identical with Machine No. 101-4. The aluminum machine with portable base and cover is known as Singer No. 101-11.

Fig. 72. Aluminum Portable Electric Machine

Electric Library Table Machines

Fig. 73. Machine Ready for Use on No. 40 Cabinet

To meet the demands of modern homes where every item of equipment must be ornamental as well as useful, electric sewing machines may be had in handsome cabinets of graceful design, entirely concealing the machine when not in use, and serving as a desk or table in any room. These cabinets are known as the No. 40 and are furnished in walnut, mahogany or mission to match present styles in furniture.

In this form there are available the Singer No. 66 machine and a new model designed and built especially for electric motor operation, the Singer No. 101-4. The latter is the most advanced in mechanical and electrical design of all sewing machines.

Singer Machine No. 101 is unique in its construction, being operated by three sets of bevel gears. The motor is built into the machine head and drives the machine directly through these gears. Lubrication for the lower working parts is provided by means of an oil well located under the bed plate of the machine and provided with wicks which carry oil to necessary bearings automatically. A single hole in the bed plate fills the well, thus

Fig. 74. No. 40 Cabinet Closed

making the problem of oiling very simple. A special spool pin has been provided for winding bobbins so that it is not necessary to unthread the machine for its operation, and a filled bobbin is always ready when the one in use is exhausted. A Singerlight, as described on page 50, is also supplied with this machine.

The speed of the machine is controlled by an adjustable knee lever which may be folded up out of sight when not in use. This adjustable knee lever enables the operator to sit comfortably and to keep the machine under perfect control at all speeds.

Electric Flat Top Table Machine

Fig. 75. Machine Ready for Use On No. 306 Cabinet

In addition to the Library Table, there is available an Electric Combination Table known as No. 306 and which is shown in Figs. 75 and 76.

This table has no hinges or knobs to break the excellent lines of the design, the attachment drawer having been placed in one end as shown in the picture and swinging wide open so that its contents are always readily available. This drawer is equipped with six spindles for spools of thread and bobbins, a separate holder for the oil can and a sizable container for attachments and tools. This table is equipped with adjustable knee control and carbon disc rheostat, enabling the operator to keep the machine under perfect control at all times and running it at any speed desired.

Fig. 76. No. 306 Cabinet Closed

The machine head drops down beneath folding sections of the top when not in use, leaving a neat flat surface for a variety of uses, as shown in Fig. 76. Either a 66 or 101-4 head may be applied to the 306 table. It is furnished in either walnut or mahogany and will match up nicely with other furnishings.

Electric Lights for Sewing Machines

The problem of proper illumination for sewing has been solved by the use of a small electric lamp attached to the machine and arranged to throw the rays of light on the bed of the machine without glaring into the eyes of the operator. Fig. 77 shows this ingenious device, known as the "Singerlight," attached to the back of the arm and connected by a short cord to the three-pin terminal and the cord supplying electricity to the motor.

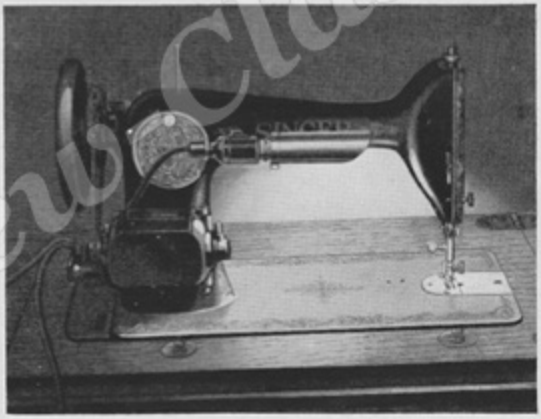

Fig. 77. The Singerlight

With such a light, sewing may be done without eye strain in any part of the home at any time. The Singerlight is furnished with all Singer Electric Machines and may easily be attached to Singer Hand and Treadle Machines.

Combination Tables for Portable Electric Machines

While portable electric machines may be used on any table of substantial construction, for those who prefer a special table especially suited for the purpose, there are available special Singer Combination Tables shown in Fig. 78. The machine fits into a recess in the table top, level with the bed, as shown in Fig. 79, giving a flat sewing surface of ample proportions and just the right height.

When the machine is taken out and put away, the platform on which it rested is raised level with the table top and the table may then be used for many purposes about the home. Fig. 80. Sewing accessories may be kept in the table drawer. These tables are also convenient for hand sewing, small cutting or basting.

FIG. 78. PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE IN USE ON PORTABLE FOLDING TABLE

FIG. 79

FIG. 80

The Importance of Good Oil for Sewing Machines

THERE is nothing connected with a sewing machine that better illustrates the proverb that "the best is the cheapest" than the small but important item of OIL. Knowing from many years' experience the great importance of GOOD OIL, we sell an extra-quality machine oil, specially prepared for sewing machines and warranted not to gum.

The Importance of Good Needles

YOU cannot expect to get the best stitching results from your sewing machine if it is fitted with an inferior needle.

Genuine Singer Needles

are made for every kind of sewing machine whatever its name may be. Genuine Singer Needles can only be obtained from Singer Shops or Singer Salesmen.

Singer Service

THE TRUE TEST of all business enterprise is the service it gives. The Singer Organization is governed by the basic idea that the public is entitled to the best of everything—the best sewing machine possible to produce, the best attention, the greatest courtesy and a service that does not end with the sale of a machine.

SINGER SHOPS are located in every city and in nearly every town. Thus Singer employees are near at hand and easy of communication, always ready to give instruction, to supply parts, needles or oil, and to make such machine adjustments as may be required. This service is unique and is appreciated by teachers and home users alike.

We make special low prices on Singer Sewing Machines and Singer Sewing Motors for use in schools. For these special prices address

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