

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 of gathering 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 in 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 Binder to the machine. Select a suitable material to use for binding the seam and insert it in the Binder. Place the edge of the ruffled seam in the Binder and bind as shown in Fig. 96.

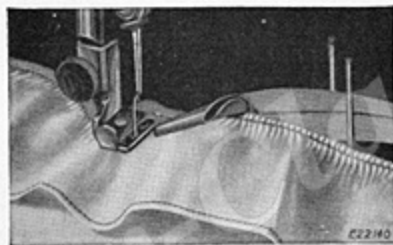


Fig. 96. Finishing a Ruffled Seam with Binding

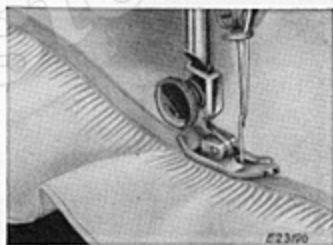


Fig. 97. Binding a Ruffled Seam Flat

The seam may be bound on the right side of the garment if desired and then stitched flat as shown in Fig. 97.

Finishing a Ruffle with a French Seam

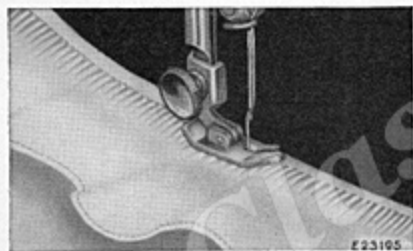


Fig. 98. Ruffle Finished with a French Seam

Place the garment and the material for the ruffle in the Ruffler as previously explained, with the wrong side of the material to be ruffled facing the wrong side of the garment. After sewing the ruffle to the garment in one operation, trim the seam close to the line of stitching and turn the seam to the wrong side of the garment. Stitch in position with the presser foot. See Fig. 98.

Pleated Lace or Ribbon

Ribbon and lace that have a little dressing can be pleated successfully with the Ruffler, if one inch or more in width. When pleating lace, however, it is necessary to place a strip of paper under the Ruffler. See Fig. 99 and note especially the paper under the Ruffler. Ribbon is pleated in the same manner, but paper is not required unless the ribbon is very soft.

It is advisable to use lace with a fine mesh for pleating, because coarse lace may catch in the ruffling blade.

Very attractive trimmings for lingerie and fancy articles may be made of pleated lace. Rosettes of lace or ribbon are used for decorations on many garments.

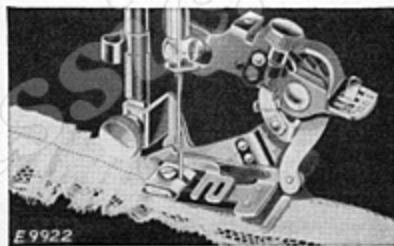


Fig. 99. Pleating Lace with Paper

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 electrical outlet, 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.

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. 100. The motor is attached with a single screw to the seat on the arm below the hand wheel, the regular belt is replaced by the motor belt, the foot controller connected to the three-pin terminal, the cord plugged into an electric outlet, 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. Should it ever become necessary to revert back to treadle operation, this can be done quickly by slipping off the motor belt and putting on the belt from the band wheel. It is not even necessary to remove the motor.

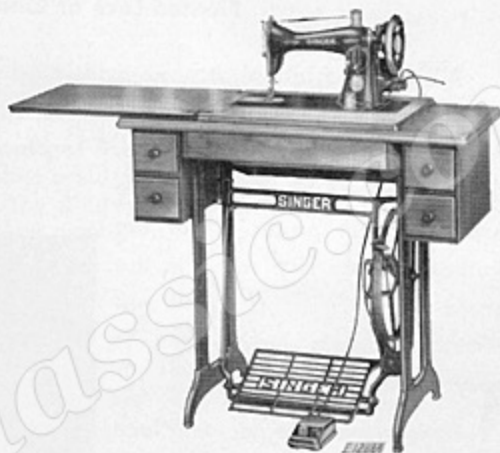


Fig. 100. Treadle Machine Equipped with Motor and Foot Control

Portable Electric Machines

Portable Electric Machines consist of a sewing head with a motor and electric light, in a small and compact carrying case. Fig. 101 shows the 221-1 Portable, beautifully designed along smart, modern lines and handsomely finished. It is a rotary machine with all the modern features of other SINGER electrics, and will sew forward or backward.

Weighing only a trifle over 11 pounds, this machine is easily carried. Fig. 102 shows the machine fitted snugly in the convenient carrying case with its foot controller, electric cord and all attachments, ready to be locked and put away in a closet.

Other types of Portable Electrics (3/4 sized heads) with base and cover and knee control, are also popular with the sewing public.

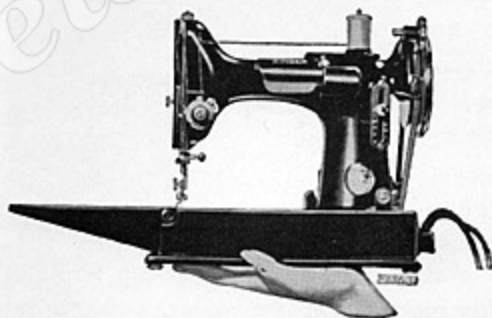


Fig. 101

FEATHERWEIGHT* Portable 221 Machine



Fig. 102

Case Open

Electric Cabinet Machines

To meet the demands of modern homes where every item of equipment must be ornamental as well as useful, electric sewing machines may be obtained in handsome cabinets of graceful and modern designs, entirely concealing the machine when not in use, and serving as a desk or table in any room. The cabinets may be used as a dressing table or side table in the bed room; as a library table, writing desk or stand for lamp in the living room; as a serving table or side table in the dining room; as an ornamental table for lamp, vase, pottery or other decoration, or telephone desk in the hall; and in general as an occasional table for a great variety of uses throughout the home.

The Sewing Stool



Fig. 103. Sewing Stool

This sturdy sewing stool affords a seat of ideal height for operation of a cabinet model sewing machine.

It is also used by many women as a dressing table bench and for other similar purposes. The cushion top lifts to reveal a handy recess for sewing materials. The sewing stool may also be obtained with either round or Queen Anne Legs.

Light 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. 104 shows this ingenious device, attached to the back of the arm and connected by a short cord to the three-pin terminal body and the cord supplying electricity to the motor.

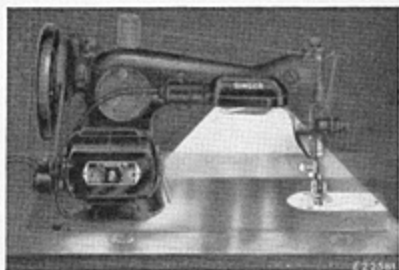


Fig. 104. The Light

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

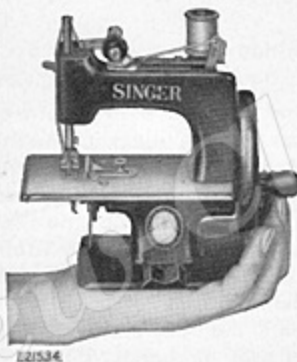


Fig. 105
No. 20 Machine

Machine No. 20

Although the SINGER No. 20 Machine is primarily intended to teach little girls to sew, it is used by many college and business girls for occasional mending and altering. This popular "midget model" is very easy to use and is absolutely safe. It clamps on any convenient desk or table.

FASHION AIDS AND SPECIAL ATTACHMENTS THAT EVERY STUDENT CAN USE

These sewing accessories add considerably to the value and pleasure of sewing. Through their use your machine will quickly make dozens of smart trims and finishes that require tedious effort and patience to do by hand.

Instructions in their use may be had at any SINGER SEWING CENTER.



AUTOMATIC ZIGZAGGER — enables you to produce an infinite variety of attractive ornamental designs merely through the interchange of different Stitch Patterns and adjustments of bight and stitch length.



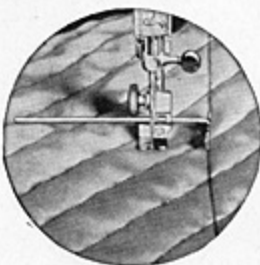
DARNING AND EMBROIDERY ATTACHMENT — stockings, socks, underwear, etc., are more conveniently darned with its aid.



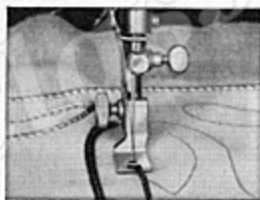
WALKING PRESSER FOOT — Affords the gentle handling of seams that you would give in careful hand sewing. It neither stretches nor eases the seam edge. This foot has become an essential aid to women who wish to obtain perfection in sewing at the most efficient speeds.

Other SINGER Fashion Aids and Special Attachments not illustrated here include:

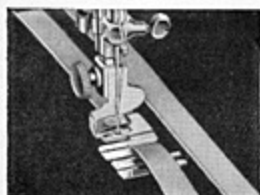
- Cloth Guide
- Flange Hemmer
- Gauge Presser Foot
- Multi-Slotted Binder
- Ruffler
- Stocking Darnier
- Tucker



QUILTER — Quilting has become more popular than ever. You can do it faster and better with this handy little aid.



BRAIDER — For decorative braiding on collars, cuffs, children's clothes, etc. As no basting is required, much time is saved with this Fashion Aid.



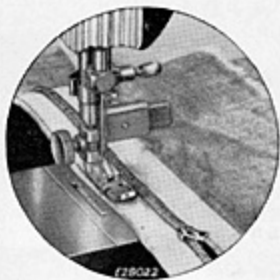
EDGE-STITCHER — Holds the edge of the material under the needle. Edges ruffles, seams and collars. Especially useful for joining lace.



RIPPER AND THREADER AND MATERIAL GRIPPER — You can thread needles or rip seams with the Ripper and Threader. Material Gripper holds one end of the material.



BUTTONHOLER — Produces firmer, more even buttonholes, and in much less time than those made by hand.



ZIPPER FOOT — For stitching on zipper tapes and other edgings. With simple adjustment, it is a right or a left cording foot.



GATHERING FOOT — Shirrs even rows of fine, dainty gothers. Useful for children's clothes, lingerie fashion touches or home furnishings.

NEEDLES AND THREADS

For perfect stitching, the **thread** should be selected according to the fabric to be stitched and the **needle** must be the correct size for the thread which must pass freely through the eye of the needle.

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES OF FABRICS, THREAD AND NEEDLE SIZES AND MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS

Types of Fabrics	Thread Sizes	Needle Sizes	Machine Stitch Settings	
			Inside Seams	Top Stitching
Filmy materials comparable to Net, Marquisette, Chiffon, Silk, Organdy, Ninon, Silk Velvet, Nylon Sheers.	50 Embroidery 100 Cotton OO and OOO Silk Nylon	9	20	30
Sheer materials comparable to Lawn, Dimity, Voile, Batiste, Chiffon, Rayon Sheer, Rayon Crepe, Silk Crepe.	50 Embroidery 80 to 100 Cotton O Silk Synthetics	11	16	20
Lightweight materials comparable to Gingham, Chambray, Sheer Wool Crepe, Taffeta.	60 to 80 Cotton 50 Mercerized A Silk	14	12	18
Medium lightweight materials comparable to Poplin, Pique, Percale, Cretonne, Chintz, Faille, Bengaline, Wool Flannel, Wool Crepe, Wool Jersey.	50 to 70 Cotton 50 Mercerized A Silk	14	12	16
Medium heavy materials comparable to Crash, Gabardine, Rep, Corduroy, Velveteen.	40 to 50 Cotton Heavy Duty Mercerized	16	10	12
Heavy materials comparable to Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Drill Cloth.	30 to 40 Cotton 24 to 30 Cotton D Silk	18‡ 19 18 or 19	8	10
Very heavy materials comparable to overcoating.	40 to 60 Linen 20 to 24 Cotton	21	6	8
Plastic materials.	50 Mercerized Cotton	11	10	12

‡Largest size needle that can be used in Machines 221 and 301.

When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 15x1" and state the size and quantity required.

You will obtain the best stitching results from your sewing machine if it is fitted with a SINGER needle.

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
other SINGER* Products for
use in schools. For these special
prices address**

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Educational Department

Singer Building, 149 Broadway, New York