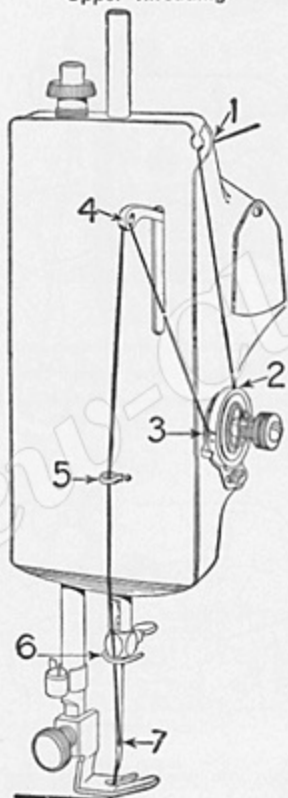


Threading Vibrating or Long Shuttle Machine No. 127


Upper Threading



Turn the hand wheel over toward you until the thread take-up lever 4 is raised to its highest point. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin at the top of the machine, lead the thread into the thread guide 1 at the top of the face plate, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs 2, into the small wire spring 3 at the left of the tension discs, up and from front to back through the hole in the end of the thread take-up lever 4, down into the eyelet 5 in front of the face plate, into the lower wire guide 6, then from left to right through the eye of the needle 7.

Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to start sewing.

Under Threading



Hold the shuttle between the thumb and fingers of the left hand as shown. Place the bobbin into the shuttle with the thread drawing toward the right from the side of the bobbin nearest you.

Place the forefinger of the left hand on the end of the bobbin and draw the thread downward into the long slot in the shuttle as far as it will go.

Then draw the thread **straight upward** and under the tension spring until the bobbin begins to unwind.

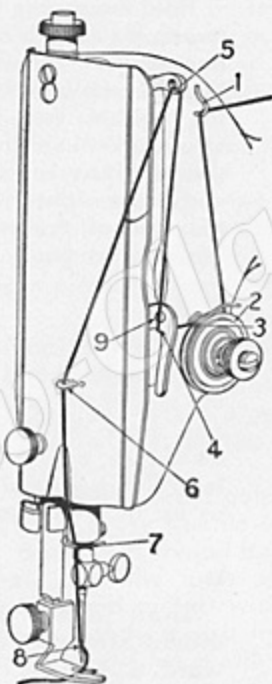


Drawing Up the Under Thread

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle, turn the hand wheel over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the under thread; draw up the needle thread and the under thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat plate. Lay both threads back under the presser foot.

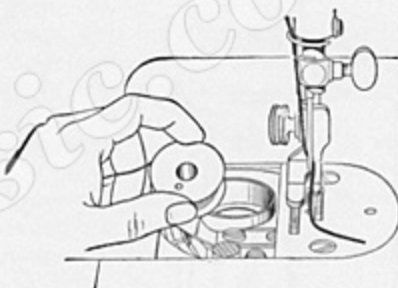
Threading Oscillating Hook Machine No. 66

Upper Threading

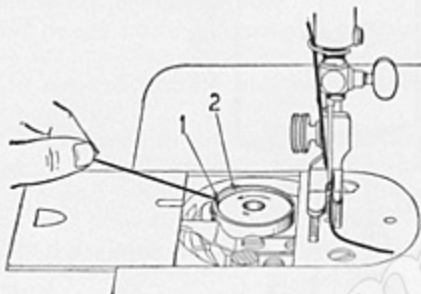


Raise the thread take-up lever 5 to its highest point by turning the hand wheel over toward you. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin; lead the thread into the thread guide 1 at the left and near the top of the arm, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs 2, into the small wire spring 3 at the left of the discs, under the thread regulator 4 at the left (not through the eye of the thread regulator 9 which is used only for darning and embroidery), up and from right to left through the eyelet 5 in the end of the thread take-up lever, down into the eyelet in front of the face plate 6, into the lower wire guide 7, then from left to right through the eye of the needle 8. Draw about two inches of thread through the needle with which to start sewing.

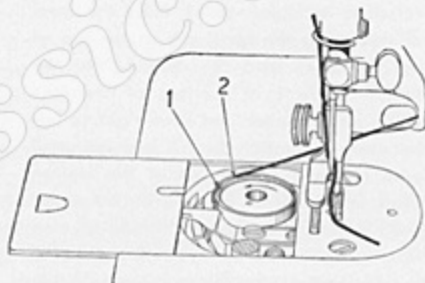
Under Threading



Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thread leading on top from the right toward the left.



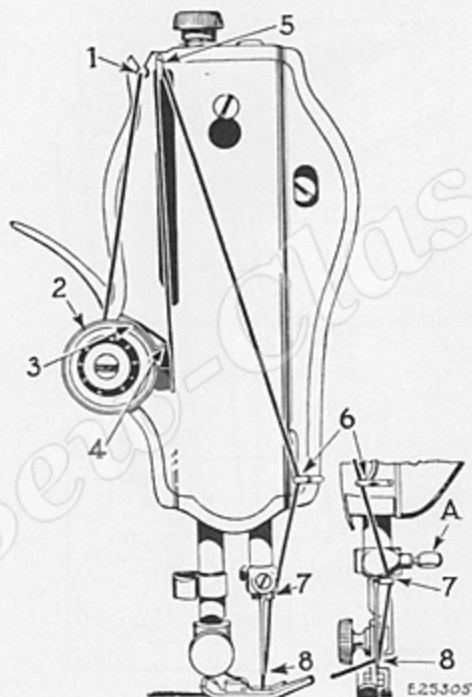
Place the bobbin into the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot in the bobbin case at the left (see 1).



Draw the thread backward between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it reaches the notch (see 2), then pull the thread with the left hand toward the right as illustrated, and close the slide.

Threading Oscillating Shuttle Machine Nos. 15-88 to 15-91

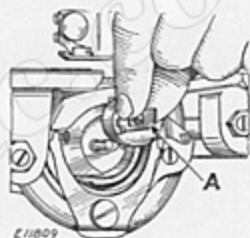
Upper Threading



Turn the hand wheel over toward you until the thread take-up lever 5 is raised to its highest position. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin at the top of the machine and pass the thread to the left through the thread guide 1 at the rear of the face plate, down, under and from back to front between the tension discs 2. With the right hand hold the spool to prevent it from turning, and with the left hand draw the thread up into the take-up spring 4 until the thread enters the retaining fork 3, then pass the thread up from back to front through the hole in the thread take-up lever 5, down through the guide 6 on the face plate, into the guide 7 on the needle clamp and from right to left through the eye of the needle 8.

Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to start sewing.

Under Threading



After raising the thread take-up to its highest position, draw the slide in the bed of the machine to the left. Reach down with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, open the bobbin case latch A with the forefinger and lift out the bobbin case.

While the latch remains open the bobbin is retained in the bobbin case. Release the latch, turn the open end of the bobbin case downward and the bobbin will drop out.



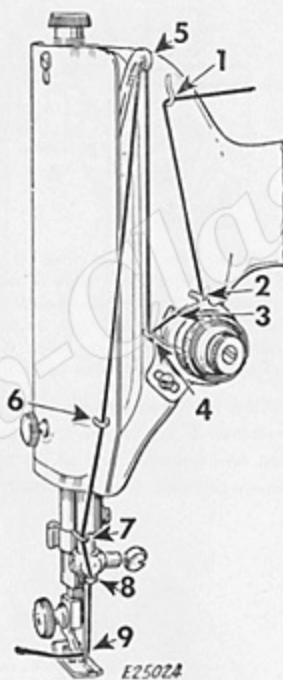
After winding the bobbin, hold it between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, with the thread on top, drawing from right to left. With the left hand hold the bobbin case as illustrated, the slot in the edge being at the top, and place the bobbin into it.



Then pull the thread into the slot in edge of bobbin case and back under the tension spring into the slot at the end of the tension spring.

Threading Horizontal Rotary Hook Machine No. 201

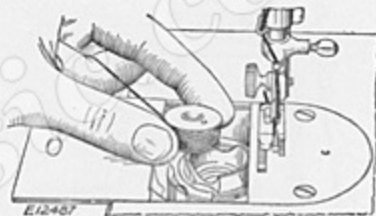
Upper Threading



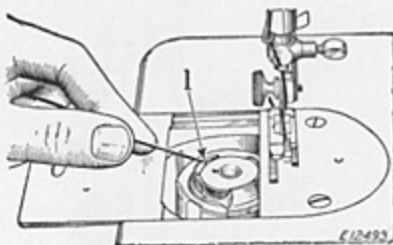
Turn the hand wheel over toward you until the thread take-up lever 5 is raised to its highest point. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin at the top of the machine and pass the thread to the left through the thread guide 1, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs 2. With the right hand hold the spool to prevent it from turning, and with the left hand draw the thread up into the take-up spring 4 until the thread enters the retaining fork 3, then pass the thread from right to left through the hole in the thread take-up lever 5, down through the guide 6 on the face plate, into the wire guide 7 on the needle bar bushing, into the guide 8 on the needle clamp and from right to left through the eye 9 of the needle.

Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to start sewing.

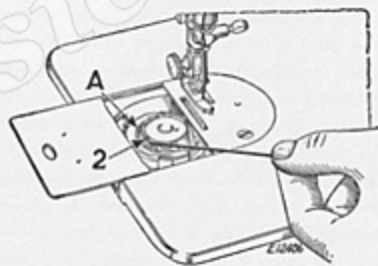
Under Threading



Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thread drawing on the bottom from right to left.



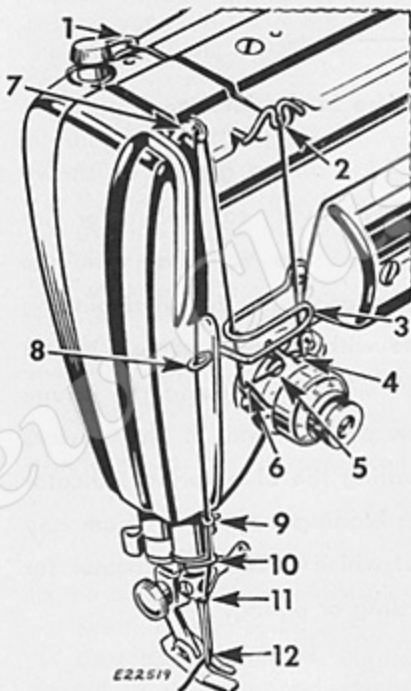
Place the bobbin into the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot 1 in the bobbin case.



Draw the thread toward you between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it passes the notch 2 in the bobbin case.

Rotary Hook, Horizontal Axis Machine No. 301

Upper Threading



Turn the hand wheel over toward you until thread take-up lever 7 is at its highest point. Place spool of thread on spool pin at top of machine and lead thread into thread guide 1, into thread guide 2, down into thread guide 3, down and from right to left between tension discs 4. Hold spool tightly and pull thread up against take-up spring 6, until it enters retaining fork 5, pass thread up into thread guide 3, from right to left through hole in take-up lever 7, down through eyelet 8, into wire thread guide 9, into wire thread guide 10, into guide 11 on needle clamp, and from right to left through the eye 12 of the needle.

Draw about two inches of thread through eye of needle with which to start sewing.

Under Threading



Raise needle to its highest point. Raise bed extension J as far as it will go. Open bobbin case latch K and lift out bobbin case. Release latch and remove bobbin from bobbin case.



After winding bobbin, hold it so that thread will unwind in direction shown above.

Hold bobbin case as shown and place bobbin into it.



Pull thread into slot 1, under tension spring 2, and into slot 3 at end of spring. Allow about three inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case.

MULTI-SLOTTED BINDER AND ITS MANY USES APPLIED TO FAMILY SEWING

Preparing Binding for Use in the Binder

The bias cutting gauge, as shown in Fig. 31, is very convenient for cutting bias strips for use with the Binder attachment. Unfolded binding for use with the Binder must be cut $15/16$ " wide. By placing the gauge on the pointed end of the scissors and setting the blue spring indicator



Fig. 31
The Bias Cutting Gauge

A, Fig. 31 to the width desired, bias binding may be cut from any material. The letter F is the point at which to set the indicator for facings, B for binding and C for cording or piping.

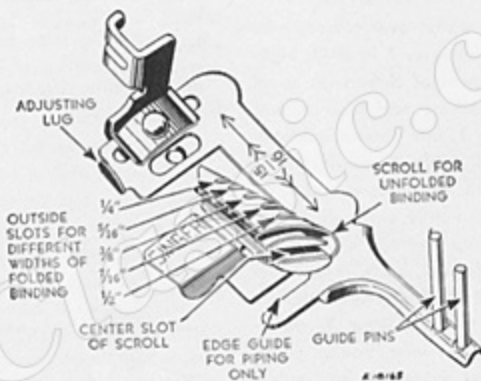


Fig. 32. Multi-Slotted Binder 160359†

†On Machine 301 use Binder 160624 which is the same as Binder 160359 except that it has a slanted shank to fit the slanted presser bar of Machine 301.

This multi-slotted Binder will apply **unfolded bias binding** 15/16" in width and commercial **folded binding** in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to the seams or to the edges of garments. These sizes of folded binding are 1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 7/16" and 1/2" in width, respectively, and are fed through slots of corresponding sizes in the binder scroll. See **Fig. 32**. Binding may be purchased in a variety of materials and colors.

For convenience in determining the correct width of **unfolded binding** (15/16"), this measurement is marked on the Binder, as shown in **Fig. 32**.

The two upright guide pins as shown in **Fig. 32** eliminate manual guiding of the binding.

The wide range of bindings that can be applied with this Binder makes it useful for a large variety of work. It will be found particularly advantageous for making children's wear, lingerie, summer dresses, and other dainty articles which call for the narrower bindings.

As two different widths of binding of contrasting color can be fed through the Binder at the same time, attractive binding and piping effects can be produced in one operation.

To Attach Binder 160359†

Raise the needle to its highest position, then attach the Binder to the presser bar in place of the presser foot.

See that the needle enters the center of the needle hole.

CAUTION—When this Binder is used on Machines 221 and 301, do not raise the hinged extension of the cloth plate high enough to strike the Binder, as this would tend to distort and damage the Binder. Before storing or packing the 221 or 301 Machine, the Binder should be removed to avoid damage.

To Insert the Binding in Binder 160359†

Cut all binding to a long point to the left, as shown in **Fig. 33**.

Folded Bias Binding must be inserted in the slot or slots of corresponding sizes. See **Fig. 38**.

Unfolded or Raw Edge Bias Binding must be inserted in the open end of the scroll. See **Fig. 34**.

After inserting the pointed end of the binding in the Binder, push it through until the full width of the binding is under the needle.

Guide the binding by means of the two upright pins, as shown in **Figs. 34 and 38**.



Fig. 33
Cutting Point
on Binding

†See note at bottom of page 26.

To Insert the Garment in Binder 160359†

Place the edge to be bound as far to the right as it will go in the center slot of the scroll, as shown in Fig. 34, and draw it back under the Binder foot.

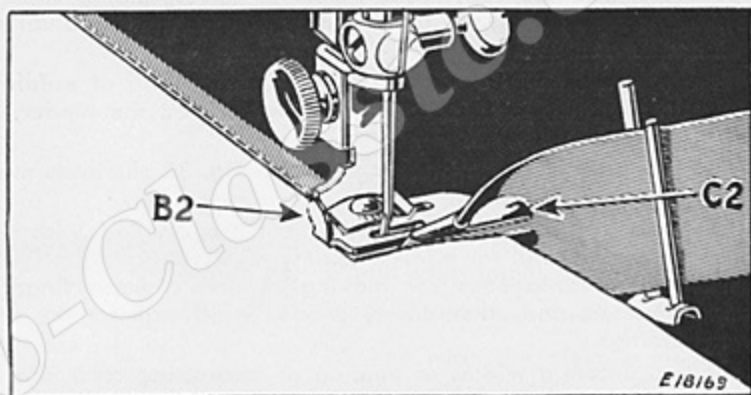


Fig. 34. Binding with Unfolded Bias Binding

Lower the Binder by means of the presser foot lifter, and start to sew. Keep the material well within the center slot of the scroll so that the edge will be caught in the binding.

To Adjust Binder 160359†

To bring the inner edge of the binding closer to the stitching, move the scroll C2, Fig. 34 to the right by means of the lug B2, Fig. 34. This is the usual adjustment when binding straight edges.

When binding curves, move the scroll to the left to bring the inner edge of the binding farther from the stitching and allow for the sweep of the curve.

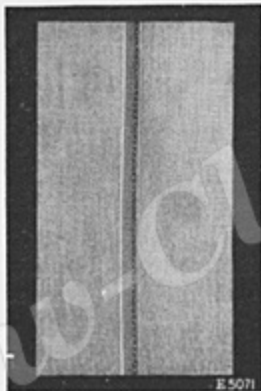


Fig. 35. Plain Bound Seam

†See note at bottom of page 26.

Plain Bound Seams

A plain bound seam is practical for many garments, such as petticoats, wash dresses, children's clothes, etc. Make a plain seam and trim close to the line of stitching.

Insert binding in Binder, adjust to sew close to the edge, insert the seam in the scroll of the Binder and start sewing, taking care to hold the edge well within The Binder scroll to insure a safe seam.

Open Bound Seams

An open bound seam is practical on woolen garments where a double seam would be too bulky. The seam is stitched in the regular way after the garment is fitted. It is then trimmed evenly about $3/4$ " from the line of stitching and pressed flat with an iron. Both edges of the material are then bound with suitable material. Serge or woolens may be bound with lightweight percaline.

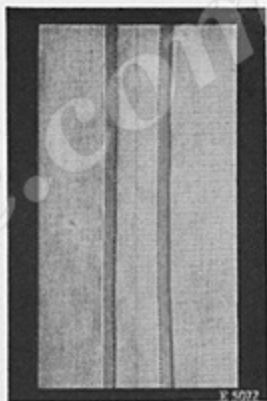


Fig. 36. Open Bound Seam

Piped Edge

To produce a piped edge on garments, move the lug B2, Fig. 37 to the left to bring the stitching about midway of the folded binding.

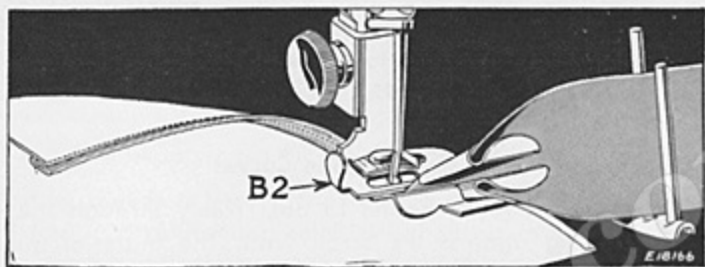


Fig. 37. Position of Garment when Piping Edges

Crease the raw edges of the garment toward the wrong side about $1/8$ ", and insert the folded edge, raw edges uppermost, into the edge guide on the Binder and **beneath** the binding.

When stitched, both sides of the garment will be finished, and the right side will show the piped edge.

Piping and Binding in One Operation

A garment can be piped and bound in one operation, as shown in Fig. 38.

Important—When piping and binding at the same time, as shown above, insert the **narrower width** of binding **first** in its slot,

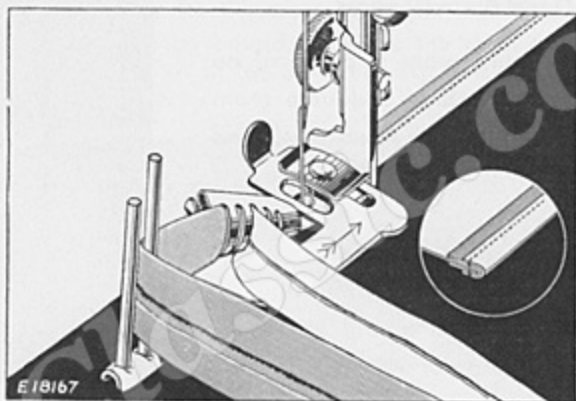


Fig. 38. Piping and Binding in One Operation

then insert the wider width in its slot. **Two consecutive widths should not be used at the same time.** That is, if No. 1 is used, the wider binding should not be smaller than No. 3. If No. 2 is used, the wider binding should not be less than No. 4. **Never use Nos. 1 and 2, or 2 and 3, etc., together.**

Use the upright guide pins to guide the wider of the two widths of binding, as shown in Fig. 38.

To Bind Outside Curves

Allow the edge to be bound to pass freely through the scroll without crowding against the scroll wall. The material must be guided from the back of the Binder and to the left, permitting unfinished edges to swing naturally into the scroll of the Binder.

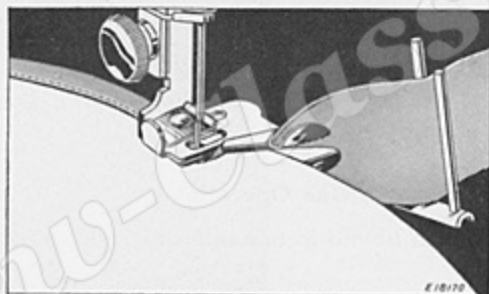


Fig. 39
Binding an Outside Curve

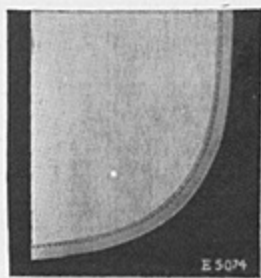


Fig. 40. Sample of
Outside Curve

Never pull the binding while it is being fed through the Binder, as this may stretch the binding, making it too narrow to stitch or to turn in the edges.

When binding curves, turn the material only as fast as the machine sews.

Do not push the material in too fast as this will pucker the edge.

Do not stretch the material as this will distort the edge so that the curve will not have the proper shape when finished.

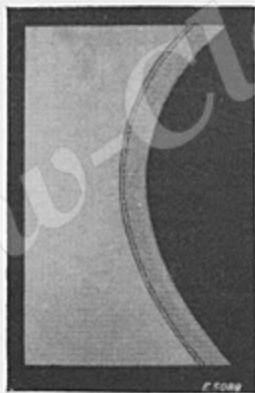


Fig. 41. Sample of Inside Curve

If the stitching does not catch the edge of the binding, adjust the scroll slightly to the left.

To Bind Inside Curves

When binding an inside curve, straighten out the edge of the material while feeding it into the Binder, being careful not to stretch the material.

Soft materials like batiste or crepe de chine require a row of stitching added close to the edge of the curve before binding.

Applying a French Fold to a Curve

Binding makes a very attractive trimming when applied as a French fold in a contrasting color, or when made of white and applied to a colored garment. To apply the French fold, place the material under the Binder and stitch the binding onto the face of the material, as shown in Fig. 42.

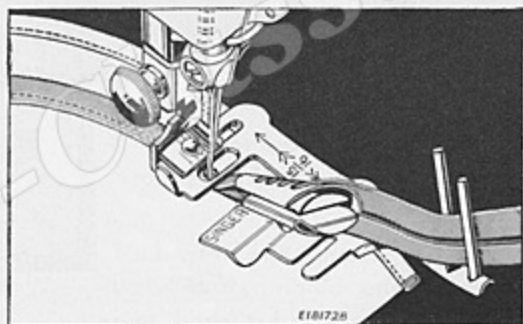


Fig. 42. Applying a French Fold