

The Adjustable Hemmer

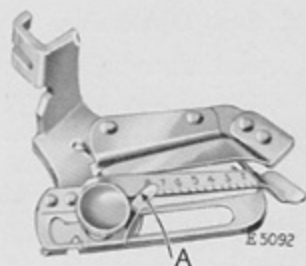


FIG. 51. THE ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

The Adjustable Hemmer (Fig. 51) is a part of the set of attachments supplied with most family machines. This Hemmer will make a hem of any desired width up to one inch. For wider hems, the scale may be released and thrown out of position.

Remove the presser foot and attach the Hemmer to the presser bar, taking care that the needle comes in the center of the needle hole after you tighten the thumb screw.

How to Adjust the Hemmer for Hems of Various Widths

To adjust the Hemmer loosen the screw and you will then be able to move the hemmer guide to the right or to the left. Note the pointer (A, Fig. 51) which is used in connection with the scale of figures on the Adjustable Hemmer.

The Hemmer may be adjusted as follows:

Pointer set at:

1—for $\frac{1}{8}$ " hem (approximate)	5—for $\frac{5}{8}$ " hem (approximate)
2—" $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "	6—" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " "
3—" $\frac{3}{8}$ " " " "	7—" $\frac{7}{8}$ " " " "
4—" $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	8—" 1" " " "

After setting the Hemmer, care should be taken to see that the adjusting screw is well tightened before starting to sew.

How to Insert the Material in the Adjustable Hemmer

Fold over the edge at the end of the material to be hemmed, as instructed for starting a hem with the Foot Hemmer. Place the material in the Hemmer under the scale and draw it back and forth until the hem is formed.

You will then be able to determine the width and to fold over the end of the hem for the second turning. Draw the material back until the end comes directly under the needle.

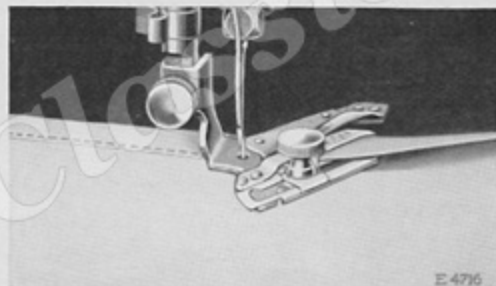


FIG. 52. HEMMING WITH ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

Lower the presser bar and sew, guiding sufficient material in the Hemmer to turn the hem properly. See Fig. 52.

If the hem is not started at the edge it will run bias and not come out even at the other end.

Hemming Soft Material

When hemming soft material that is liable to stretch it is well to slip a piece of paper under the Hemmer next to the feed. This will prevent the material from stretching and assist in turning the hem.

How to Prepare a Hem on Table Linen

Much time is spent in turning the hem of table linen to make it ready for hand sewing. The Hemmer is very valuable for this operation. Set the Hemmer for the desired width hem, take the thread from the needle and run the linen through the Hemmer.

You will find that the hem has been evenly turned, ready for the hand sewing and the holes made by the machine needle have softened the linen, making it quite easy to do the handwork. See Fig. 53.

Table linen or other material may be prepared for hemstitching in this manner.

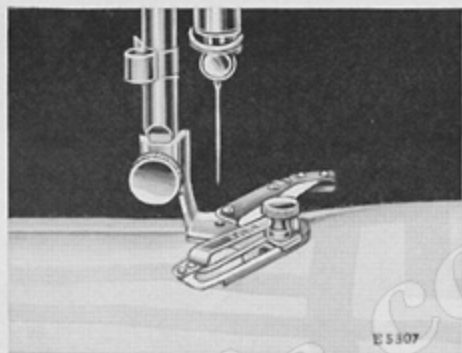


FIG. 53. PREPARING A HEM ON TABLE LINEN

Making a Wide Hem with the Adjustable Hemmer

To make a hem wider than one inch with the Adjustable Hemmer, loosen adjusting screw and throw scale guide out of position. Attach the foot section to the machine, crease the hem for the desired width and insert the edge in the Hemmer. The Hemmer will turn the edge and stitch it flat, but the operator must keep the crease for the width of the hem even as the machine sews. Hems may be applied to sheets or other similar articles in this manner.

THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE TUCKER

Tucking is the natural trimming for fine materials such as lawn, organdie, batiste, etc., and may be made without basting in any width from a fine pin tuck to one inch wide when using the Singer Tucker. The Tucker gauges the width of the tuck and while one tuck is being stitched the mark for the next tuck is being made.

It is so simple to make tucks in this way that it is a joy to plan garments with this fascinating trimming. Then, too, such trimmings may be made without extra cost. The fashion magazines always give numerous suggestions for tucking various garments. The following pages will explain the adjusting and operating of this time-saving attachment.

The Parts of the Tucker and Their Uses

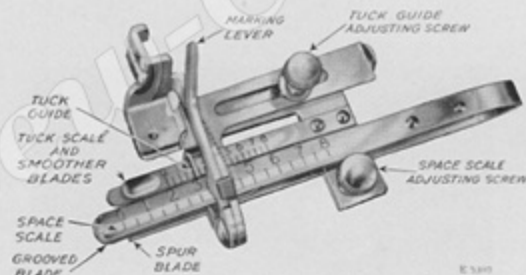


FIG. 54. THE TUCKER AND ITS WORKING PARTS

Select the Tucker from the box of attachments, compare it with Fig. 54 and note the names and uses of the various parts, as follows:

- The Tuck Guide**, which is adjustable and may be set for any desired width of tuck.
- The Tuck Scale**, containing figures which indicate different widths of tucks. The tuck scale also acts as a smoother blade, keeping the tucks of uniform width.
- The Tuck Guide Adjusting Screw**, by means of which the tuck guide may be set at any point on the tuck scale.
- The Space Scale**, containing figures on the upper blade which indicate the width of the space between tucks. The middle or **grooved blade** contains a groove into which the material is pressed by the **spur** at the end of the lower or **spur blade**, thus marking the goods for the folding of the next tuck.
- The Space Scale Adjusting Screw**, by means of which the space scale may be set at any desired point.
- The Marking Lever**, which presses on the grooved blade, marking the material as it passes between the grooved and spur blades.

A careful study of the Tucker parts and their relations to each other before using this attachment will make its operations quite clear.

Where to Oil the Tucker

The only place on the Tucker that requires oiling is the stud on which the marking lever works. See Fig. 56. One drop of oil occasionally is sufficient. Careless oiling will result in oily blades and soiled material. When the marking lever does not move up and down freely it requires oiling. If neglected it may become so dry that it will stay down and cause a drag on the material instead of lifting freely as the mark is made.

To Attach the Tucker to the Machine

Raise the needle bar to the highest point, remove the presser foot from the machine and attach the Tucker in its place. Care should be taken to see that the Tucker is securely fastened to the presser bar and that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole. Note the position of the marking lever, making sure that it is in the lower position and that the needle clamp works on it as the machine sews.

How to Adjust the Scales on the Tucker

The width of the tucks and the space between them is determined by the adjustment of the scales. Adjustment for width of tuck is made by loosening the tuck guide adjusting screw, which allows you to move the tuck guide to the desired figure on the tuck scale. The tuck guide should be set just over the figure you wish to use. The adjusting screw should always be well tightened.

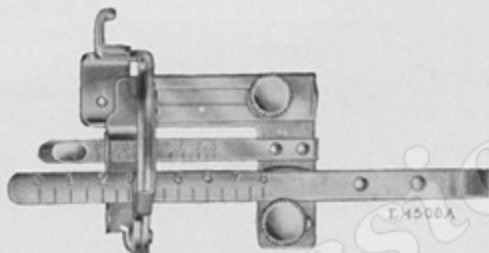


FIG. 55. TUCKER SET AT PIN TUCK AND 2 SPACE

To adjust for the width of space between the tucks, loosen the space scale adjusting screw and move the space scale until the desired figure is directly in a line with the center of the needle hole. You will find a line in front and back of the needle hole to indicate the center.

Before starting to sew, tighten the screw well to prevent the scale shifting when the Tucker is in operation.

The figures on the tuck scale indicate the width of tuck in eighths of an inch, the marks between figures are sixteenths.

The marks on the space scale are double the width of those on the tuck scale, so that when both scales are set at the same figure, blind tucks without spaces between them are made.

To make space between tucks, first set the tuck scale, then move the space scale to the same number and as much farther to the left as you wish to have space. Each number on the space scale represents one-quarter of an inch and each mark between numbers one-eighth of an inch.

Use the table below to assist you in setting the Tucker.

				TUCK GUIDE	SPACE SCALE
1/8"	tucks with	no	space	1	1
1/8"	"	"	1/8" "	1	1 1/2
1/4"	"	"	no "	2	2
1/4"	"	"	1/4" "	2	3
1/2"	"	"	no "	4	4
1/2"	"	"	1/2" "	4	6
1"	"	"	no "	8	8

Note Fig. 55, showing Tucker set at a pin tuck and 2 for space.

Where to Insert the Material to be Tucked

Fold and crease the first tuck for its entire length by hand, insert it in the Tucker from the left, placing it between the grooved blade and the spur blade of the space scale, and between the two blades of the tuck scale. See Fig. 56.



FIG. 56. PROPER POSITION OF MATERIAL IN TUCKER

Care should be taken to see that the material is placed far enough in the Tucker to feed against the tuck guide. Draw the material towards you until the edge is directly under the needle. Lower the presser bar and sew. You will note that the Tucker is now making a mark for the next tuck.

When the first tuck is finished, fold the material on the mark made by the spur during the sewing of the first tuck and insert the folded edge in the Tucker. It is most important to see that the first tuck is against the inside of the spur. After lowering the presser bar, raise the material slightly and adjust it until

the folded edge is just touching the guide and the preceding tuck is against the spur. This insures even tucks.

How to Tuck Silk or Chiffon

It is possible to tuck silks, such as taffeta, quite as easily as cotton material. Soft materials such as crepe de chine and georgette are harder to crease, but may be tucked successfully if a piece of paper is slipped under the Tucker. It is quite necessary that the tensions be properly adjusted before starting to tuck fine materials, as a tight tension will pucker the material and cause the thread to break when the tuck is pressed.

How to Make Fine Tucks and Cross Tucking

When making fine tucks it is quite necessary to use thread of the proper size to suit the material to be tucked. A fine needle, fine thread and a fine stitch are the secrets of attractive tucking. Many ready-made garments trimmed with tucking are unattractive because the thread and stitches are too coarse.

Always test your tensions on a piece of the same material you wish to tuck and be sure they are properly adjusted before tucking a garment.



FIG. 57. CROSS TUCKING

When making cross tucking, first decide on the combination of tuck and space you wish to use, and set the Tucker. Tuck the entire piece of material lengthwise, then crosswise over the tucks. See Fig. 57. Care should be taken to see that the tucks lie in the proper direction before starting to cross the tucks. It is well to press the tucks with an iron before the cross tucks are made to prevent the material from becoming bias as it is tucked.

Attractive cross tucking may also be made by first tucking the material lengthwise and then bias across the tucks.

THE MANY PRACTICAL USES OF THE RUFFLER

Ruffling has played an important part in trimming garments for centuries past, but the modern way to make and apply these trimmings is quite different from the method our grandmothers used. The Ruffler furnished with Singer Family Sewing Machines will make ruffles of any desired fullness at a speed of ten yards in ten minutes, and by a simple adjustment the ruffles may be changed to dainty plaitings. This attachment is a wonderful time saver when making trimmings and is so simple to use that by carefully following the directions given in this book perfect results may be obtained.

The Parts of the Ruffler and Their Uses

It is necessary to become familiar with the Ruffler before it can be used successfully. Select the Ruffler from the set of attachments and compare it with Fig. 58. Note the names and uses of the principal parts, as follows:

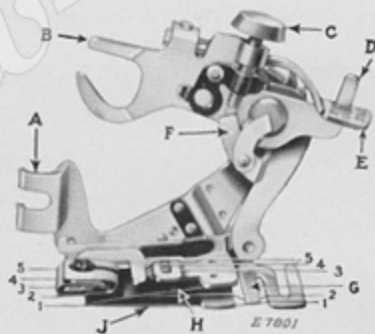


FIG. 58. THE RUFFLER AND ITS PARTS

the foot on the Ruffler with the presser foot before attempting to attach the Ruffler to the machine.

- A—Foot**—the part by which the ruffler is attached to the presser bar.
- B—Fork Arm**—the section that must be placed astride the needle clamp.
- C—Adjusting Screw**—the screw that regulates the fullness of the gather.
- D—Projection**—the part that projects through the slots in the adjusting lever.
- E—Adjusting Lever**—the lever that sets the ruffler for gathering or for making a plait once at every six stitches or once at every twelve stitches, as desired; also for disengaging the ruffler, when either plaiting or gathering is not desired.

NOTE: If the Ruffler with your machine is not exactly like Fig. 58, you will find the working parts quite similar. Any difference in the adjustments will be found explained in the instruction book. The 66-1 Singer machine has an entirely different type of foot from other Singer models and it is well to compare

F—Adjusting Finger—the part which regulates the width or size of the plaits.

G—Separator Guide—the guide on the underside of the ruffler, containing slots into which the edge of the material is placed to keep the heading of the ruffle even; also for separating the material to be ruffled from the material to which the ruffle is to be attached.

H—Ruffling Blade—the upper blue steel blade with the teeth at the end to push the material in plaits up to the needle.

J—Separator Blade—the lower blue steel blade without teeth, which prevents the teeth of the ruffling blade coming into contact with the feed of the machine, or the material to which ruffle or plaiting is to be applied.

Lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Fig. 58) indicate where the material is to be placed for various operations, as follows:

Line 1—the proper position for the material to which the ruffle is applied.

Line 2—the material to be gathered.

Line 3—the facing for the ruffle.

Line 4—the strip of piping material.

Line 5—the edge to be piped.

Refer to this illustration when inserting the material in the Ruffler.



FIG. 59. OILING POINTS ON RUFFLER

Oiling the Ruffler

The Ruffler requires an occasional oiling of all working parts to prevent them from sticking. A drop of oil at each point indicated in Fig. 59 is sufficient. If possible, sew on a waste piece of material after oiling to prevent your garment from becoming soiled. If the Ruffler does not plait evenly a drop of oil may remedy the trouble.

Attaching the Ruffler to the Machine

Raise the needle bar to the highest point and remove the presser foot. Attach the ruffler foot to the bar, at the same time placing the fork-arm astride the needle clamp. Turn the balance wheel slowly by hand to see that the needle comes down in the center of the needle hole.

Adjusting the Ruffler for Plain Gather

The adjusting finger (F, Fig. 60) is not intended for gathering and should be moved forward or away from the needle, as shown in Fig. 60.

Raise the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 60) and move it to the left so that the projection (D, Fig. 60) will enter the slot marked "1" in the adjusting lever (E) when the lever is released. The Ruffling Blade will then move forward and back once at every stitch. Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2 in Fig. 58. Draw the material slightly back of the needle, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

To make fine gathering, shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C, Fig. 60) upwardly, also shorten the stitch. To make full gathering, lengthen the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C) downwardly, also lengthen the stitch. By varying these adjustments, many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished.

Inserting the Material in the Ruffler and Making a Plain Gather

For ruffling or gathering, the adjusting finger should be released or turned toward the operator.

Insert the material in the Ruffler between the two blue blades following line 2, Fig. 58. Pull the edge of the material to be gathered forward until it is slightly past the needle, lower the presser bar and sew. See Fig. 60. The fullness of the ruffle is determined by the position of the adjusting screw.

To **decrease** the fullness turn the screw **up**. To **increase** the fullness turn the screw **down**.



FIG. 60. MAKING A PLAIN GATHER

Making a Ruffle and Sewing It to the Garment at One Operation

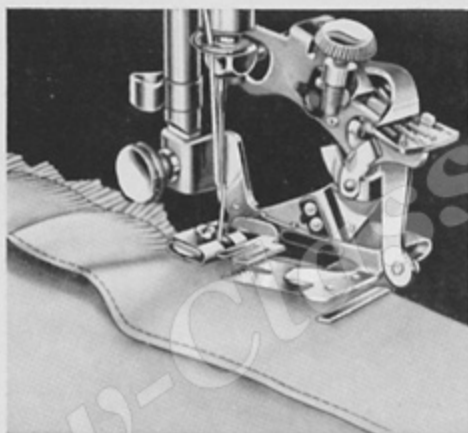


FIG. 61. MAKING A RUFFLE AND SEWING IT TO THE GARMENT

After having tested and adjusted the Ruffler for fullness, place the material for the ruffle in the Ruffler between the two blue blades and insert the garment to which it is to be attached under the separator blade following line 1, Fig. 58. Proceed as for plain gathering, guiding the material lightly so that it will not feed away from the heading guide. See Fig. 61.

A Facing May be Added at the Same Time the Ruffle is Made

First insert the material for the ruffle in the Ruffler between the two blades and the garment under the separator blade, as directed for sewing the ruffle to the garment in one operation. Place the material for the facing in the Ruffler, following line 3, Fig. 58. The facing may be straight or bias material. If the facing is to be on the right side of the garment, place the garment and the ruffle so that the wrong sides are together. If the facing is to be on the wrong side, place the right sides of the garment and the ruffle together. See Fig. 62.



FIG. 62. ADDING A FACING AS THE RUFFLE IS MADE

Applying Rows of Ruffles to a Garment

Rows of ruffles may be stitched to a garment at the same time the material is ruffled by placing the garment under the Ruffler and the material for the ruffle between the blades, as shown in Fig. 63. The position on the garment for the ruffles may be indicated by a basting thread or a chalk mark.



FIG. 63. APPLYING ROWS OF RUFFLES TO A GARMENT

If the heading on the ruffle is to be more than one-quarter of an inch wide, do not place the material in the guide when following line 2 (Fig. 58) but place the edge of the ruffle between the blades and to the right of the needle the desired amount, up to one inch, and guide it as the machine sews.

The edges of the ruffles may be hemmed with the foot hemmer or picoted on a special power hemstitching machine. The addition of a narrow lace edge is often attractive.

Adjusting the Ruffler for Plaiting

For plaiting, the adjusting finger should be set into position under adjusting screw; the projection in the slot marked 6 or the slot marked 12 in the adjusting lever. The adjusting screw on the Ruffler must be turned down as far as it will go when plaiting. To make the plaits farther apart, **lengthen** the stitch on the sewing machine. To make them closer together, **shorten** the stitch.

Any material with dressing, such as lawn, organdie or taffeta, may be successfully plaited with the Ruffler. Softer materials may be plaited but the plaits will not lie flat unless they are very well pressed.

Plaiting may be applied to the garment at the same time it is made, following directions on page 41. A facing may also be applied as illustrated on page 41.

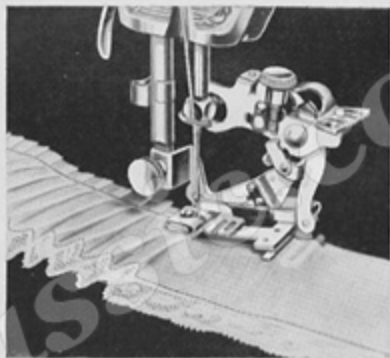


FIG. 64. THE RUFFLER ADJUSTED FOR PLAITING