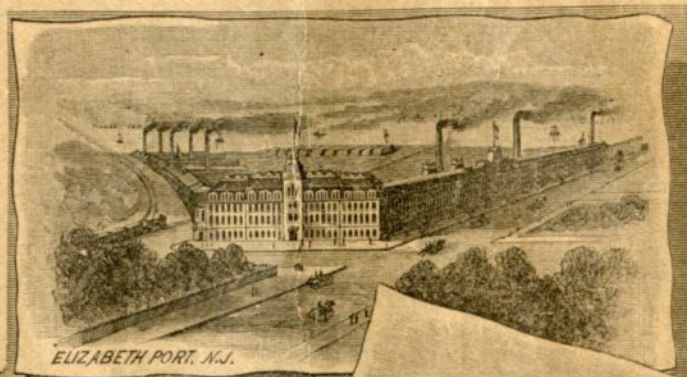
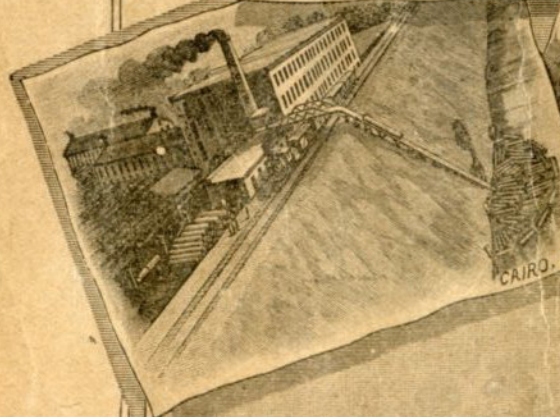


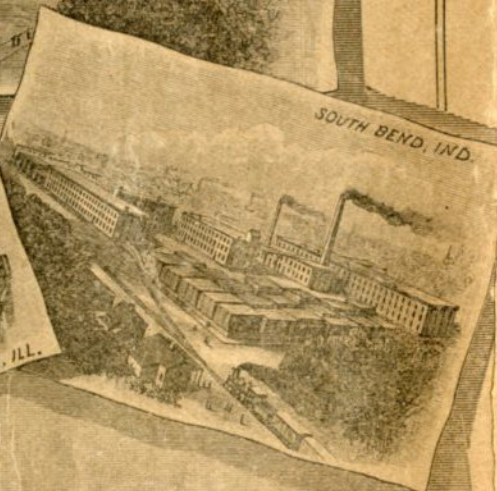
WHERE THE  
SINGER SEWING MACHINE  
IS MADE



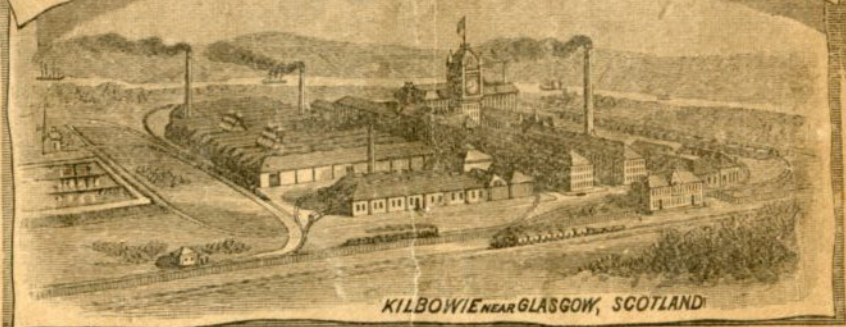
ELIZABETH PORT, N.J.



CAIRO, ILL.



SOUTH BEND, IND.



KILBOWIE NEAR GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Other Factories at Vienna, Austria and Montreal, Canada.

INSTRUCTIONS

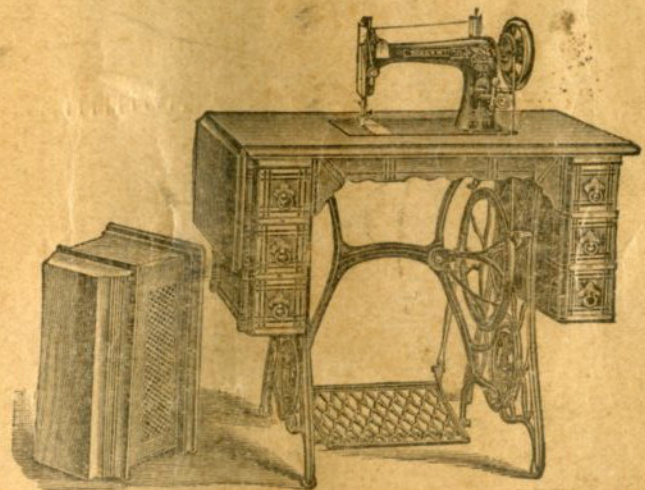
FOR USING THE

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE

No. 27-2

(V. S. No. 2)



The Singer Manufacturing Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

149 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.



# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

## The Singer Manufacturing Co's

## ATTACHMENTS,

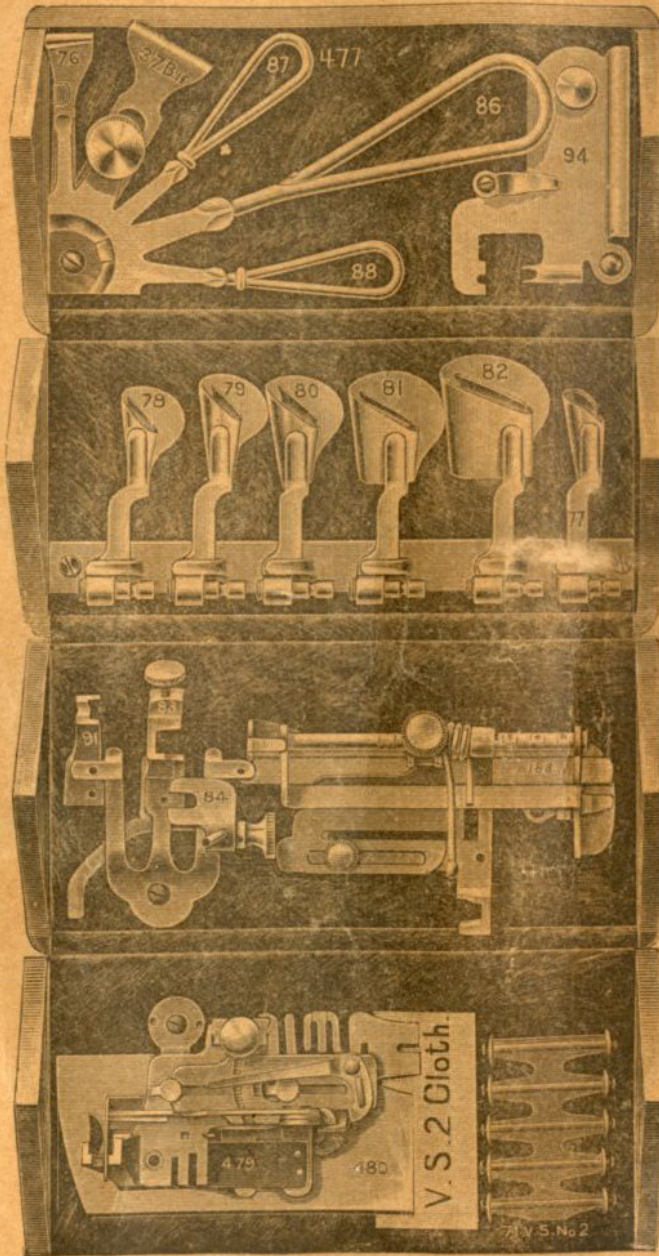
# STYLE No. 9,

(PATENTED)

Embodying all the Latest Improvements, and Enclosed  
in a Patent Folding Box.

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I. F. or V. S. No. 2.





INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
The Singer Manufacturing Co.'s  
ATTACHMENTS,  
**STYLE No. 9,**  
WITH THEIR  
IMPROVED FAMILY  
OR  
VIBRATING SHUTTLE No. 2,  
SEWING MACHINES.

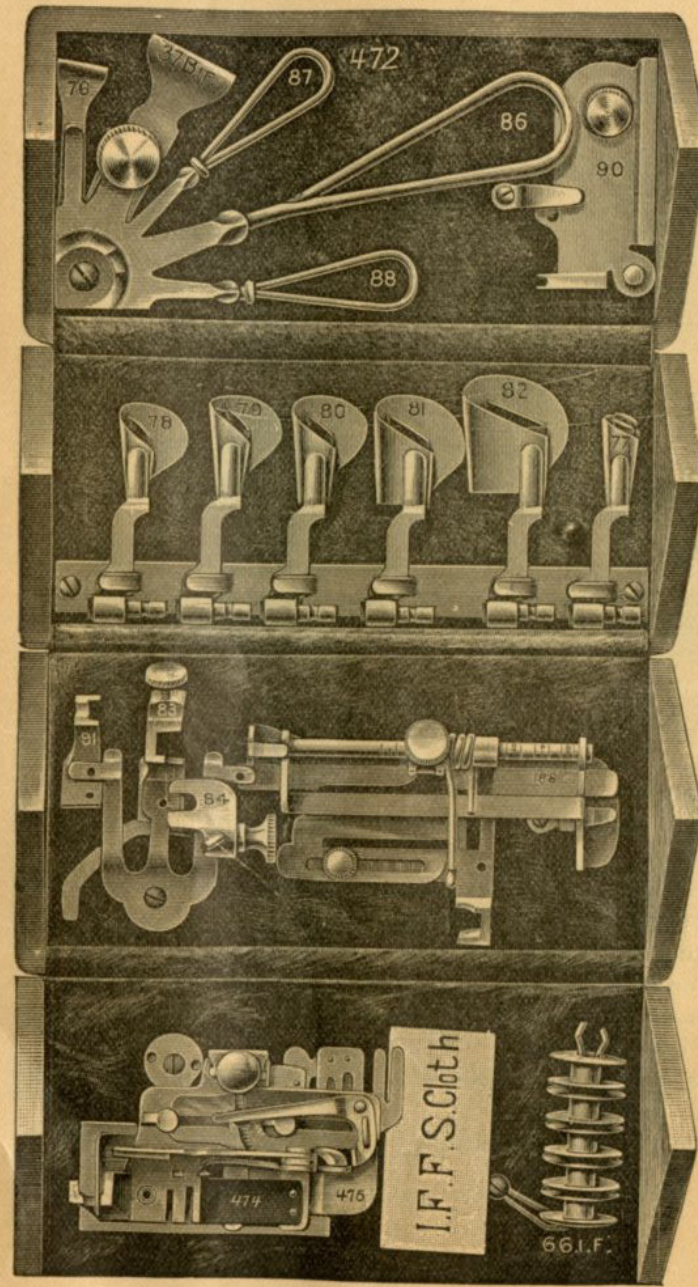
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EXECUTIVE OFFICES,  
149 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.



*THE Singer Manufacturing Company Use and Recommend Exclusively the WILLIMANTIC 6 GORD SPOOL COTTON.*

FIG. 1.



No. 76, Bias Gauge.  
 " 77, Binder.  
 " 78, Hemmer,  $\frac{3}{8}$ "-in.  
 " 79, " " "  
 " 80, " " "  
 " 81, " " "

No. 82, Hemmer,  $\frac{7}{8}$ "-in. Foot.  
 " 83, " " Foot.  
 " 84, Quilter.  
 " 474, Ruffler.  
 " 475, " "  
 " 86, Screw Driver (Machine).

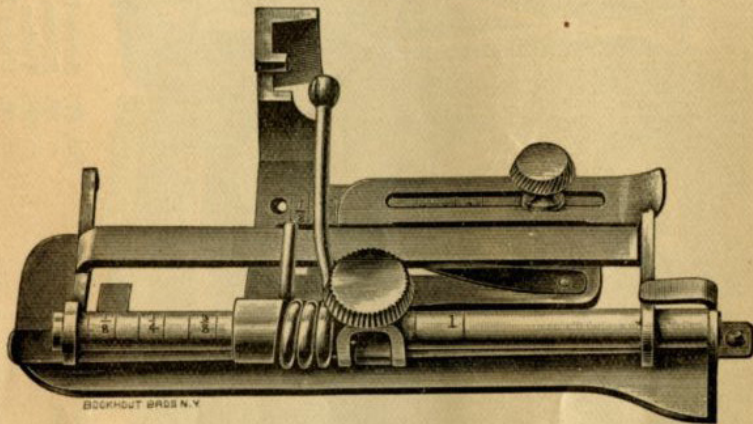
No. 87, Screw Driver (Shuttle Tension).  
 " 88, Stiletto.  
 " 188, Tuckler.  
 " 90, Under Braider.  
 " 91, " "  
 " 37B, I. F. Cloth Guide and Screw.

THE ATTACHMENT CASE.

Fig. 1 shows our I. F. set of attachments securely fastened, each in its appointed place, in the case provided for them. When not in use they should be carefully placed in the position shown.



FIG. 2.



## THE TUCKER.

This tucker is fastened to the presser-bar in the same manner as the regular presser-foot.

The width of the tuck is determined by the gauge on the tucker-frame at the right of the needle hole.

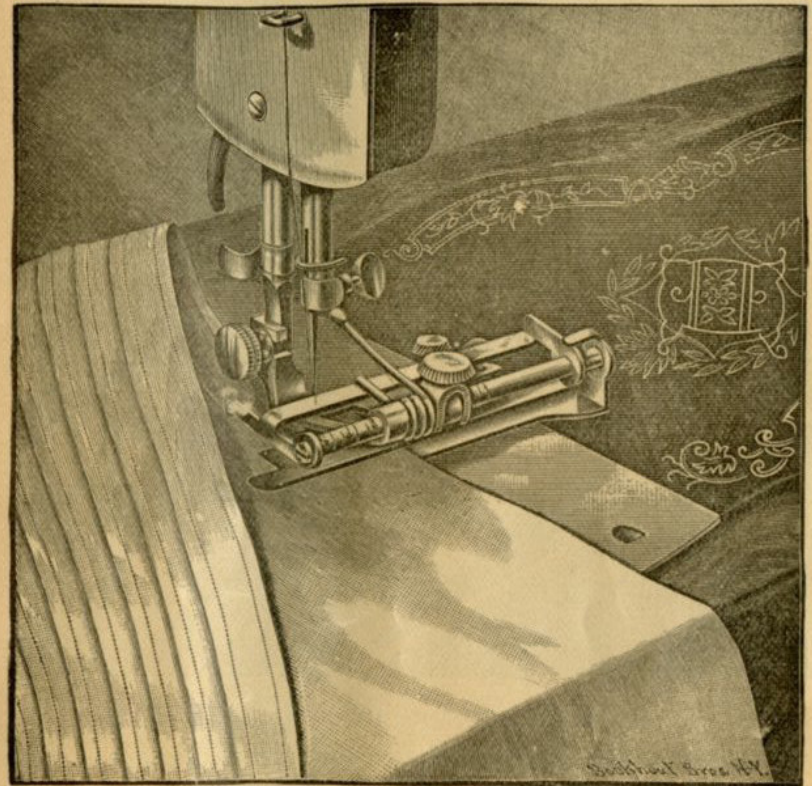
The distance between the tuck marks is regulated by the scale on the marker slide-rod at the front of the tucker.

To make tucks without spaces between, set the gauge for width of tuck to the mark on its scale which indicates the required width and the corresponding mark on the marker slide-rod to the left hand end of the sleeve which carries the rod.

To make a space between tucks, move the marker as much farther to the left as the desired space.

A very little oil should occasionally be applied to the working parts.

FIG. 3.

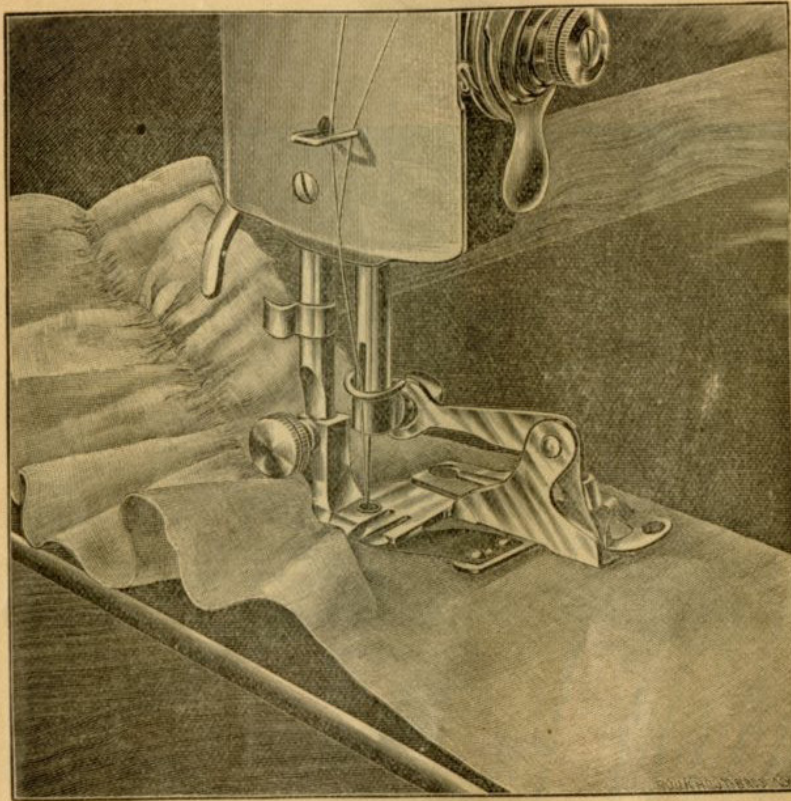


## TO OPERATE THE TUCKER.

Make the first fold in the usual manner, by hand. Pass the folded edge under the spring on the marking-plate with the part that is to be tucked on top, draw to the right until the edge comes against the gauge, and from you until it covers the feed. Lower the presser-foot and sew as usual, being careful to keep the folded edge against the guide. Fold carefully at the crease in making subsequent tucks, and proceed as before.



FIG. 4.



#### THE RUFFLER—RUFFLING.

Remove the presser-foot and attach the Ruffler in its place, connecting the lever with the needle-clamp, as shown in the illustration.

Place the goods to be ruffled between the blued steel blades, push forward until under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed.

To make a fine gather, shorten the stitch and move the adjusting lever on the slide, *toward* the needle.

If full gathers are required, move the adjusting lever *from* the needle.

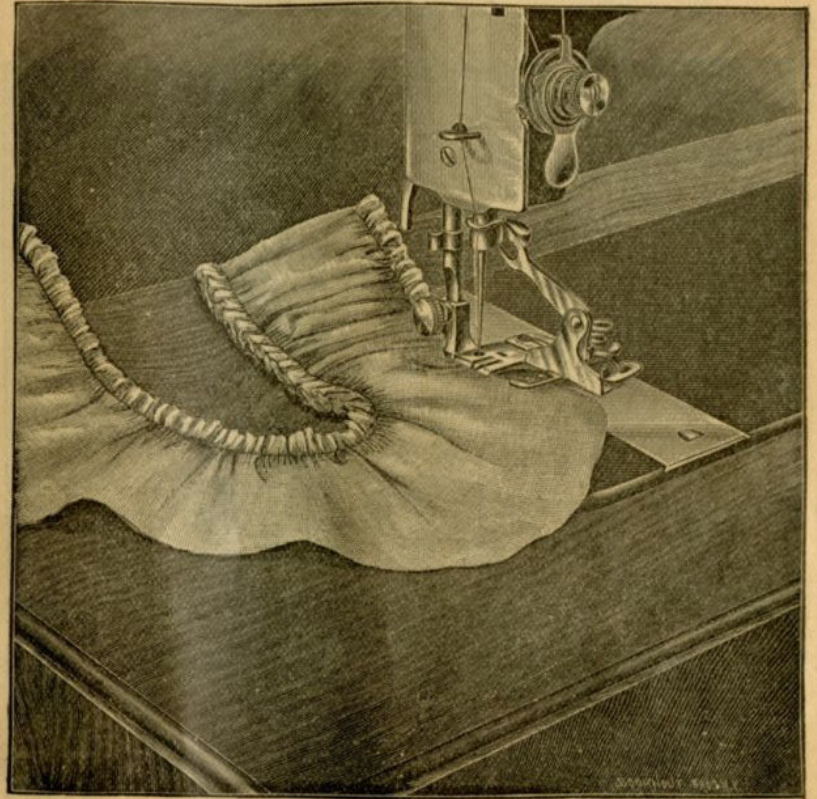
#### TO RUFFLE AND SEW ON.

Place the band below both blades, the piece to be ruffled between the blades, and proceed as in "Ruffling."

Oil the attachment before using, in the slots, in the slide, and in the hinges of the arm.

CAUTION.—*The ruffler should never, under any circumstances, be operated without cloth between the blued steel blades.*

FIG. 5.



#### THE RUFFLER—PUFFING.

Cut the goods as wide as the puff is wanted, allowing for seams, and ruffle each edge alternately as shown above.

The puff may be made and stitched to a band at one operation by following instructions on page 6, "To Ruffle and Sew On."



FIG. 6.

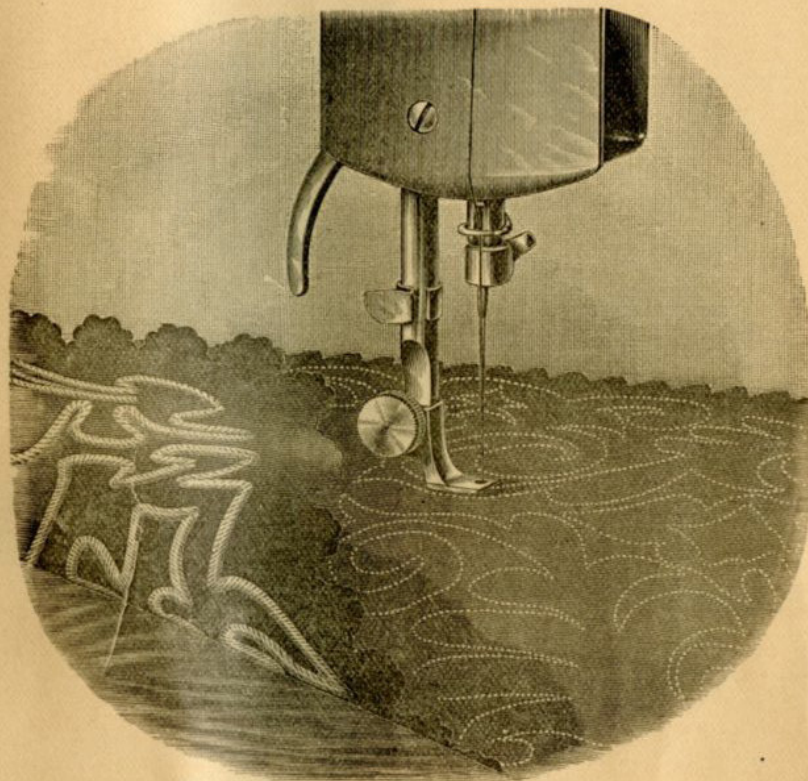


THE RUFFLER—SHIRRING.

Remove the front side from the bed of the machine and substitute the slide which carries the shirring plate.

Attach the ruffler to the foot-bar as already instructed (first removing the separator blade), place the cloth between the ruffler and the shirring plate, lower the ruffler on the goods and operate as in ruffling.

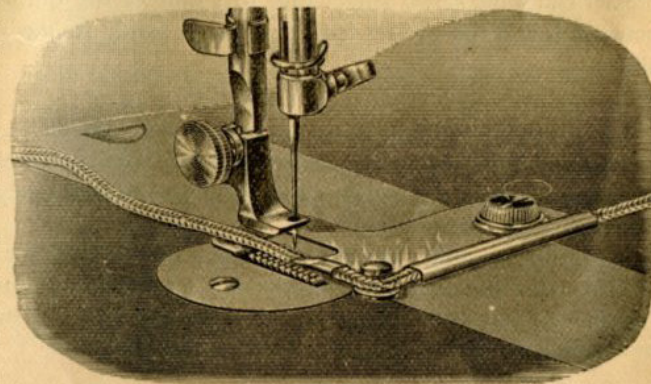
FIG. 7.



THE UNDER BRAIDER—BRAIDING.

FIG. 8.

Substitute the under braider-foot for the regular presser-foot. Attach the under braider to the bed of the machine, placing the downwardly-bent part in the rear of the feed and in its slot. Press it down upon the throat-plate in rear of the needle, and push from you as far as it will go; then fasten in that position by means of the thumb-screw and thread with braid, as shown in fig. 8. Adjust to the right or left until the stitches appear in the center of the braid. The pattern or design to be braided must be stamped or traced on the wrong side of the goods.

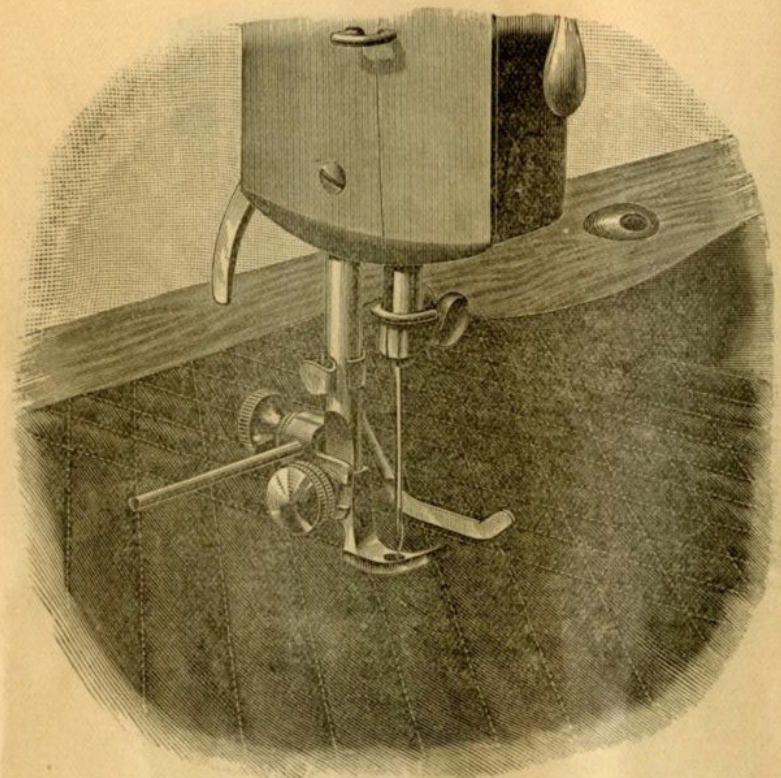


Under Braider Attached and Threaded.



INSTRUCTIONS.

FIG. 9.



THE QUILTER.

Lower the presser-bar, with the foot resting upon the work, loosen the presser clamping screw sufficiently to admit of the quilter being placed between it and the presser-foot, and fasten firmly in the position shown above.

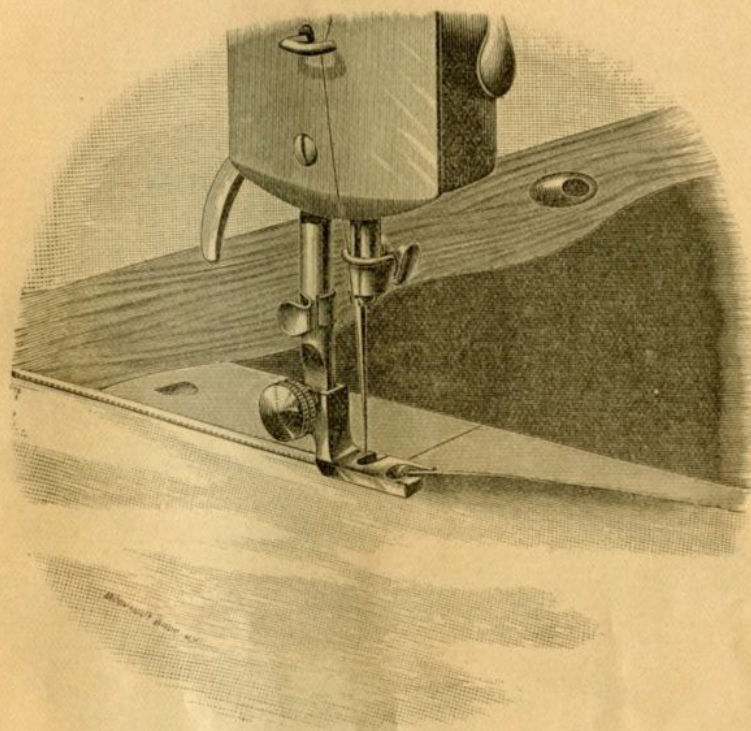
TO QUILT.

Loosen the thumb-nut at the back and move the guide as far from the needle as the distance required between the rows of stitching, raising it high enough from the bed to allow the goods to pass freely under it, then fasten with the thumb-nut.

In starting to quilt, use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide, or else crease the cloth on the right and let the quilter-guide follow the crease. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance by keeping the row last made steadily under the guide.

INSTRUCTIONS.

FIG. 10.



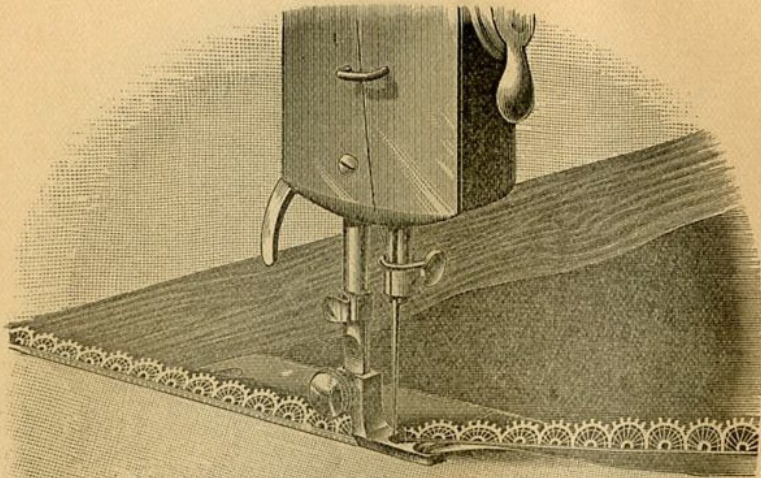
THE FOOT-HEMMER—HEMMING.

Raise the needle to the highest point. Substitute the foot-hemmer for the presser-foot.

Clip off the right-hand corner of the cloth, so that it will take the roll more naturally, turn up the edge about a quarter of an inch, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along with the stiletto until under the needle. Then let down the presser-bar, and, after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. Hold the edge of the goods between the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the mouth of the hemmer just full. Should the edge of the goods begin to run out of the hemmer move the hand to the right. Should too much cloth run in, carry to the left.



FIG. 11.



#### HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION.

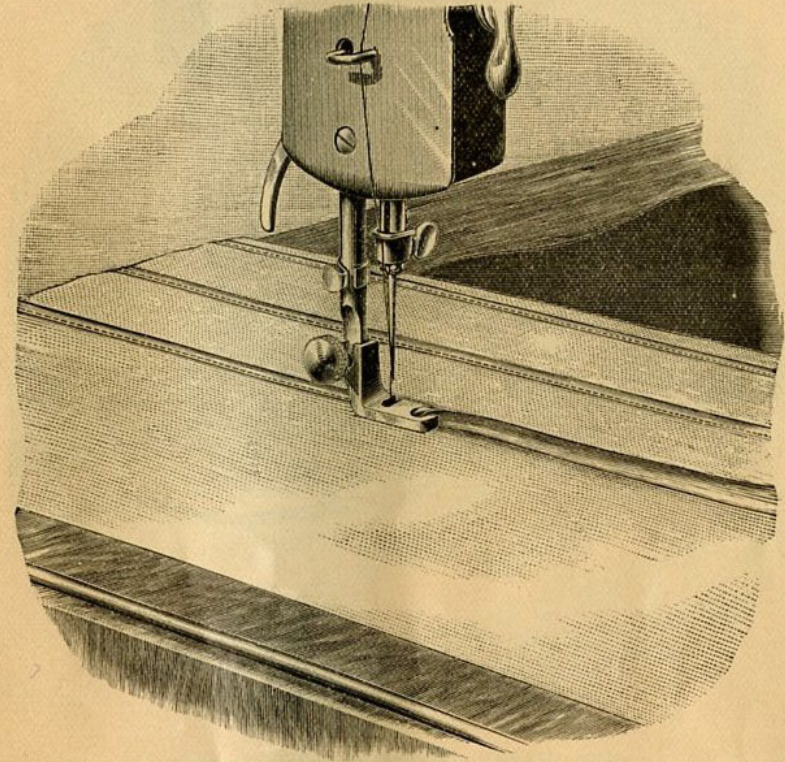
Start a narrow hem, as previously explained. When the hem is well started, raise the presser-bar and the needle. Pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it back under the needle, also under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle will go down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser-bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

#### HEM-STITCHING.

Insert blotting paper between two pieces of goods, sew a straight seam, using the ordinary presser-foot, remove paper by bending and tearing it carefully. A row of stitching on each side of the hem-stitch makes a pretty finish. The size of the hem-stitch depends on the thickness of paper inserted.

FIG. 12.



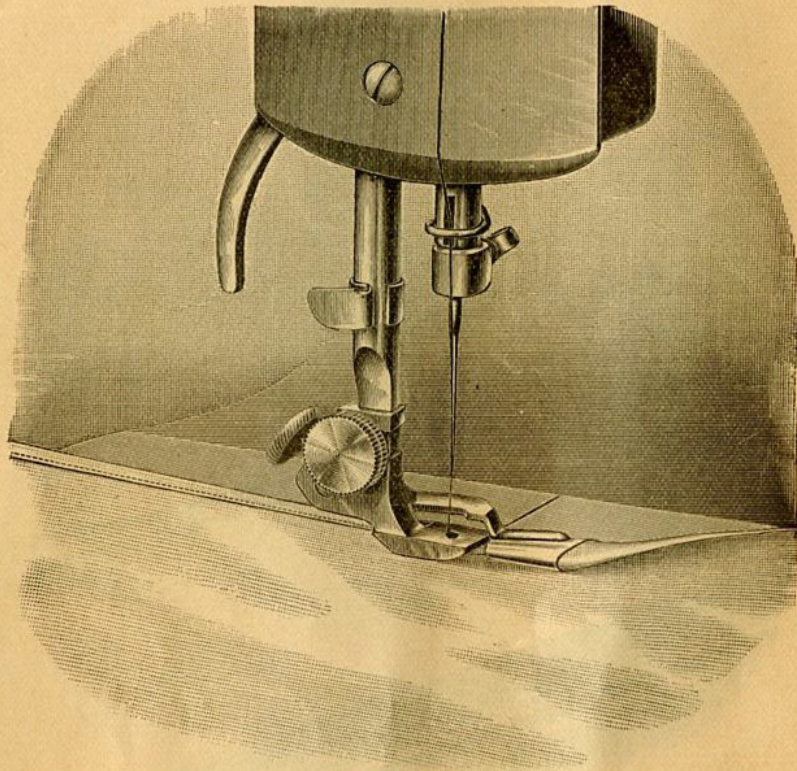
#### THE FOOT-HEMMER—FELLING.

To make a felled seam, first stitch the two pieces of cloth together, allowing the edge of the under piece to project beyond the upper one about one-fourth of an inch, or just sufficient to fill the hemmer when felling down. The upper piece should be stitched near its edge, only sufficient cloth being left outside the seam to make it secure. Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up straight, and, taking the work near the beginning of the first seam in the left hand, and the ends of the thread in the right hand, draw the edges into the hemmer without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch and sew the second seam.



INSTRUCTIONS.

FIG. 13



THE WIDE HEMMER—HEMMING.

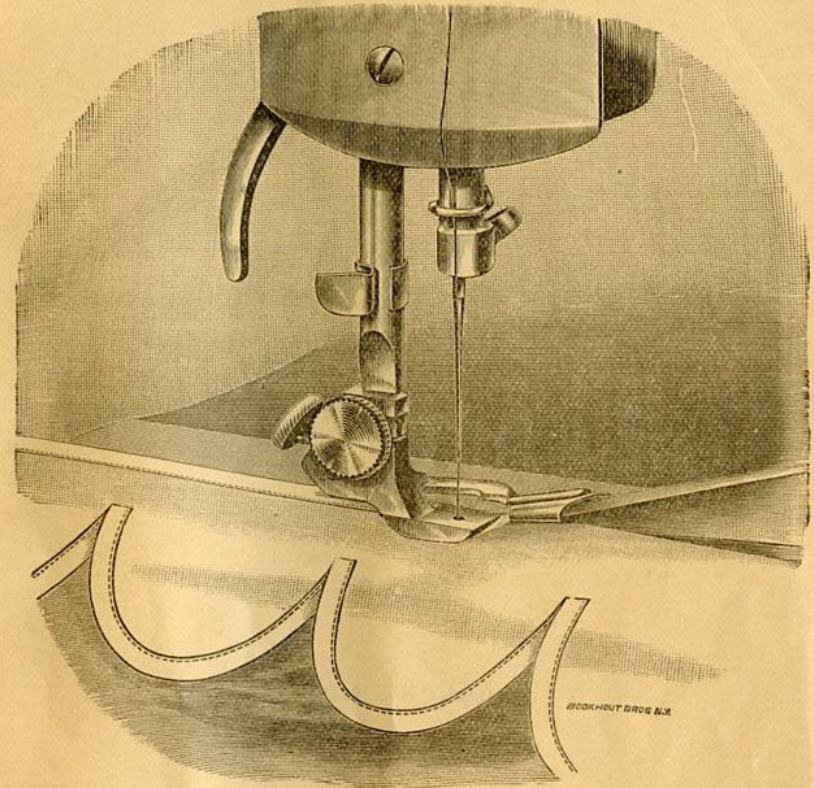
Substitute the hemmer-foot for the ordinary presser-foot and attach the wide hemmer to it, as shown above. Press the hemmer down upon the bed of the machine, enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer and draw it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the hemmer full.

Should the seam not be in the position desired loosen the hemmer and adjust by means of the adjusting screw, fitted into the rear end of its shank for that purpose.

Hemmers Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, and the binder No. 77, are all attached, used and adjusted as above.

INSTRUCTIONS.

FIG. 14.



THE BINDER—BINDING.

Substitute the hemmer-foot for the presser-foot and attach the binder, as shown above. Use and adjust as instructed on page 14 for hemming.

Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder and draw it under the needle. Lower the presser-bar, and sew as usual.

Bias binding should be cut thirteen-sixteenths of an inch wide by placing the bias gauge (No. 76 Attachment Case) upon the point of the scissors, setting the slide at the line B and passing the edge of the goods through it and against the slide while cutting.

TO BIND WITH DRESS BRAID.

Proceed the same as when using bias binding, as explained above. The only difference is, the dress braid being narrower, the edges will not be turned under, as is the case with bias binding.

TO MAKE FRENCH FOLDS.

Pass the binding through the binder and sew as usual, stitching the edges together.



(Order\_No. 19152.)