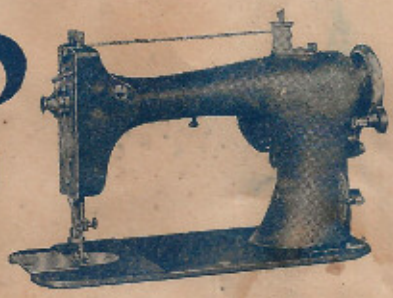


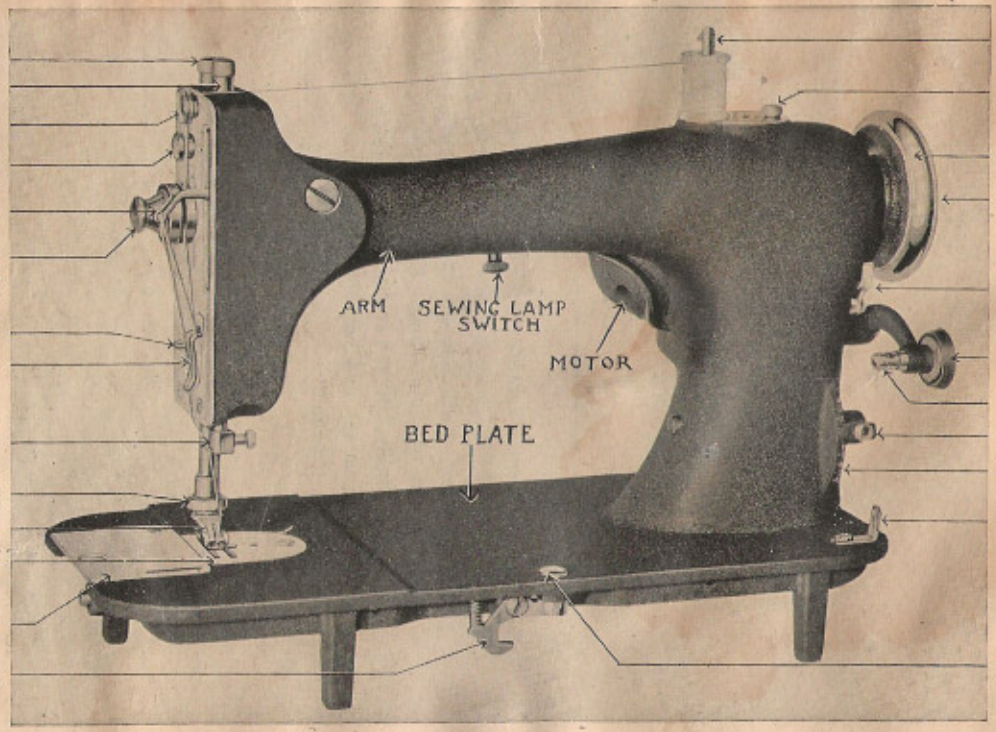
Model R40

INSTRUCTION BOOK

ROTARY ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

IMPORTANT FOREWORD

Read this book carefully before attempting to use the sewing machine; the few minutes spent in doing so will help you considerably in the operation of the machine. Know the machine thoroughly, become acquainted with the parts, their names and respective functions. See Picture 1, page 2.


Presser Bar Cap
Needle Bar Cap
Thread Discs
Face Plate Thumb Screw
Take-Up Lever
Tension Adjusting Disc
Thread Guide
Auxiliary Spring
Needle Clamp
Attachment Holder Hub
Presser Foot
Needle Plate
Bobbin Case Cover
Bed Plate Catch
Spool Pin
Spool Pin Base Thumb Screw
Balance Wheel
Brake Button
Bobbin Winder Release
Bobbin Winder Pulley
Bobbin Winder Spindle
Reversing Lever
Stitch Index Scale
Bobbin Winder Thread Guide
Bed Plate Release Button
ARM
SEWING LAMP SWITCH
MOTOR
BED PLATE

Picture 1

INDEX

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

- Thread the machine as shown in Picture 18, page 12.
- Thread the bobbin case as shown in Pictures 15, 16 and 17, page 11.
- Do not allow dust or dirt to collect under bobbin case spring. See Picture 17, page 11.
- Do not allow presser foot to come in contact with the feed points when the machine is running. Always have a piece of cloth between them.
- Read motor instructions on pages 5 and 6.
- When you have mastered plain sewing then acquaint yourself with the set of attachments. It is not advisable to use the attachments until you have become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the machine.
- Do not change any of the mechanical adjustments. The machine was perfectly adjusted at the factory.
- Should you find it necessary to have the head of the machine repaired, get in touch with the distributor that sold you the machine. Arrangements can then be made to return the head to the factory where expert attention will be given it.
- A full set of attachments comes with this machine. This Instruction Book will show you the best use for each attachment.
- If bobbin case cover works loose and will not stay tightly closed, insert screw driver in slot in cover (see Picture 1, page 2) and expand it sufficiently to insure a tight fit.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

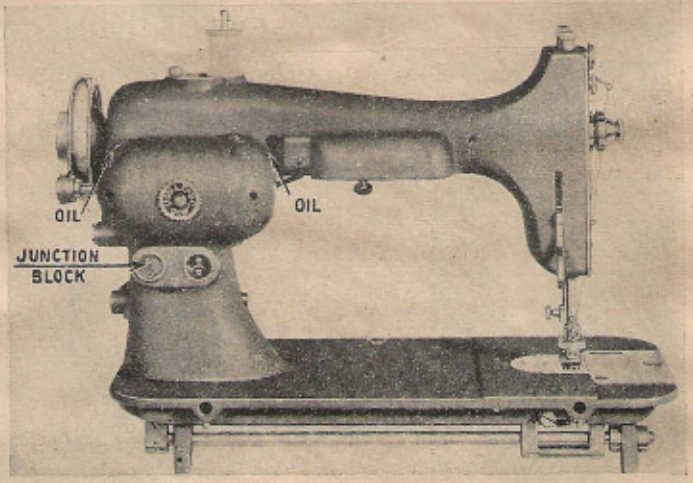
- Before leaving the factory, this machine was carefully adjusted and minutely inspected. Its sewing qualities have been tested on all kinds of work and found perfect in every respect.
- Before beginning to sew, be certain to oil and clean machine according to instructions on pages 7 and 8.
- After using the machine see that it is well cleaned before putting away.
- Do not tamper with the adjustments of the machine; serious trouble is likely to result from any unnecessary meddling with the working parts.
- Do not attempt to use the attachments until you have mastered plain sewing.
- In sewing where special elasticity is required, as on bias seams, or very elastic material, hold the work back slightly, to keep the cloth stretched while being sewed.
- If machine does not work properly one of the following may be the cause. The thread is too coarse or fine for the needle, the needle is bent or blunted or poor thread. See that the needle is perfectly straight and that it is pushed up as far as it will go into the needle bar. It should pass a little to the right of center of needle plate hole when properly set. When using slack, twisted, or uneven silk thread, should it become frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine or has a hook on its point caused by striking the needle plate.
- To turn a corner, stop the machine with needle in cloth, after needle has been up and come partly down. Then lift the presser foot and turn the work in direction desired, using needle as a pivot.

• When machine is running, never leave presser foot down on feed without cloth between them as it will injure bottom of presser foot.

• If desired, the cloth guide may be attached to bed plate. Insert thumb screw through slot in guide and into hole on bed plate. Tighten thumb screw after adjusting guide parallel to edge of cloth.

• Presser cap (see Picture 1, page 2) may be turned to change spring pressure on presser foot.

HOW TO CONNECT MOTOR TO ELECTRIC SOCKET



Picture 2 Shows Rear View of Sewing Head

The motor voltage is shown on the etched plate attached to motor. The motor is universal and will operate with equal success on any current from 105 to 120 D. C. or A. C., 25 to 60 cycles. Be sure your power supply is correct, then proceed.

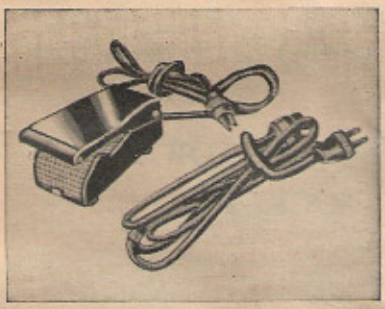
• Attach cord from electric socket to junction block under motor. This is the cord with holes in end socket. It fits into the junction block socket that has two connection prongs extending from it.

• Attach cord from foot control. This plug has the two prongs which fit into the recessed holes in junction block.

• Turn on electric switch to apply power to motor. Place foot control in convenient position. Pressure on foot pedal will start the machine. If ma-

chine does not start at once, turn balance wheel toward you. If your machine is of the cabinet type equipped with knee control, slight pressure by the knee on the controller lever will start the machine.

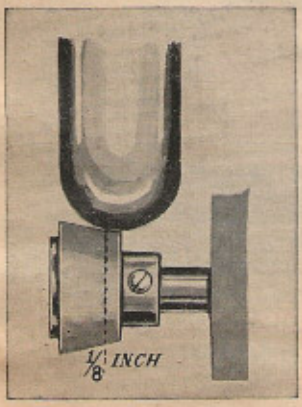
CAUTION. Be sure you have a piece of goods between presser foot and feed. To operate machine without cloth under presser foot will cause serious injury to machine.



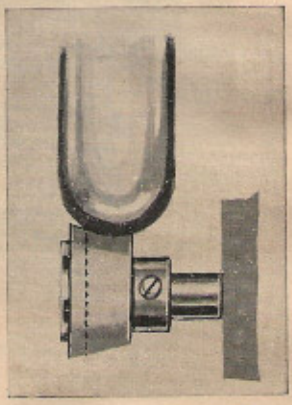
Picture 3—Foot Control

Picture 4—Knee Control

HOW TO ADJUST MOTOR PULLEY



Picture 5—Right Way



Picture 6—Wrong Way

It is very important to have motor pulley set properly and this has been done at the factory. To change position of pulley, loosen screw (see Picture 5) and move pulley along shaft to proper point. Tighten screw. A ⅛-inch contact surface as in Picture 5 will generally be found to be right. If the motor pulley is set in too far against the balance wheel as in Picture 6, the machine will start hard, the motor will heat up quickly, the machine will not run as fast as it should, and the motor pulley will soon wear out. A very good way to find if pulley is set properly is to hold the balance wheel and press the control lever. If the motor pulley slips around on the balance wheel, the pulley is set properly. If, by holding the balance wheel, the motor is stopped, the motor pulley is set in too far and should be adjusted until it slips when balance wheel is held.

HOW TO OIL SEWING MACHINE

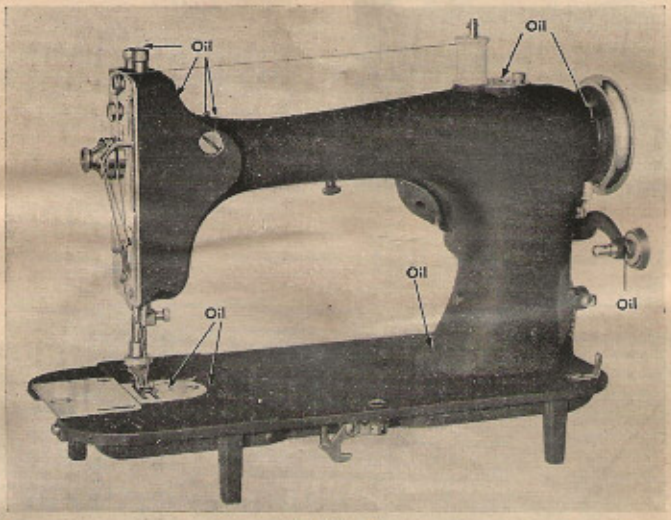
Use only *genuine sewing machine oil.* All purpose oils are not suitable for sewing machines. Order your oil where you purchased your machine.

When oiling different parts, a drop of oil once a week is sufficient if machine is used only occasionally; a drop of oil a day is necessary if machine is in continuous use.

To Oil Motor

• There are two places to oil motor. See Picture 2, page 5.

CAUTION. Be sure no oil is left on rim of balance wheel or rubber face of motor pulley.



Picture 7

To Oil Sewing Head

• Oil 10 points shown in Picture 7.

• Turn hand wheel until main shaft connection is at its highest point. Place one drop of oil in each of the two oil holes in top of main shaft connection, thru the oil hole in the spool pin base.

To Oil Face Plate Parts

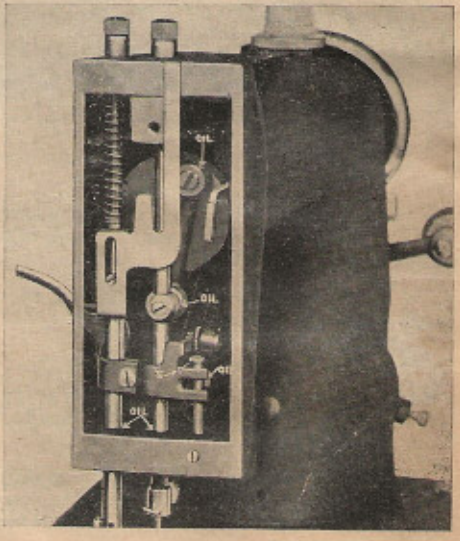
• Remove knurled thumb screw near top of face plate. See Picture 18, page 12.

• Remove face plate from machine.

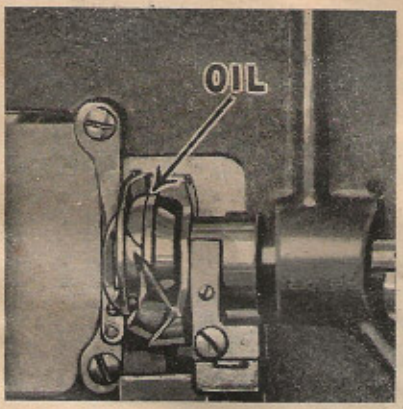
• Oil 5 points shown in Picture 8.

• After oiling, replace face plate and tighten knurled thumb screw.

CAUTION. Do not bend small auxiliary spring "S" (See Picture 8).



Picture 8

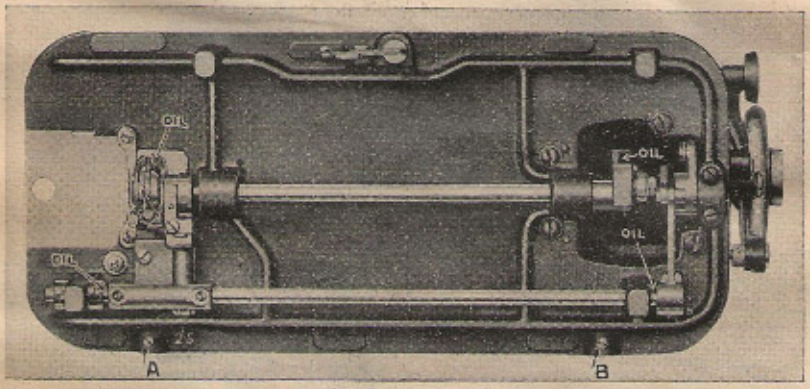


Picture 9

To Oil Underside of Sewing Head

To Oil Hook Race

- Tilt sewing head back by pushing bed plate release.
- Oil small rib encircling race at point shown by arrow in Picture 9.



Picture 10 Shows Under View of Sewing Head

The above is an underview of your machine. It shows the feed mechanism and the simplicity of the construction which causes the machine to run so easily and quietly.

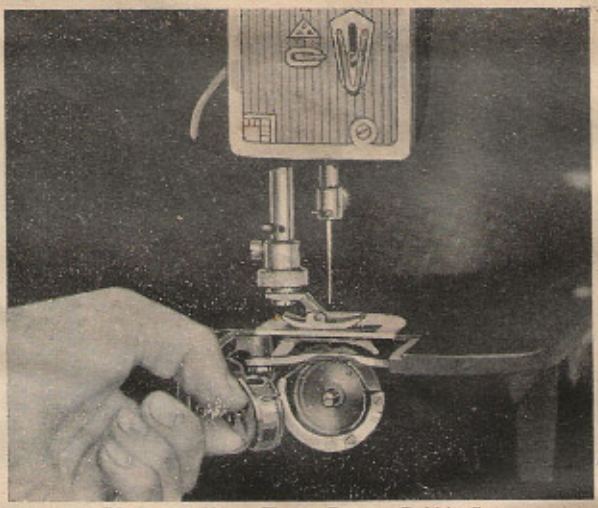
To tilt the head back as shown in Picture 10, press down on bed plate catch release (see Picture 1, page 2).

- Oil 5 points shown in Picture 10.

After thoroughly oiling machine, sew for a yard or two on a piece of waste material before sewing on regular work. This will prevent any oily thread from being worked in.

If machine drags, runs heavily or makes undue noise, put a drop of kerosene in all oiling points. Run machine rapidly for a few minutes and then wipe clean. Then oil points in accordance with oiling instructions.

HOW TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE

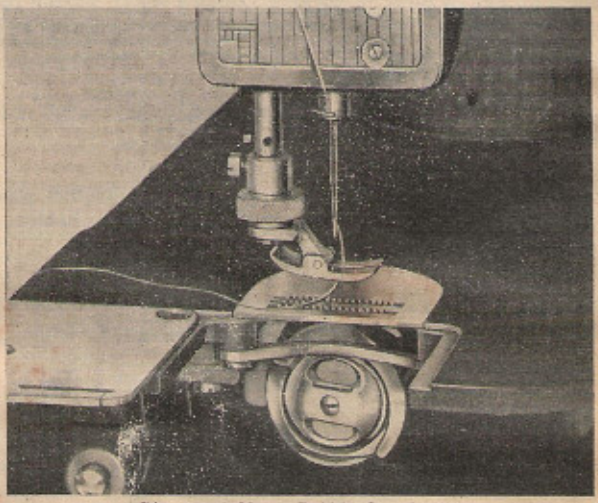


Picture 11 Shows How to Remove Bobbin Case

• With the left hand turn the bobbin case cover to the left and back as far as it will go. Be sure the needle is at top of its stroke.

• Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and finger of the left hand as seen in accompanying picture and remove it from the hook.

HOW TO REPLACE BOBBIN CASE IN RACE



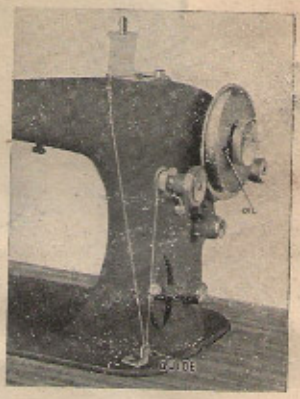
Picture 12 Shows Bobbin Case in Race

• Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and finger as shown in Picture 11, being careful to have the pin enter the slot as shown in Picture 11.

• Needle hole will then be directly under the needle. Push in bobbin case as far as it will go. Picture 12 shows a bobbin properly inserted.

HOW TO WIND BOBBIN

Picture 13



Picture 14

• Throw machine out of gear by turning knurled brake button one-quarter turn toward you. See Picture 13. By turning balance wheel by hand you can see if machine is out of gear.

• Raise bobbin winder until the rubber faced pulley is in contact with chrome-plated surface of balance wheel.

• Place spool of thread on spool pin and run thread through guide. Wind thread two or three times around empty bobbin, then place bobbin on bobbin winder spindle (see Picture 14), pushing it on until tight.

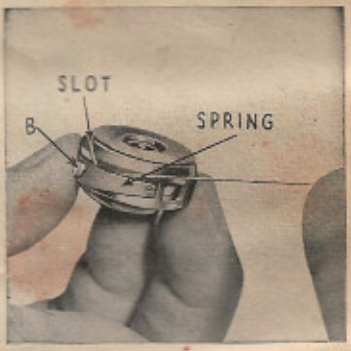
• Start motor and wind bobbin. When bobbin is filled to proper capacity, it will automatically disengage bobbin winder from balance wheel.

• Remove bobbin and push bobbin winder down until pulley is about ½-inch away from balance wheel.

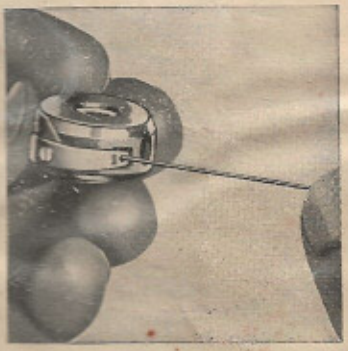
• Put machine in gear by turning knurled brake button one-quarter of a turn away from you. See Picture 13.

HOW TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE

Picture 15



Picture 16



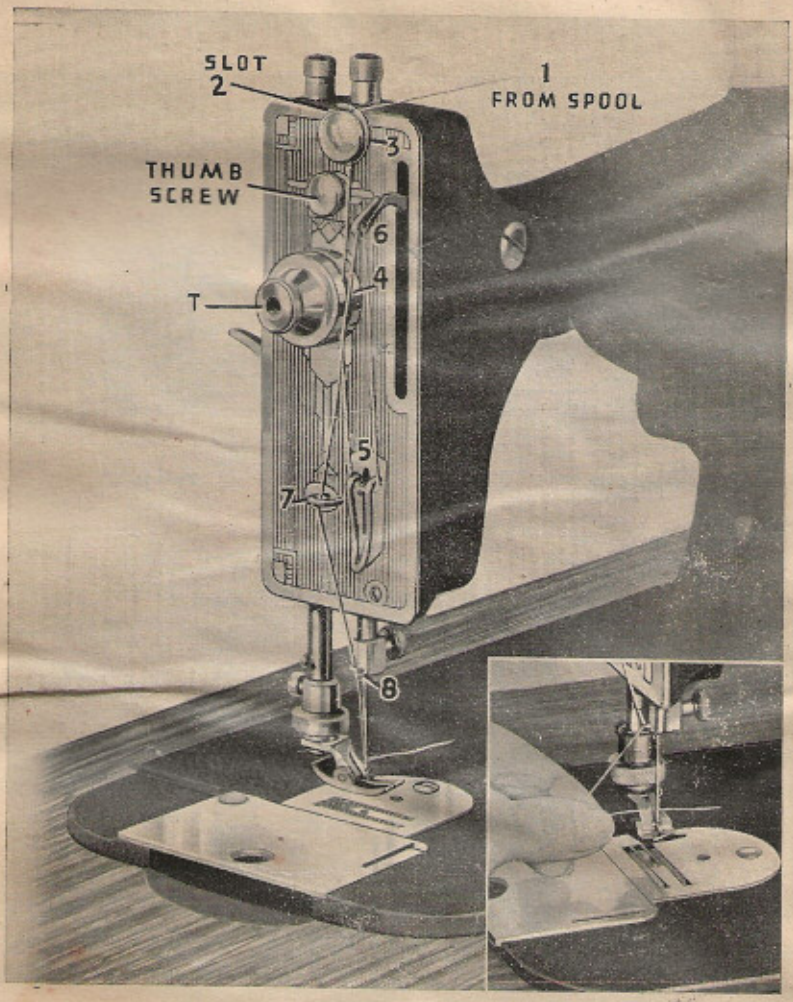
Picture 17

• Be sure thread runs off bobbin in the direction shown in Picture 15.

• Hold bobbin case in left hand. With right hand draw the thread in the slot of the bobbin case. See Picture 16.

• Draw thread under spring and up through forked ends of spring. See Picture 17. The bobbin and case are now ready to insert in the machine. Follow instructions on page 9.

HOW TO THREAD MACHINE

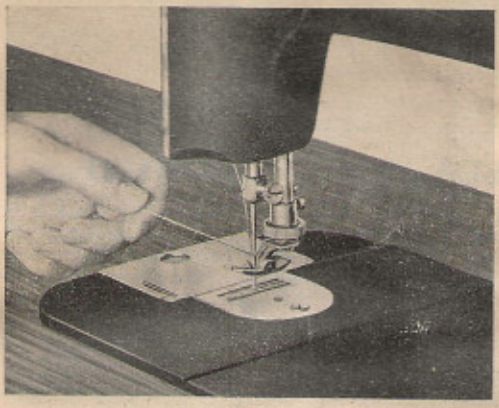


Picture 18 Insert "A"

- Place spool of thread on spool pin No. 1.
- Insert thread through slot No. 2.
- Pass thread between discs No. 3 on side toward you. *Do not wrap thread around disc shaft.*
- Pass thread straight down and once around tension pulley No. 4.
- Pass thread down under auxiliary spring No. 5.
- Slide thread through take-up No. 6.
- Draw thread through thread guide No. 7 and pull thread straight down.
- Pass thread through needle-bar guide No. 8.
- Thread needle from left to right as shown in Insert "A" of Picture 18.

HOW TO SEW

To Bring Up Under Thread



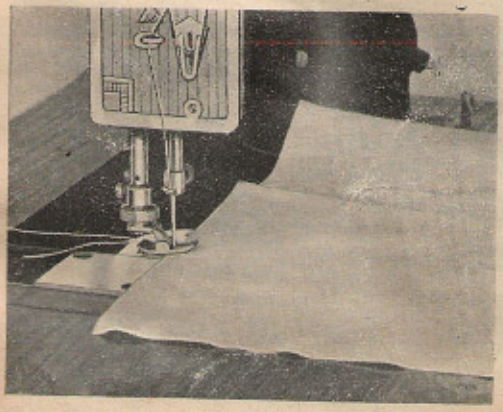
Picture 19

- In threading needle, four or five inches of thread should be passed through the eye of the needle.
- Holding the end of this thread, turn balance wheel one revolution toward you.
- When needle is at its highest point you will observe that it has brought up the under thread. See Picture 19.
- Lay both threads under presser foot and to rear of bed plate.

To Regulate Length of Stitch

This is accomplished by means of the Stitch Regulator Lever. See Picture 1, page 2.

- Place the lever just below the middle of the Index Scale at "F". Turn the thumb screw to right until point of thumb screw comes in contact with arm of machine. In this position, the machine will construct a very short stitch.
- By turning thumb screw to the left, the lever will be loosened and may be moved farther from the center and stitch will become increasingly longer.
- When right length of stitch has been obtained turn thumb screw to right until, as above described, point of the screw comes in contact with arm of machine. Machine will now construct this same length of stitches whether operating in forward or backward direction.
- This same lever controls direction of sewing. When it is down below center, the material being sewed travels away from the operator and when lever is raised above center, material being sewed travels toward the operator.



Picture 20

- The length of the stitch is not disturbed in changing from forward to backward sewing unless thumb screw in Stitch Regulator Lever has been moved. The range of stitch is from 6 to 20 per inch.

To Begin to Sew

- After completing above procedures, place material under presser foot.
- Lower presser foot by releasing presser foot lifter.

HOW TO REMOVE THE WORK

- Stop machine after needle has reached its highest point and just started down. In this position the tension on thread is released.
- Raise presser foot with presser bar lifter located at back of face plate.
- Draw work backward away from presser foot.
- Cut both threads on blade of thread cutter which snaps around presser bar, leaving three or four inches of loose thread beyond the needle.

THE AUTOMATIC TENSION FEATURE

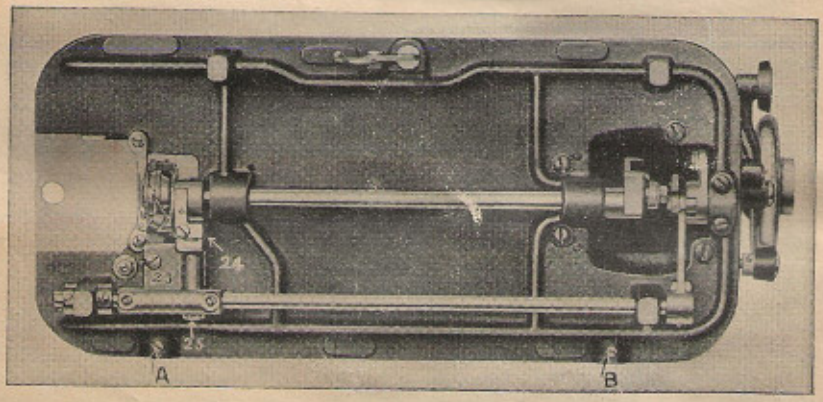
The automatic tension is an important feature of this machine, as it is entirely self-acting, requiring no attention or skill on the part of the operator in adjusting the tension on either the upper or lower threads, no matter what the nature of the fabric may be, or what size or kind of thread is used. The machine, before being sent out, is tested at the factory on a very wide range of thread and fabric and under all ordinary conditions and throughout a very wide range of work. Absolutely no adjustment of the tension is required for such work.

If for manufacturing or special work of any sort it is desirable to alter the tensions, *the bobbin tension* can be increased or diminished by adjusting the screw (B) which holds the tension spring on the bobbin case (Picture 16, page 11). Turn this screw to the right to increase tension, to the left to diminish.

The upper tension can be adjusted in the following manner: to increase the tension, turn the tension disc (marked "T" Picture 18, page 12) toward you; to decrease it turn the disc from you. When the desired tension is obtained, it will remain as set. This adjustment is made with the fingers, no screw driver is necessary.

CAUTION. Do not tamper with, or turn the stationary slotted screw on which the tension disc "T" (Picture 18) turns. To do so will break it and destroy the tension. If any adjustment of the automatic tension is necessary, turn the disc "T"—in accordance with the instructions above. *Never oil the tension.*

HOW TO RAISE THE FEED



Picture 21

SIZE *of* NEEDLES *and* THREAD *and* LENGTH *of* STITCHES *to be* USED *on* DIFFERENT FABRICS

FABRIC and PURPOSE	Size Nos. of Needles	Thread			Machine Stitches per Inch
		Cotton	Silk	Linen	
Organdie, batiste, chiffon, georgette and other very sheer fabrics.	No. 2	200 120	000		20
Voiles, lawns, dimities and all light-weight summertime fabrics. Suitable for making lingerie and infants' clothes.	No. 3	110 90	00 to 0		18 16
Percale, gingham, cotton prints, cambric, fabric furnishings and general household use. Light-weight woolens and firm dress silks.	No. 4	80 70	A to 0		14
Heavy cretonne, khaki, madras, muslin. Sewing on medium weight fabrics.	No. 5	60 50 40	B and C	100 to 90	12
Bed ticking, denim, awning materials, porch furniture covers, duck. Sewing on children's underclothing and men's wash clothing.	No. 6	36 12	C and D	80 to 70	12 10
Heavy weaves of coating, suiting, ticking, sacking, tarpaulin, duck, drilling, canvas. Hard finished fabrics, woolens, felts, oil cloth, artificial coated fabrics and drapery materials.	No. 7 and No. 8	10 0	C and D	60 to 50	8

Always use the same size thread in the bobbin as in the needle except in accordance with a few of the attachment instructions.

The number of the needle is marked on its shank.

In ordering needles, specify N. S. Eldredge Rotary and the size wanted. Use only genuine needles stamped thus on the shank, "Eldredge Rotary N. S."

Because of the fineness of silk thread we do not advise sewing backward when using silk thread.

• Remove sewing head from cabinet by loosening bed hinge screws "A" and "B". Lift head upward and it will disengage from hinges.

• Loosen long screw No. 25 sufficiently to allow feed block fork No. 24 to slide up and down in slot of feed block No. 23.

• Place point of a screw driver between feed block fork No. 24 and underside of bed plate to keep part from moving.

• Tap lightly on feed block No. 23 to raise the feed.

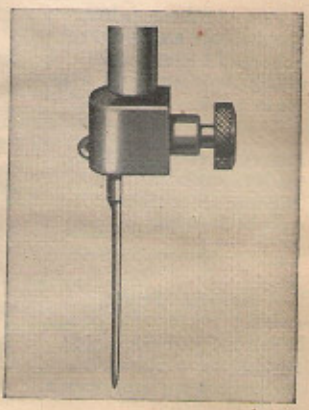
• When feed is at desired height, tighten screw No. 25 to prevent slipping of the parts.

• To lower feed, reverse above procedure.

• Necessity for this procedure is extremely rare.

HOW TO INSERT NEW NEEDLE

Use only good needles and the proper size to suit material upon which you are sewing. Consult table on page 16 and choose the proper size thread for work you are doing; then select the right size needle for thread you will use. Never attempt to use a bent needle or one with a blunt or hooked point.



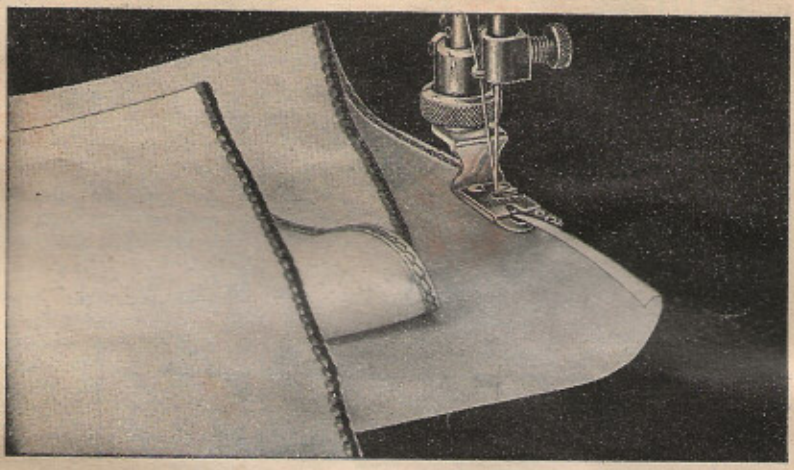
Picture 22

To insert needle, turn the balance wheel until needle bar is raised to its highest position. Loosen the thumb screw on the right side near the bottom of the needle bar. Take needle between the thumb and first finger of your left hand and turn it until the *flat side of the shank is to the right* (see picture 22). Now place the shank of the needle as far as it will go up into the needle clamp, and tighten the thumb screw. Turn balance wheel over slowly and see that the point of the needle passes a little to the right of the center of the hole in the needle plate. The needle should pass midway between the prongs of the presser foot. The presser foot can be adjusted to the right or left if necessary by loosening the little screw in the rear of the attachment holder. See Picture 1.

You cannot expect to do fine sewing with uneven, rough thread or with poorly made needles that do not fit the machine properly. We carry only the best grade needles. When ordering be sure to state size wanted and give the full name and number of your machine.

HOW TO USE SPECIAL ATTACHMENTS

Most of the attachments used with this machine must be attached to the presser bar in place of the regular presser foot. To remove the presser foot from machine, raise the needle to its highest point, loosen knurled thumb screw on presser bar. When replacing presser foot or putting on any attachment be certain it is pushed back onto presser bar as far as it will go. Always be sure that knurled thumb screw is tightened securely. It may be necessary to re-adjust tensions when using certain attachments.



Picture 1

THE NARROW HEMMER

A tiny hem, whether plain or trimmed, is a delightful finish to any garment and yet is very easy to do with the Narrow Hemmer.

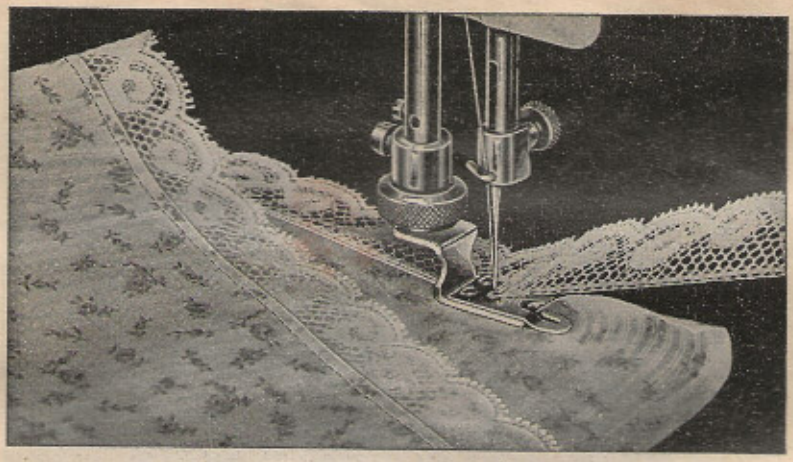
Substitute the Narrow Hemmer for the presser foot. Picture 1 shows a narrow hem being turned and stitched through the Narrow Hemmer. DMC Floss No. 3 is used on the bobbin for this stitching. Use regular thread for upper thread.

For this type of stitching a decreased bobbin tension is required (see Automatic Tension Instructions on page 13) with machine stitch set fairly long.

Enter edge of material into Hemmer from the left and allow it to encircle scroll of Hemmer with edge of fabric just turned as it enters scroll at right.

There should be no second turn visible in fabric before it enters scroll if a dainty hem is desired. Too great a turn results in a clumsy hem.

To trim a hem with contrasting color as illustrated, complete hem's first stitching, then start work from other end and enter edge of hem in Hemmer from the right. The hem will fill the scroll and stitching will appear at extreme edge.



Picture 2

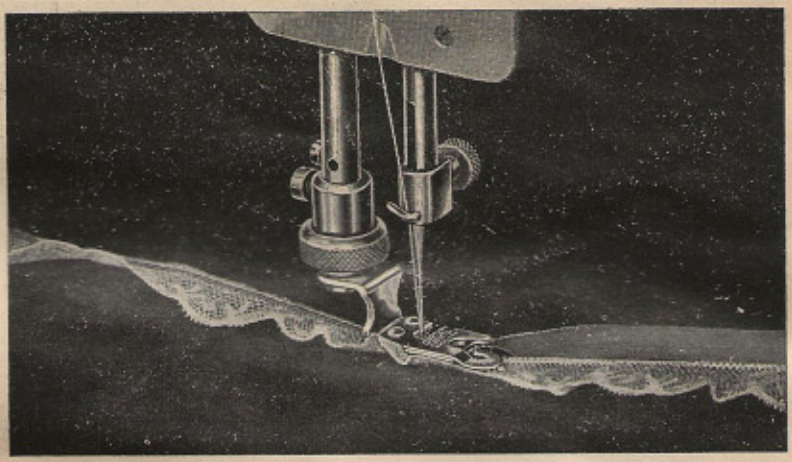
HEMMING AND LACE TRIMMING

The Narrow Hemmer when used for finishing and trimming eliminates many hours of labor as well as being an assurance against poor workmanship when other methods are employed.

Enter edge of material in Hemmer as previously instructed for regular hemming.

Slip straight edge of lace into slot in Hemmer for this purpose from the right, guide edge of lace along edge of slot evenly with the right hand. Use left hand to guide hemming.

One single stitching finishes hem and applies trimming to the wrong side of fabric.



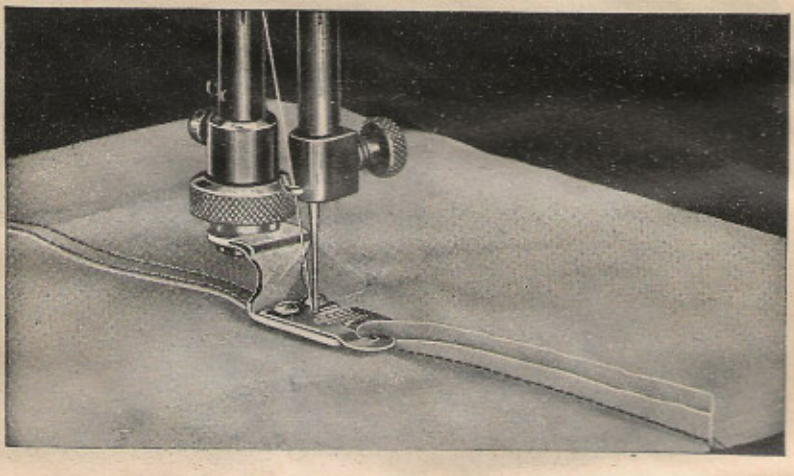
Picture 3

APPLYING LACE (French Style)

Applying lace edge in this method is termed "French application" due to the fact that when hem is pressed back onto wrong side of fabric no stitching is visible. It is also possible to have a little fullness in lace when applied in this manner.

Enter material to be hemmed as described for regular hemming but with right side of material face up.

Draw fullness up in lace by pulling one of the straight threads that form the selvedge. Enter this edge in Hemmer from the left allowing right side of lace to lie on right side of material as it is being hemmed. Feed lace edge into Hemmer sufficiently so that the stitching in hem of fabric will hold lace at the same time.



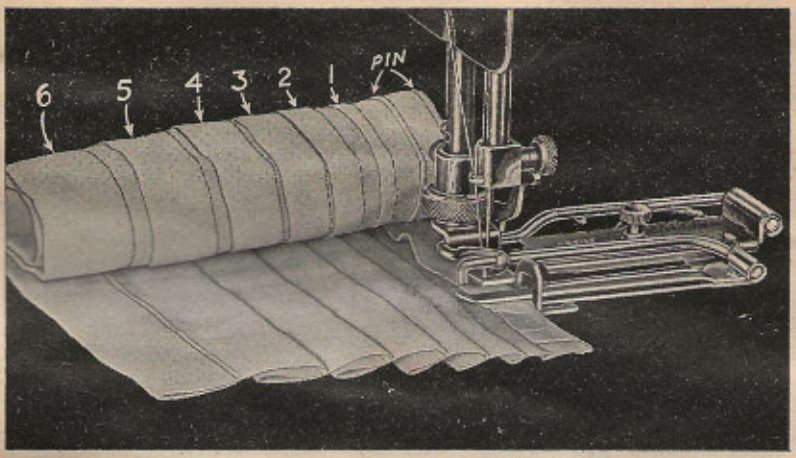
Picture 4

THE NARROW HEMMER ON A FELLED SEAM

A felled seam is generally used where double strength is desired with a nice flat finish.

When using the Narrow Hemmer for felling, the labor is cut in half.

Place the two pieces of material to be seamed together with right sides facing and allow one section to extend about ½-inch beyond the other. Place goods under the Narrow Hemmer just as though it were the presser foot, keeping narrow side of seam uppermost; stitch, using the edge of Narrow Hemmer as a guide for seam's edge. After stitching is completed open seams and place under Narrow Hemmer with right side of material down flat on bed of machine and the widest half of seam toward the right. This widest portion of seam's edge is then entered in scroll of Hemmer and stitched in the manner illustrated above.



Picture 5

THE TUCKER

Substitute Tucker for presser foot. See that needle passes through center of needle hole in foot of Tucker and tighten attachment holder screw.

A single screw adjustment governs the size of tucks and the spacing between tucks.

It is possible to stitch tucks ranging in size from pin tucks to one inch.

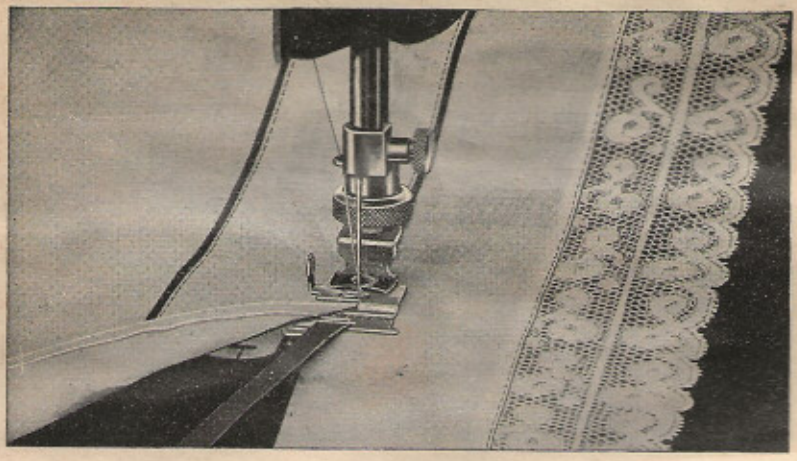
If pointer on Tucker is set at 6 and the space marker also at 6, a tuck one inch in size will result with no space between.

Loosen the thumb screw on top of Tucker and set pointer for desired size — to the right for wide tucks, to the left for narrow. Move marker to space between tucks and tighten thumb screw.

Crease first fold in material and insert it in the Tucker, from the left, between smoother and blade, with the portion of material to be tucked uppermost. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide.

When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease just marked so that it lies in the proper direction. Next, crease the material along the line made by the marker and proceed in the same manner as above for the next tuck, but this time catch the edge of the first tuck under the hook just in front of the marker. It is unnecessary to guide the cloth, as the Tucker does this unaided.

When making the last tuck, lift the operating lever up out of the way of the needle clamp in order that no mark may be made where a mark is not desired.



Picture 6

THE EDGESTITCHER

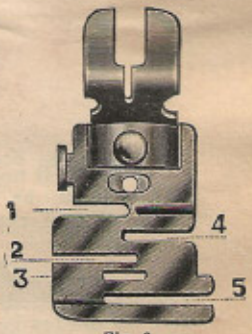


Fig. 6

Many of the dainty edge finishes so desirable today are possible only when the Edgestitcher is used.

This Edgestitcher is adjustable and acts as a safe guide to perfectly stitched edges and the correct amount of lapping for lace joinings.

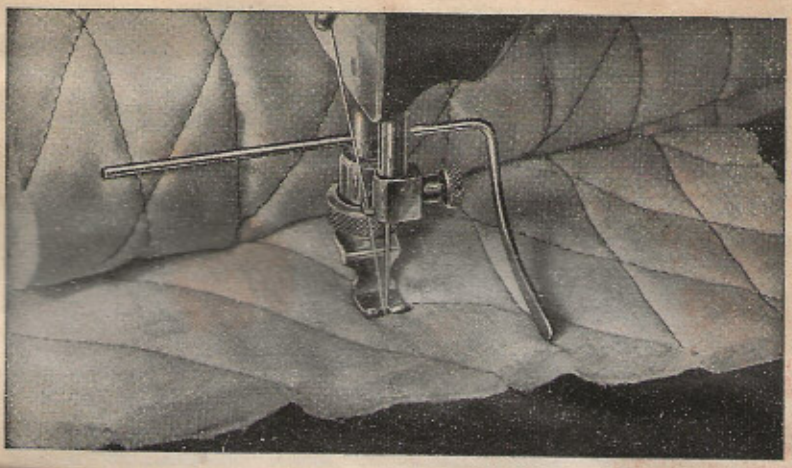
The Edgestitcher is fastened to the machine in place of the presser foot. The slots numbered from 1 to 5 (see Fig. 6) serve as guides. Slots 1 and 4 are used to join edges that require slight lapping, the upper piece in slot 1, the lower piece in slot 4.

Slots 2 and 3 are used when edge of fabric requires a narrow piping. Piping ¼-inch wide is inserted in slot 3 with fold toward the right. Edge to be piped is entered in slot 2.

Slots 3 and 4 are used when a wider piping is desired with fold of piping toward the left.

Slot 5 is designed to guide the edge of fabric when a seams allowance is required as in Picture 6 where slot 5 is used for the base material, slot 3 for the piping and slot 2 for the edge which is being trimmed.

The Edgestitcher is adjustable sidewise so that the stitching can be governed as close to the edge as desired.



Picture 7

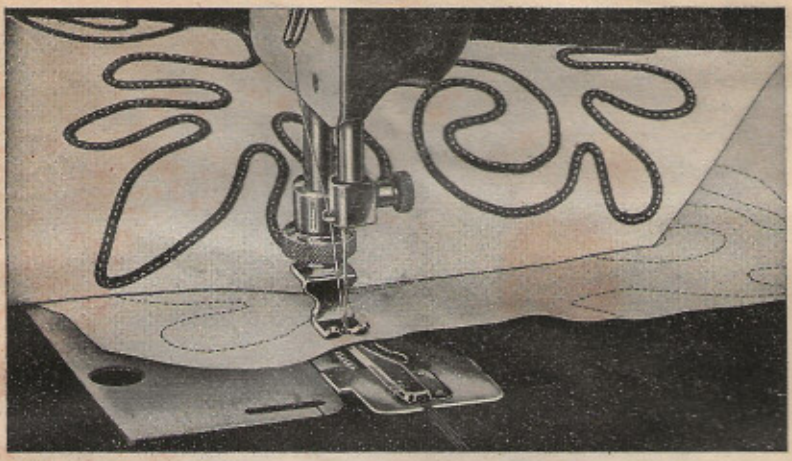
QUILTING

When it is necessary to make many rows of stitching that run parallel to one another, the Quilter makes this task a pleasure. It insists on keeping rows stitched evenly apart.

Free screw in back of presser bar sufficiently to allow Quilter wire to enter hole. Stitch the first row of stitching at point desired. Determine the spacing needed between each stitching. Set Quilter for this spacing allowing the arm of the Quilter to rest easily on the row of stitching while the needle pierces the material at the point set for each additional row. Tighten screw to hold Quilter in place.

When stitching a thickness of several sheets of wadding, use a long stitch and fairly loose tension on the machine and replace the Presser Foot with the Quilter Foot. The uptilted toes and shortness of this foot allows the bulk of padding to ride through much more easily. If quilted stitching calls for slight puckering, place cheesecloth over the wadding and keep the right side of fabric down on bed of machine. The design for quilting is on the cheesecloth.

To trim stitch several thicknesses of closely woven materials such as broadcloth coatings, etc., loosen the Presser Bar Adjusting Cap Screw slightly so that no definite line of the foot's pressure or the feed imbedded into the material shows on the finished garment.



Picture 8

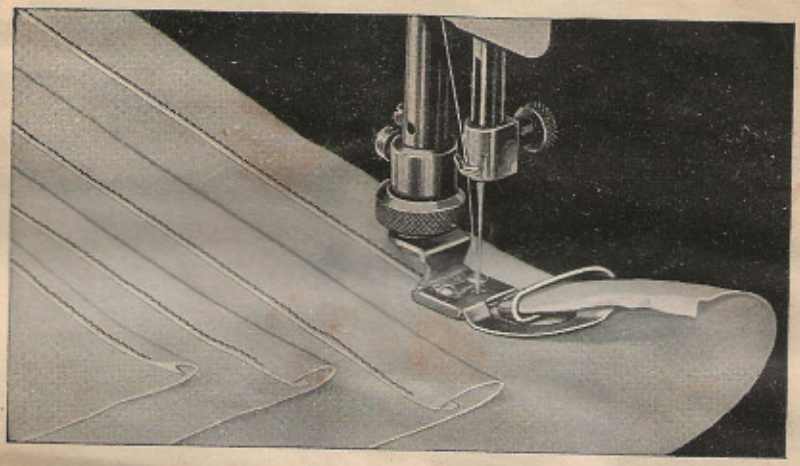
BRAIDING IN DESIGN

Attach the Underbraider in position by placing the small wing in the oil hole in needle plate, then open the bobbin case cover and close over the large wing on left of Underbraider — thereby holding it firmly in position.

Replace the presser foot with the short foot used for quilting and underbraiding. Feed soutache braid into tube of Underbraider and hold it back at mouth of tube while fastening Underbraider to machine bed in the same manner described for attaching Shirring Plate.

The Underbraider is designed so that braid is stitched through center, therefore test this point before braid is applied to determine that needle is straight and mouth of tube directly in front of needle.

The design to be braided should always be stamped to the wrong side of material, therefore the right side of material faces the bed of machine and stitching follows line of design as shown in illustration.



Picture 9

THE SET OF HEMMERS

Illustration above shows your different sized hems obtainable with the several Hemmers contained in your set.

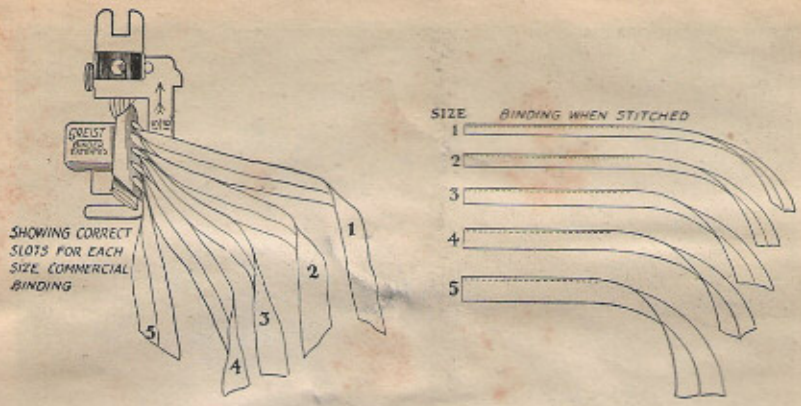
Attach Hemmer of desired size to machine in place of presser foot.

These Wide Hemmers carry the fabric in a slightly different manner than described for the Narrow Hemmer.

Turn over for about 2 inches toward the wrong side about ⅛-inch along the edge of material to be hemmed.

Enter material in Hemmer from the left and gradually feed it around and up toward the right until "spoon" portion is completely enclosed. Now draw material back toward you allowing the crease on turned edge of fabric to fit around edge of spoon.

In this manner the hem can be drawn back until needle enters extreme edge of material being hemmed. Hold onto both lower and upper thread and stitch in usual manner.



Picture 10

THE MULTIPLE SLOT BINDER

Five slots are designed in the Binder Scroll for the purpose of carrying commercial single fold bindings of as many different widths ranging from size 1 to 5 inclusive.

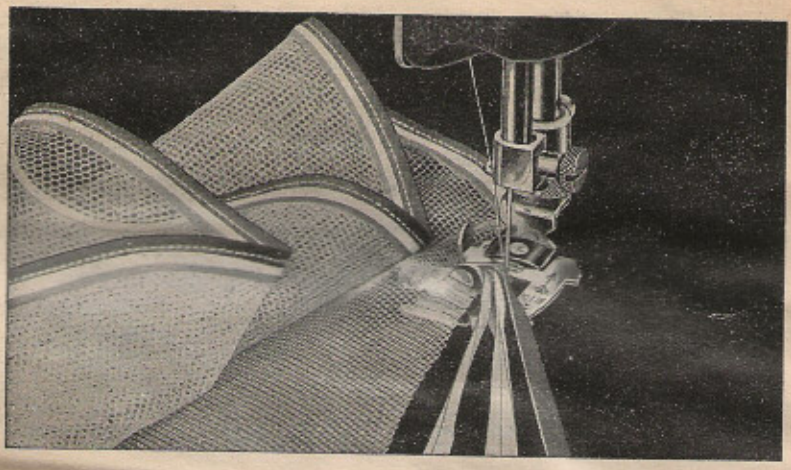
Bias bindings cut 15/16-inch wide of self or contrasting materials can also be used but must be entered through the open mouth of the scroll.

The single fold commercial bindings must be used in the slots of Binder and it is well to note before entering them that the widest half of fold in binding is the lower half. A good quality commercial binding is thus folded to insure sufficient binding when curved edges are encountered.

Remove presser foot and attach Binder in its place.

Clip binding to a decided point and draw it through the slot designed for its width by using a strong pin. Draw binding beyond needle and stitch for a few inches to determine where stitching is desired.

The Binder is adjustable sidewise and can be moved to make stitching line appear at extreme edge of binding which is desirable.



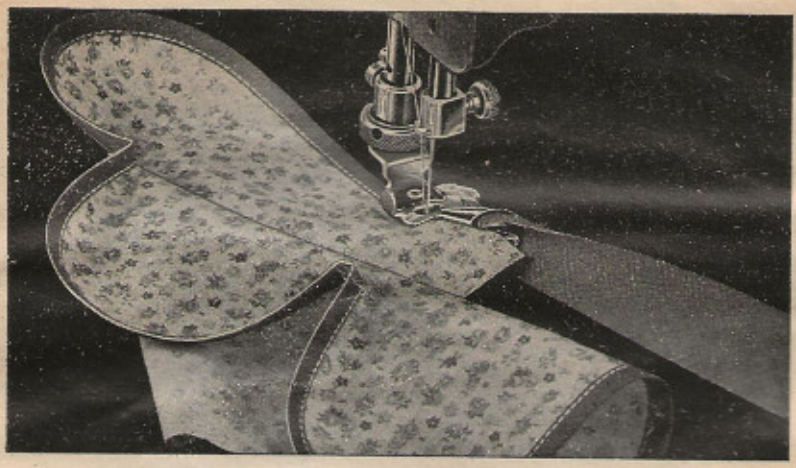
Picture 11

THREE TONE BINDINGS

Picture 11 shows in detail the use of three different colored bindings answering the need for a trim and finish that is reversible.

The bindings used for this net cascade are sizes 1, 3 and 5. Size 1 binding is entered in slot 1 first, size 3 second and size 5 last. Bindings size 5 and 3 show as a double piping on both sides of cascade while size 1 encloses and holds the material being piped as well as the pipings. The material thus trimmed is entered between the scrolls of the Binder and guided well into the scroll with the left hand.

Two-tone bindings are also very attractive and offer wider possibilities in the choice of color and size. When combining bindings always skip one size between each width being used.



Picture 12

BINDING SCALLOPS

Binding curves should offer no hardship when Binder adjustment is correct and material being bound carefully guided between the scroll of the Binder.

When binding small, decided curves as shown in Picture 12 the material being bound is guided well into the Binder close to the needle. Use the third finger of left hand for this work and note how simply a curve can be bound while the finger rests on the apron of Binder.

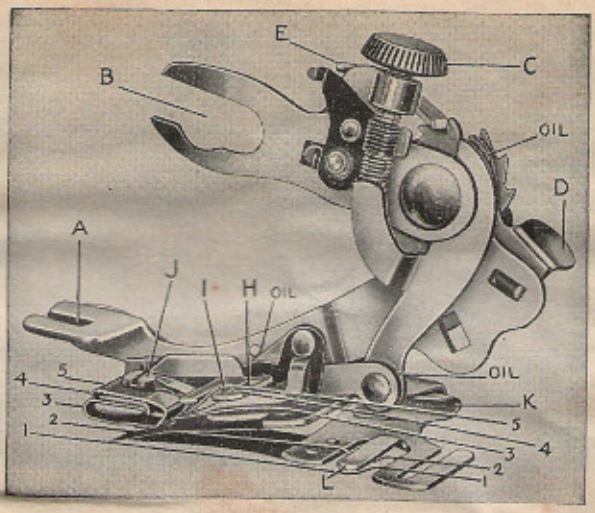
The illustration shows how material appears as it is held by the stitching of binding. Never draw on the edge of a curve to force its full length between the scrolls.

BINDING AS A TRIMMING

Now that dainty bindings can be applied with a minimum of effort one will desire to trim with bindings where successive rows of trimming are desired.

After deciding upon the width of binding to be used enter it in the slot of Binder designed to carry it.

The garment to be trimmed is placed under the Binder using the outer or inner edge of Binder frame as a space guide between each additional row of binding as it is being stitched.



Picture 13

RUFFLER PARTS

Letters in Picture 13 designate the parts of Ruffler.
Figures indicate the placement of materials.

A—Foot which is attached to Presser Bar.

B—Fork Arm. The section placed astride the needle clamp screw.

C—Adjusting Screw. Used to regulate the fullness of plaits and gathers.

D—Five-Stitch Lever. Used for setting a five-stitch plait.

E—Lever. Adjusts for plaits or gathers in groups by throwing Ruffler into neutral.

F—Seam Guide.

G—Sliding Guide. Used to vary size of headings.

H—Piping Guide.

I—Edge Guide. Used to determine a close edge stitch on material when ruffle is entered from the right.

J—Screw. Used to set edge guide.

K—Adjustable heading guide.

L—Lip which separates seam guides.

Line 1—Is under the ruffler and indicates the position for the garment or band to which ruffle is sewed giving a ¼-inch seam.

Line 2—Between the blue blades where the feed blade will gather or plait material with a ¼-inch seam.

Line 3—The upper piece of material used when ruffle is sewed between two pieces of material.

Line 4—Guide for piping strip.

Line 5—For edgestitching material to ruffle that is entered from right.

GATHERING

Remove presser foot from machine. Attach Ruffler in its place by placing the foot of Ruffler "A" on attachment holder at the same time that fork arm "B" is fitted astride the needle clamp screw. Push Ruffler forward and tighten thumb nut screw securely.

Turn balance wheel to determine that needle goes down in center of needle hole of Ruffler.

It is possible to gather ruffles at extreme edge, varied sizes of seam widths or with headings up to 1-inch in width.

Material to which ruffles are applied is placed under the Ruffler.

The material to be gathered is entered between the blue blades of Ruffler following Line 2.

The amount of fullness obtainable in a ruffle is governed by the length of stitch on machine and the setting of Adjusting Screw "C" on Ruffler. A short stitch set at 2 or 3 calls for fine gathering, the longer stitches result in coarser gathers.

To regulate fullness in ruffle turn adjusting screw "C" down for greater fullness, up for less fullness.

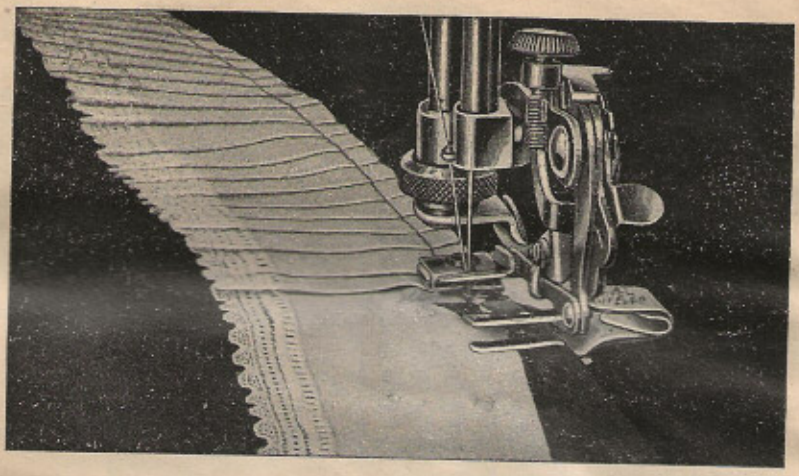
To ascertain how much material will be gathered into a ruffle, after fullness has been determined, gather a length into ten inches. Rip out the gathers and measure — if the plain material is now 15 inches long you will require one and one-half times the amount of ruffling as the space to be trimmed with ruffles.

SINGLE STITCH PLAITING

Very attractive plaitings are produced with the Ruffler set for plaiting.

Turn adjusting screw "C" down as far as possible. This setting produces the largest plait and when Five-Stitch Lever "D" is not in operation a plait will be produced with every stitch of the machine — this is called single stitch plaiting. Set machine stitch from medium to long for this work. Too short stitch will crowd the plaits.

NOTE: When "letters" are used in describing Ruffler parts, refer to Picture 13, Page 30.



Picture 14

FIVE STITCH PLAITING

A plait after every 5th stitch is obtained by pulling Five-Stitch Lever "D" up toward you. This sets the Ruffler for a plait after every 5th stitch.

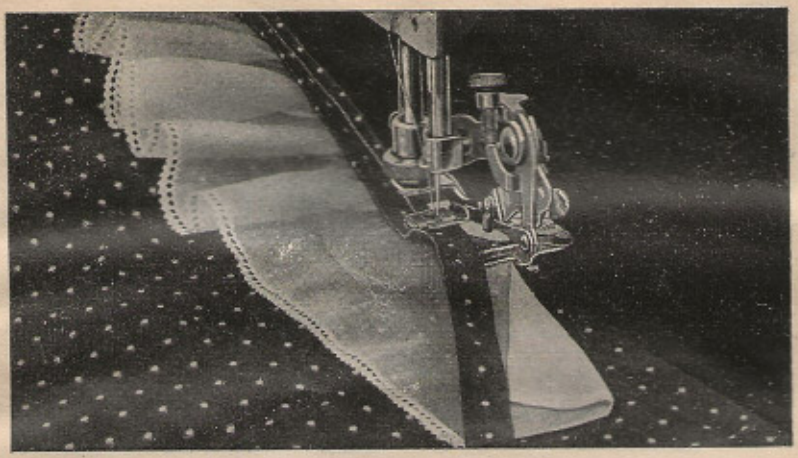
To apply a plaited ruffle as shown in illustration enter garment to be trimmed under Ruffler guiding its edge through "Line 1". The ruffle to be plaited is entered between the blue blades following Line 2, seam edges will line perfectly when guided under lip "L". This work is called Five-Stitch Plating.

GROUP PLAITING

A very popular trimming and one that is very attractive is plaits set in groups.

With the Ruffler set for plaiting as above described stitch a group of five plaits with stitch set fairly short, now push adjustment "E" forward or from you and just a line of straight stitching will result. With Lever "E" thus set, stitch until last plait made is in line with Ruffler foot or until desired space between plaited groups is obtained, then push adjustment "E" back again for the next group of plaits.

NOTE: When "letters" are used in describing Ruffler parts, refer to Picture 13, Page 30.



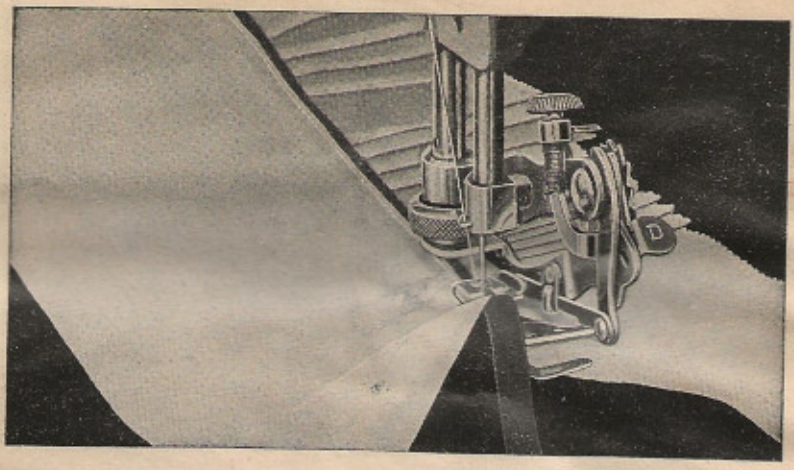
Picture 15

APPLYING RUFFLE TO GARMENT WITH FACING

IN ONE OPERATION

Place garment to which ruffle is to be applied under the Ruffler from the left with its edge guided under lip "L". Place strip to be ruffled between blue blades of Ruffler following line 2 with its edge also under lip "L". Place facing over the blades and under the foot of Ruffler following line 3, keeping edge of facing in line with Ruffler slide. Proceed to stitch and ruffle will be gathered or plaited to the garment between its facing in one single stitching as illustrated in Picture 15.

NOTE: When "letters" are used in describing Ruffler parts, refer to Picture 13, Page 30.



Picture 16

GROUP PLAITING AND PIPING

Plaits set in groups make a very popular ruffle trimming as well as a saving in yardage when ruffled curtains are in the making.

With the Ruffler set for Five-Stitch plaits and machine stitch set fairly short, clusters of plaits can be grouped so that plaits are very nearly touching each other.

To apply a wide ruffle as illustrated the Shirring Plate must be used with the Ruffler.

Remove separator from Ruffler by freeing the blue screw at right side and drawing separator back. Tighten screw to prevent its loss. Attach the Shirring Plate in position by placing the small wing in the oil hole in needle plate, then open the bobbin case cover and close over the large wing on left of Shirring Plate — thereby holding it firmly in position. This plate is used in place of the separator on Ruffler when a wide ruffle is to be applied.

Attach Ruffler to machine above Shirring Plate.

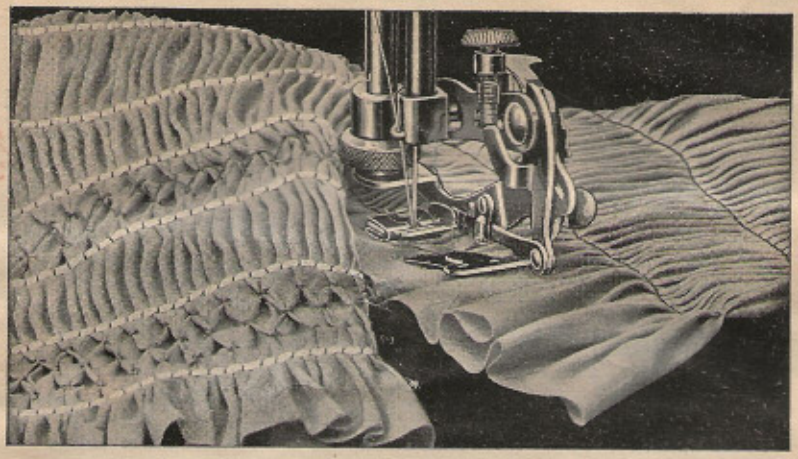
Illustration above shows groups of plaits being edge stitched to garment with a piping trim.

Enter edge of material being plaited from the right between Ruffler and Shirring Plate, also under lip on plate which will act as a guide.

Enter piping that has been folded and cut ¼-inch wide in piping guide "H" following line 4 with fold of piping toward the right. The turned edge of material being trimmed is placed in edgeguide "I" following line 5.

Proceed to stitch following instructions covering group plaiting on previous page.

NOTE: When "letters" are used in describing Ruffler parts, refer to Picture 13, Page 30.



Picture 17

SHIRRING

It is possible to depend upon gathering an even amount of fullness into continuous rows of shirring when the Shirring Plate is used with the Ruffler.

Attach the Shirring Plate in position by placing the small wing in the oil hole in the needle plate, then open the bobbin case cover and close over large wing on left of Shirring Plate — thereby holding it firmly in place.

The blade on this Shirring Plate replaces the separator on the Ruffler and is designed for shirring any width of material or for wide headings on ruffles.

Free the blue screw on right side of Ruffler and remove the separator blade. Tighten screw again to prevent its loss. Now put the Ruffler on machine in place of the presser foot as previously explained for attaching Ruffler to machine. You will note that the feed blade of Ruffler fits over blade of Shirring Plate just as it did over the separator on Ruffler. Place material to be shirred between Shirring Plate and feed table of Ruffler. Set stitch on machine where desired. Short for fine gathers, longer for coarse gathering. Turn adjusting screw "C" for desired fullness, downward for full gathering, upward for fine gathering.

Guide material as it is being gathered keeping it smooth as fullness enters Ruffler.

To insure rows of shirring that are evenly spaced apart use the Quilter as a guide.

FOUNDATION SHIRRING

Shirring as a foundation for smocking is illustrated in Picture 17.

The Ruffler set for single stitch plait is used with the Shirrer.

Attach Shirring Plate to machine as previously instructed. Prepare Ruffler and attach to machine.

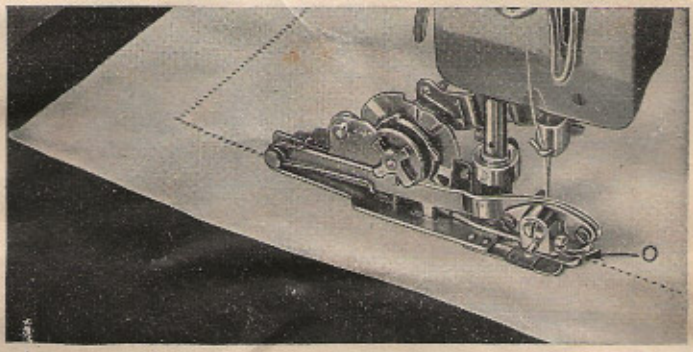
Set Ruffler for gathering.

Thread the bobbin of machine with mercerized DMC Floss No. 3, keeping the tension loose. Set machine for a long stitch and thread with stitching silk that contrasts strongly with color of DMC so that each stitch of bobbin thread will stand out clearly as a trim.

Use Quilter as a guide for rows between shirring.

Select the stitch best suited for the type of smocking called for and you will find each plait evenly spaced and ready to be joined to its companion in either the very familiar diamond shape or visible fagot stitch.

HEMSTITCHING ATTACHMENT FOR ROTARY SEWING MACHINE



(An extra item—not included with regular attachments)

As a fashion aid this hemstitching attachment will enable you to produce genuine hemstitching, picot edging and applique. The excellent results obtained from the use of this attachment have no equal with other similar attachments.

This Hemstitcher is made to fit your Rotary sewing machine and you can do all of the above mentioned kinds of work very satisfactorily after a reasonable amount of practice.

Please understand that this is not one of the items of the regular sets of attachments that ordinarily accompany sewing machines, but it is an extra item which can be purchased at a moderate price from any dealer handling our Rotary sewing machines.

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS AND ATTACHMENTS FOR THIS MACHINE

Repairs, needles or attachments may be obtained from the dealer who sold you the machine or direct from the manufacturer. When ordering, always give the name and number **of the parts wanted as well as the number** of your machine which will be found on the bed plate. When ordering needles always specify "Eldredge Rotary N.S." needles are wanted and be sure to mention the thread size. A table of correct sizes will be found on page 16.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

	Shipping Weight
Ruffler	6 oz.
Tucker	6 oz.
Multiple Binder and four Foot Hemmers	4 oz.
Braider Foot	2 oz.
Thread Cutter	2 oz.
Hemmer and Feller	2 oz.
Hinged Presser Foot	2 oz.
Bobbin Case	2 oz.
Quilter	2 oz.
Needles, all sizes, per dozen	2 oz.
Cloth Guide	2 oz.
Guide Thumb Screw	2 oz.
Oil Can	2 oz.
Bobbins, each	2 oz.
Screw Driver	2 oz.
Shuttle Screw Driver	2 oz.
Edge Stitcher	2 oz.

Prices Quoted on Request