Needles and Thread for Chain Stitch Machines

It is very important that the proper needles to be used on chain stitch machines and that the proper size of needle and thread for the work to be done are selected. By referring to the following table this may easily be done. Note especially that on the finer goods, such as chiffon and the lightest grades of silk, lawn and batiste, a finer thread and stitch is used than on lock stitch machines.

RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLES, THREAD AND STITCHES For SINGER Chain Stitch Machine No. 24 (Class and Variety of Needles Used, 24 x 1)

CLASS OF WORK	SIZES OF NEEDLES	COTTON	SILK	STITCHE: PER INCH
Georgette, chiffon, net, light weight synthetic fabrics, fine dimity, lawn, batiste and other feather weight or sheer fabrics. For infants' clothes and for dainty lingerie, also fine lace and all delicate or gossamer fabrics.	9 9	200 150 120	000 000 000	30 30 30
All medium, light weight summer- time fabrics. For children's clothes, dainty washable dresses and aprons, glass curtains.	11 11	100 90	000	26 26
Light weight woolens, firm dress silks and cottons, draperies and fabric furnishings. For smocks and men's fine shirts. For general house- hold sewing; for fine quilting.	14 14 14	80 70 60	00 0 A	22 22 20
Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, damasks and quilts. For stitching aprons and men's work shirts.	16 16 16	50 40 30	B C D	18 16 14
Heavy weaves of coating, canvas, bed ticking, awnings, porch furni- ture covers, boys' duck suits, work or sports uniforms.	18	20	Е	12

For needles and thread suitable for various classes of work on lock stitch machines, see table on page 13.

CHAPTER 3

SINGER

BINDERS AND THEIR MANY USES AS APPLIED TO FAMILY SEWING

Preparing Binding for Use in the Binder



The Bias Gauge 25525 is very convenient to use when cutting bias bands from $\frac{7}{16}"$ to 13%" in width. By placing the gauge on

Fig. 45. The Bias Certing Gauge width. By placing the gauge on the pointed end of the scissors and setting the blue spring indicator (A, Fig. 45) 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.

The Proper Width of Binding to Use with Binder 121464

Adjust the blue spring indicator on the Bias Gauge to the letter B and attach to the pointed end of the scissors, as shown in Fig. 46. Insert the material in the gauge with the edge even with the indicator and cut as shown in Fig. 47. Always cut the material on the true bias for use with the Binder.





Fig. 46. Attaching Bias Gauge to Scissors

Fig. 47. Cutting Bias Strips

The binding must measure from $\frac{7}{8}$ " to one inch in width, depending upon the texture of the material. Fabrics finished with dressing, such as percale or cambric, will work successfully when cut 1/8" wide, while soft material such as batiste, lawn or when cut \(\frac{\pi}{\pi} \) wide, while soft material such as batiste, lawn or silk must measure from \(\frac{14}{16} \) to one inch in width. A trial with the Binder will quickly determine the proper width for the material to be used. When binding is cut too narrow the edges will not turn in, and if too wide, will fold over in plaits.

The cutting gauge will insure an even width of binding and a quantity can be cut in a short time.

Joining Bias Strips

One yard of yard-wide material will make about 30 yards of bias strips $\mathcal{V}_8^{\prime\prime}$ wide. It is usually an economy to purchase this amount and save any surplus for future use.

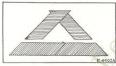




Fig. 44. The Right Way to Join Strips Fig. 45. The Wrong Way to Join Strips

Cut the strips, lay the two diagonal ends together, as shown in Fig. 44, and stitch the ends together. The stitching should be as close to the edge as possible so that the seam will pass through the Binder freely. When the strips are straightened out, as shown in Fig. 44, the edges will be exactly even. Do not join the strips as shown in Fig. 45, as the edges will be uneven when straightened out. It is advisable to press the seams open with an iron and if the strips are not to be used immediately they should be wound on a piece of cardboard to keep them from stretching.

To Cut Bias Bands Quickly Without the Cutting Gauge

Take a yard of material, Fig. 46-A, and fold in the center from corner to corner, as shown at B. Fold twice again as shown at C and D. Mark material with a pencil the desired width, as shown at D. Cut carefully on the lines, as shown at E. If the material is folded accurately and is carefully marked, the strips

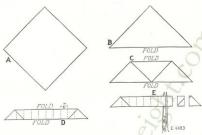


Fig. 46. Cutting Bias Strips Without the Gauge will be of even width. This method of cutting can be used successfully on material that has a dressing, but is not practical for soft batiste or silk.

The Binder

The Binder

The Binder is included in the set of attachments furnished with most Family Machines. The work of this attachment consists in turning the edges of bias material and applying it to the seam or edge of a garment at one stitching. When properly adjusted and operated, the stitching will come close to the edge of the binding.

Attaching the Binder to the Machine
Raise the needle to the highest point and remove the presser foot from the machine by loosening the thumb screw which holds it in place. Compare the foot of the Binder and they are attached to the machine in the same manner. Attach the Binder to the presser bar. Turn the balance wheel slowly toward you to make sure that the Binder is properly attached to the bar and that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole.

Inserting the Binding in the Binder

Fold the binding in the center and cut to a point, as shown in Fig. 48. Insert the pointed end in the binder scroll, Fig. 49, until the pointed end comes through the lower end of the scroll.



ON BINDING

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INSERTING BINDING IN BINDER

Pull the binding through under the presser foot before starting to sew. Note that as the binding passes through the scroll of the Binder the edges are turned

The Adjustment and Operation of the Binder

The adjustment and Operation of the Binder

The edge to be bound should be held well within the center
slot of the scroll, (A, Fig. 50). If the material is allowed to slip
away from the scroll when near the needle, the edge will not be
caught in the binding. With a little practice it is quite easy to
hold the edge in the scroll.

Various materials and conditions require different adjustments
of the Binder to bring the stitching close to the edge. A wider
adjustment of the Binder is required when binding curves than
is necessary when binding a straight edge.



Fig. 50. Adjusting the Binder

Fig. 50. Adjusting the Binder for stitching, losen screw B, Fig. 50, and move scroll to the right for a narrower adjustment and to the left for a wider adjustment. Care should be taken to see that the screw is well tightened after making an adjustment. To become perfectly familiar with the adjustment of the Binder, practice is necessary.

Never pull the binding as it feeds through the Binder, as bias material is very easily stretched and will be too narrow when it reaches the needle. When this occurs the edges will not be turned.

Binding May be Purchased Cut and Folded for Use with the Binder

Folded bias binding may be purchased for use with the Binder. This binding comes in a variety of materials and colors. Folded bindings for use with the Binder must measure ½" in width. The No. 6 width in standard brands usually measures ½". but it is always well to be sure of this before purchasing.

Folded binding is inserted in the outside slot of the Binder, as shown in Fig. 51. The Binder is adjusted and operated in the same manner as when using unfolded binding. On-half inch braid or ribbon may be used in the same manner.

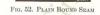
A binding inserted in the outside slot of the Binder will be turned only once. It is therefore necessary to have finished edges when using binding in this slot.



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. a safe seam.



Open Bound Seams

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 34" 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.



Binding Outside Curves



Practice is required to bind a curved edge properly. The edge to be bound must be held well within the stroll

Fig. 54. Binding an Outside Curve of the Binder in order to make a strong seam and so that the edge will not pull out.

When binding a curved edge (see Fig. 54) keep the edge well in the scroll at a point close to the needle, turning the material only as fast as the machine sews. It is not possible to hold the material in the entire length of the scroll when binding a small curve. scroll when binding a small curve.

Do not push the material in too fast,

as the edge will then become puckered, and do not stretch the material or the and do not stretch the material or the curve will not be the proper shape when finished. If the stitching does not catch the edge of the binding, the scroll should be adjusted a trifle to the left.

Binding applied with the Binder will have a neat tailored finish that cannot be gained by basting the binding in position and then stitching with the presser foot.



Fig. 55. Sample of Outside Curve

Binding Inside Curves



IG. 56. SAMPLE OF INSIDE CURVE

It will be necessary to practice binding an inside curve on various kinds of material, as this curve is found on nearly all garments which may be finished with a bound edge.

When binding an inside curve with the Binder, straighten out the edge as it is being fed into the attachment. When doing this, care should be taken not to stretch the edge of the material.

If the material is soft, like batiste or crepe de chine, add a row of machine stitching 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 to a garment, insert the binding in the Binder in the regular way and



Fig. 57. Applying French Folds

place the garment to which the trimming is to be applied directly under the attachment. See Fig. 57.

It is well to mark a line on the material where the fold is

Binding Plackets

It may appear difficult at first to bind a placket with the Binder, but it is very simple after you have learned to fold your material properly at the point of the placket. Fold the material, as shown in Fig. 58, so that the entire edge to be bound will be

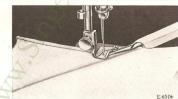


Fig. 58. Binding a Placket

in a straight line. This is done by placing the placket open in a continuous line and folding under the surplus material at the point of the placket.

Insert the edge of the placket in the Binder and stitch the binding on as usual. Run the and stitch the binding on as usual. And the machine slowly as the point is reached and take care that too much material is not allowed to feed into the Binder. As soon as you have reached the point of the placket, fold material to the other side of slit and bind to the end.

For practice, cut a slit about five inches deep in muslin and learn to fold it in a straight line before starting to bind. When you have mastered the placket you will find it quite easy to bind scallops.

The bound placket is practical to use on any garment where a wide overlap is not desired.



Fig. 59. Sample of



Fig. 60. Sample of

If snap fasteners are used, they may be sewn to the edge of the binding and the turned-back edge may be blind-stitched to the garment, as shown in Fig. 59.

Bound Scallops

The point at the top of the scallop is bound in exactly the same manner as the placket. Practice the binding of a small single scallop first before attempting to bind a row of scallops.

If the material is soft and liable to stretch, add a row of machine stitching close to the edge of the scallop before starting to bind the edge.

Binding a Square Corner with the Binder

While it is not possible to make a perfect mitered corner with the Binder, it is possible to make a practical corner for use on pockets, collars, house dresses, etc. To bind a square corner, bind one edge of the material until about one-eighth inch from the edge. Stop the machine with the needle in the material, raise the presser bar, place the small screw driver or the stiletto in the scrolt of the Binder and assist in turning the material squarely around in position to bind the other edge.



Fig. 61. Turning a Square Corner

When the material is turned in the proper direction, push up sufficient binding on the under side to allow for turning the corner. See Fig. 61. You will find it quite easy to make this corner after a little practice. If the binding is not caught on the under side at the corner, it may be fastened down with a hand sewing needle.

Another way to bind a square corner is to bind one entire side, cut the binding off, bind the other side and then miter the corner by hand.



Making Button Loops with the Binder

To make button loops, first stitch together a piece of binding of the desired material and length by using the Binder. You will then have a quarter-inch fold with the edges stitched together. Cut a strip of binding long enough to make a loop of the desired size and fold it to a point, as shown in Fig. 63. Fasten the loop at the point with a hand sewing needle.



Fig. 63. Making Button Loops

The loops may be fastened to the garment in any desired manner. If used as a trimming they may be applied under a tuck or plait, and when used on the edge of the garment they may be applied with a facing.



Fig. 64 BUTTON LOOPS

Bound Buttonholes Made with the Binder

Take a strip of material as wide as you wish to make your buttonholes apart and bind each side. For example, if you wish to make your buttonholes are two inches apart take a two-inch strip of material as shown in Fig. 65, at A, and bind each side as shown at B.

Measure the diameter of the button you wish to use and cut the bound strip into pieces one-half inch wider than the button. See Fig. 65-B. After the strip is cut into sections, bind them together so that the bound edges just meet, as shown in Fig. 66. Bind one edge of this strip, using the Binder, and before binding the other edge, place the edge of the garment even with the strip of buttonholes and bind both edges at one stitching. See Fig. 67. The free edge of the binding can then be stitched flat to the garment.

If an extra-strong buttonhole is desired, a linen tape may be used for the binding. This must, however, be one-half inch in width and be used in the outside slot of the Binder.



Sample of BOUND BUTTONHOLES



Fig. 66. Binding Pieces Together



Fig. 67. Completing Bound Buttonholes

Making Cut-In Buttonholes with the Binder

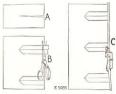


Fig. 69, Cut-In Buttonholes

The cut-in buttonhole is made in the same way as the placket. Cut a slot in the edge of the material to the depth you wish to make the buttonhole and shape it as shown in Fig. 69, at A. Fold the material in the same manner as in binding a placket. See Fig. 58. Trim off the edge of the binding, as shown in Fig. 69, at B, and bind the edge with the Binder as shown at C.

Binding and Applying Rick-Rack Braid to the Edge

Binding and Applying Rick-Rack Braid to the Edge of a Garment at One Stitching

Rick-rack braid may be purchased at any notion counter and comes in a variety of colors and widths. This braid makes an attractive trimming for house dresses and aprons and may be applied to an outside or an inside curve at the same time the edge is bound.

Insert the edge to be bound, together with the rick-rack braid, in the scroll of the Binder, as shown in Fig. 70. Care should be taken to see that the braid does not feed too far into the scroll.



Fig. 70. Binding and Applying Rick-Rack Braid

The rick-rack braid should never be allowed to feed beyond the edge of the material to be bound. When this is done, the bias binding is forced away from the scroll of the Binder and the needle will not catch the edge of the binding when binding a

A fine rick-rack braid is most effective trimming on organdie dresses or collar and cuff sets.

This braid is very inexpensive, and solves the problem of trimming cotton garments when a little decoration is needed.



Fig. 71. Edge Trimmed

If it is difficult to hold the braid even with the edge when binding, first stitch the braid in position with the presser foot and then apply the binding. An additional row of braid may be sewn to the free edge of the binding if a more elaborate trimming is desired.

Rick-rack braid may be applied equally well to outside or inside curves and because of the weave will lie flat after the garment is laundered.

Other types of cotton braid trimmings may be applied in the same manner.

Finishing the Neck Edge of a Garment with Binding

The problem of a neat binding for the neck edge or sleeves of a garment is easily solved by applying binding with the Binder.

Fig. 72 shows the neck edge of a garment trimmed with a narrow plaiting which was made with the Ruffler as directed on page 92. After the plaiting was stitched to



Fig. 72. Finishing an Edge with Ruffling and Binding

the edge of the garment, the seam was trimmed close to the line of sewing and the edge bound with suitable material, using the Binder.

Silk binding may be applied in this manner by cutting the silk on a true bias, using the cutting gauge as directed on page 53. When using silk for binding, a small strip should be cut first, and which taking san for binding, a small strip should be cut lirst, and tested in the Binder to determine the correct width. Soft silk will work satisfactorily when cut about one inch in width.

Applying Military Braid with the Binder

Most attractive trimmings for serge or other woolen dresses may be developed by using military braid as a binding. The braid must measure one-half inch in width for use with the Binder and it must be inserted in the outside slot.



Fig. 74. Sample of

Fig. 73. BINDING WITH MILITARY BRAID

MILITARY BRAID APPLIED WITH BINDER

