

BLIND STITCH ATTACHMENT 160616
For Invisible Hemming on
SINGER Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machines

This useful attachment produces invisible hemming with perfect blind stitches on an almost unlimited variety of work such as skirts, dresses, lingerie, children's clothes, curtains, towels, sheets, table cloths and many other articles.

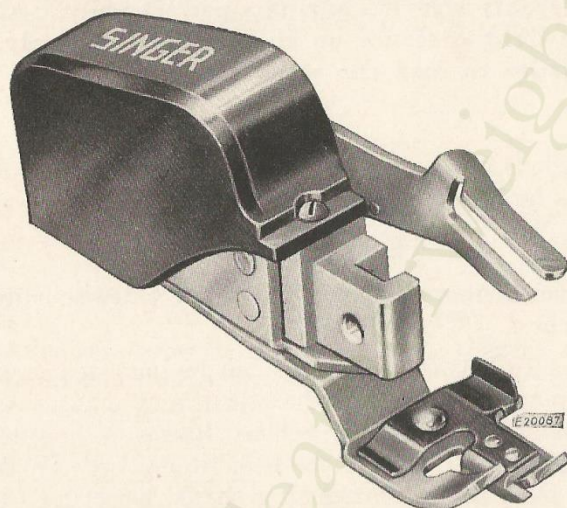


FIG. 235. BLIND STITCH ATTACHMENT

It is quickly attached to your sewing machine in place of the presser foot. It is easy to use and will enable you to accomplish superior invisible hemming much faster and with less effort than is possible by hand.

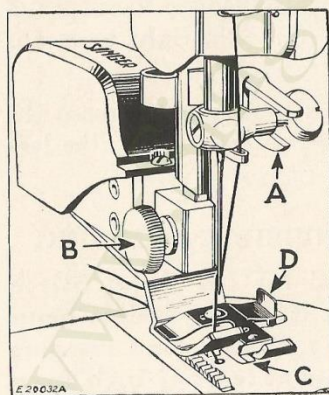


FIG. 236. ATTACHMENT
FASTENED TO MACHINE

**TO FASTEN ATTACHMENT
TO MACHINE**

Remove the presser foot from the machine.

Guide the attachment into position from the rear of the machine so that the fork (A) straddles the hub of the needle clamp, as shown in Fig. 236, and securely fasten the attachment to the presser bar with the regular presser foot thumb screw (B).

PREPARATION

Use a very fine needle and, preferably, fine thread matching the color of the fabric.

CAUTION: To insure satisfactory stitching when using the blind stitch attachment on synthetic materials having brittle finishes, use a small size needle, preferably size 11, having a perfect point. Also use a very light pressure on the presser foot, only enough pressure to feed the work evenly.

Tensions

The tensions on the needle and bobbin threads should be set the same as for ordinary sewing.

Length of Stitch

The attachment makes one tacking or sidewise stitch every twelve stitches.

The distance between the tacks can be increased or decreased by lengthening or shortening the stitch with adjustment of the stitch regulator on the sewing machine. However, the stitch should not be long enough to cause the hem to gap between the tacks. For best results, the stitch regulator should be set for from 12 to 20 stitches to the inch for average sewing.

Depth of Tack

The depth of the tacking or sidewise stitches is regulated by the adjustable edge guide (C, Fig. 236).

For heavy fabrics, it may be necessary to increase the depth of the tacking stitches by moving the guide (C) to the **right** by means of the holder (D, Fig. 236).

For light weight fabrics, it may be necessary to decrease the depth of the tacking stitches by moving the guide (C) to the **left** by means of the holder (D, Fig. 236).

TO PREPARE THE HEM FOR INVISIBLE HEMMING

The garment should be prepared for the Blind Stitch Attachment in the same manner as it is for invisible hemming by hand, by carefully marking, basting and pressing the hem, keeping the basting stitches at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the upper fold of the hem.

INVISIBLE HEMS CAN BE MADE WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FINISHES

No. 1—Hem with Folded Edge

(SEE FIG. 237)

- a—Crease **raw edge** to inside, making **first fold** about $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep.
- b—Turn hem to depth desired and baste $\frac{1}{4}$ " from upper edge of hem.
- c—Press.
- d—Now fold hem toward right side of garment, exposing about one-half of the **first fold**, as shown in Fig. 237.

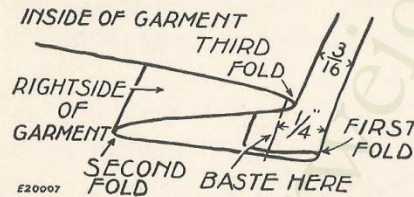


FIG. 237. PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING INVISIBLE HEM WITH FOLDED EDGE

- e—Place the hem under the attachment with the edge of the **third fold** against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 238. Adjust the guide (C) according to the weight and texture of the material, as instructed on page 150. Then lower the presser bar and commence sewing, carefully guiding the **fold** of the garment against the guide (C) so that the straight stitching will be made in the **first fold** of the hem and the tacking or sidewise stitches will be made in the fold of the garment, as shown in Fig. 238.

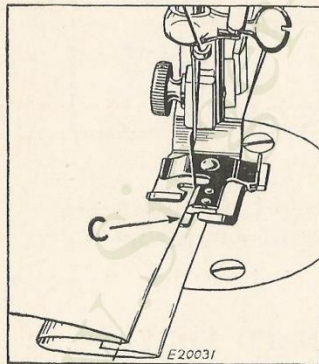


FIG. 238. INVISIBLE HEM WITH FOLDED EDGE BEING BLIND STITCHED

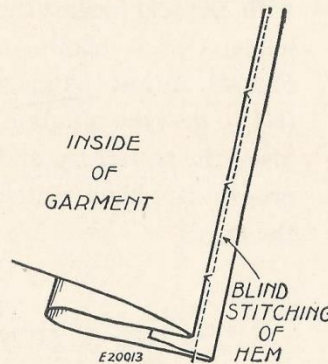


FIG. 239. BLIND STITCHING COMPLETED

When the material is turned right side out, the hem will be neatly and securely tacked at every twelfth stitch and will lie perfectly flat when pressed.

No. 2—EDGE STITCHED HEM

(SEE FIG. 240)

This hem is recommended for wash fabrics and children's clothes.

- a—Crease raw edge to inside, making **first fold** about $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep.
- b—Immediately machine stitch the edge of this fold to prevent fraying of the material, using a long stitch.
- c—Turn hem to depth desired and baste $\frac{1}{4}$ " from upper edge of hem.

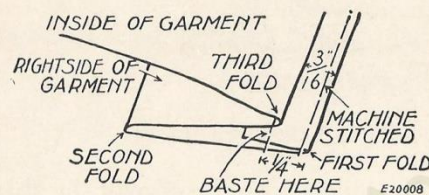


FIG. 240

PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING
EDGE STITCHED INVISIBLE HEM

d—Press.

- e—Now fold hem to right side of garment, exposing about one-half of the stitched edge, as shown in Fig. 240.

- f—Place this stitched edge under the attachment with the fold against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 241. Adjust the guide (C) to the type of fabric, lower the presser bar and proceed to blind stitch the hem.

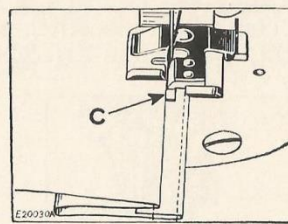


FIG. 241

INVISIBLE HEM WITH STITCHED
EDGE BEING BLIND STITCHED

No. 3—HEM with PINKED EDGE

(SEE FIG. 242)

This hem is a favorite for finishing men's and boys' trousers and is used for many other articles made of non-fraying fabrics.

- a—Turn pinked edge to inside the full depth of hem desired and baste $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the pinked edge.
- b—Now fold hem toward right side of garment, exposing the $\frac{3}{8}$ " edge that is pinked.
- c—Place this pinked edge of the hem under the attachment with the **fold** against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 243. (Adjust the guide (C) according to the material to be blind stitched, as instructed on Page 150). Then lower the presser bar and commence sewing, carefully guiding the **fold** of the garment against the guide (C) so that the straight stitching will be made **only** in the single thickness of the pinked edge and the tacking or sidewise stitches will be made in the fold of the garment, as shown in Fig. 244.



FIG. 242. PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING HEM WITH PINKED EDGE

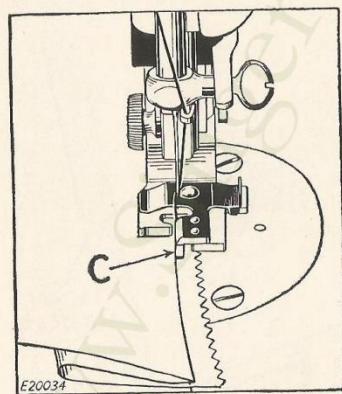


FIG. 243. INVISIBLE HEM WITH PINKED EDGE BEING BLIND STITCHED

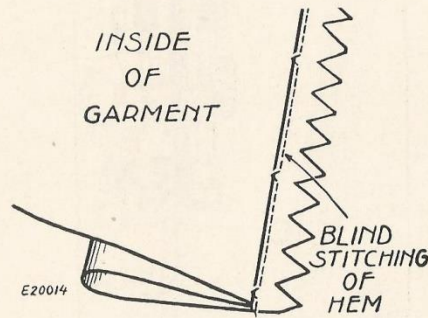


FIG. 244. BLIND STITCHING COMPLETED

No. 4—HEM FINISHED with SEAM BINDING

(SEE FIG. 245)

- a—Stitch edge of seam binding to raw edge of right side of garment to be hemmed, as shown in Fig. 245.
- b—Turn bound edge to inside and fold hem the full depth desired and baste about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge of seam binding.
- c—Press.
- d—Now turn hem toward right side of garment, exposing about $\frac{3}{16}$ " of the seam binding to allow sufficient stitching margin.

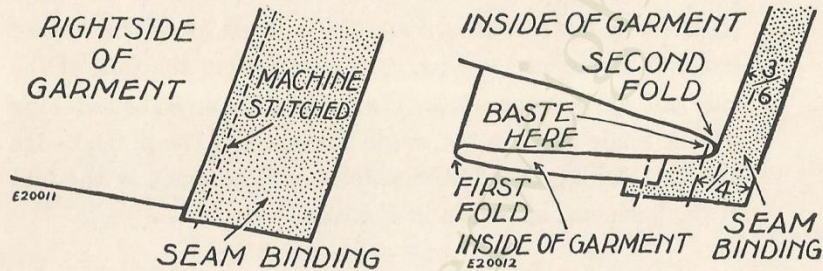


FIG. 245. PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING INVISIBLE HEM WITH SEAM BINDING

- e—Place the bound edge under the attachment with the **fold** against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 246. (Adjust guide (C) according to the material to be blind stitched, as instructed on Page 150. Then lower the presser bar and commence sewing, carefully guiding the fold of the garment against the guide (C) so that the straight stitching will be made **only** in the seam binding and not the tacking or sidewise stitches will be made in the fold of the garment, as shown in Fig. 247.

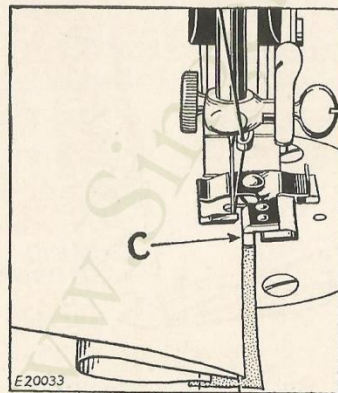


FIG. 246. INVISIBLE HEM WITH SEAM BINDING BEING BLIND STITCHED

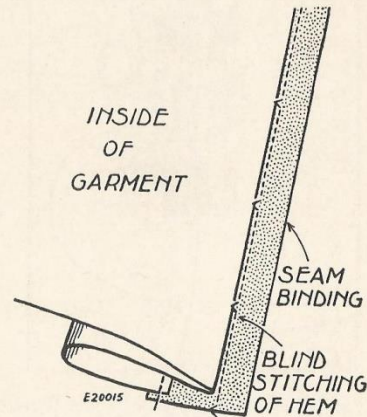


FIG. 247. BLIND STITCHING COMPLETED

No. 5—HEM FINISHED with BIAS BINDING

(SEE FIG. 250)

- a—Attach the Binder to the sewing machine. Insert the raw edge of the garment in the Binder and finish the edge with cotton or silk bias binding, as shown in Fig. 248.

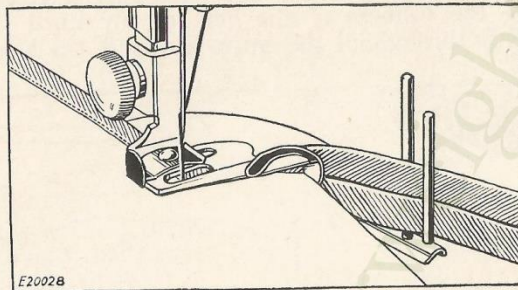


FIG. 248. APPLYING BIAS BINDING TO RAW EDGE OF GARMENT

- b—After binding the edge, turn the bound edge to inside, fold hem to the full depth desired and baste as close as possible to the binding.
- c—Press.
- d—Now turn hem toward right side of garment, exposing binding, as shown in Fig. 249, to allow sufficient stitching margin.
- e—Proceed with completion of hem, as instructed on page 154.

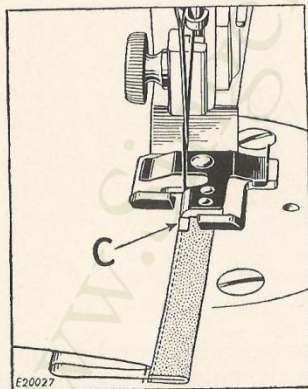


FIG. 249. INVISIBLE HEM WITH BIAS BINDING BEING BLIND STITCHED

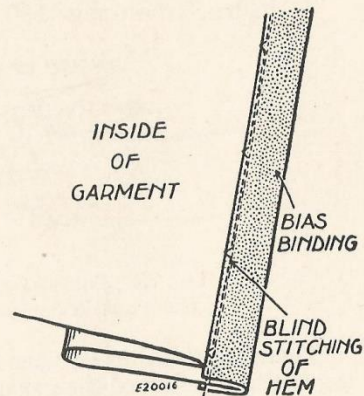


FIG. 250. BLIND STITCHING COMPLETED

HANDLING DIFFICULT HEMS

No. 6—Circular Hem

(SEE FIGS. 252 AND 254)

- a—Crease raw edge to inside, making **first fold** about $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep.
- b—Immediately machine baste the edge of this fold, using a long stitch and loose tension on the needle thread.
- c—Draw up the basting threads, as shown in Fig. 251, and distribute the fullness of the hem evenly until the edge lies smoothly throughout the entire length of the hem.

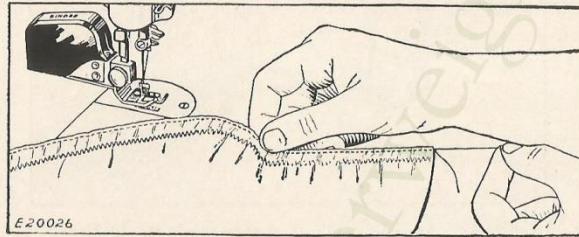


FIG. 251. DRAWING UP MACHINE BASTING THREADS AND DISTRIBUTING FULLNESS OF HEM EVENLY

- d—Make **second fold** the depth of hem desired and hand baste $\frac{1}{4}$ " from upper edge of hem, as shown in Fig. 252.
- e—Press.
- f—Now fold hem toward right side of garment, exposing about $\frac{3}{16}$ " of the stitched and gathered edge to allow sufficient stitching margin.
- g—Place this gathered edge under the attachment with the fold against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 253. Adjust guide (C) according to the material to be blind stitched, as instructed on page 150.

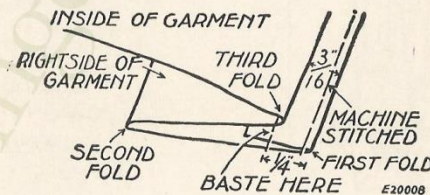


FIG. 252. PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING CIRCULAR INVISIBLE HEM WITH GATHERED EDGE

Then lower the presser bar and commence sewing, carefully guiding the upper fold of the garment against the guide (C) so that the straight stitching will be made in the gathered edge and the tacking or sidewise stitches will be made in the fold of the garment, as shown in Fig. 254.

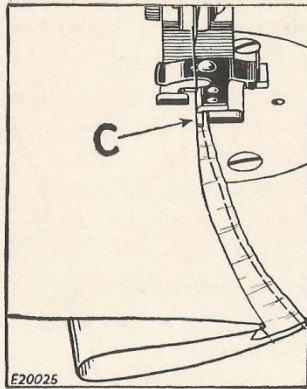


FIG. 253. CIRCULAR INVISIBLE HEM WITH FOLDED EDGE BEING BLIND STITCHED

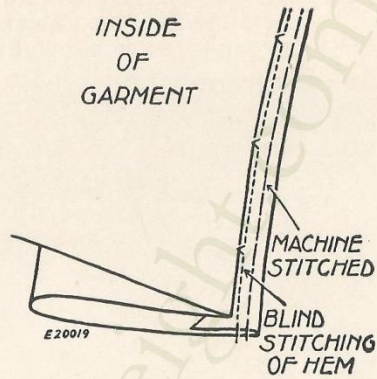


FIG. 254. BLIND STITCHING COMPLETED

No. 7—Blended Circular Hem for Non-Fraying Fabrics

(SEE FIG. 257)

This treatment is recommended only for sections of a garment to be faced or lined.

a—Turn raw edge or pinked edge to inside, the full depth of hem desired.



FIG. 255

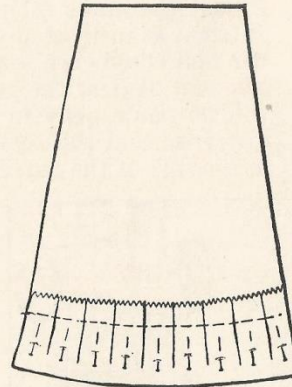


FIG. 256

PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING
BLENDED CIRCULAR INVISIBLE HEM

b—Distribute fullness of material evenly throughout the entire length of the hem and pin between ripples, as shown in Fig. 255.

c—Cut away excess ripples of material with scissors, leaving pie-shaped cuts, as shown in Fig. 255.

- d—Close the pie-shaped cuts so that the cut edges meet and the hem lies flat, then hand baste into position $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the raw or pinked edge, as shown in Fig. 256.
- e—Press.

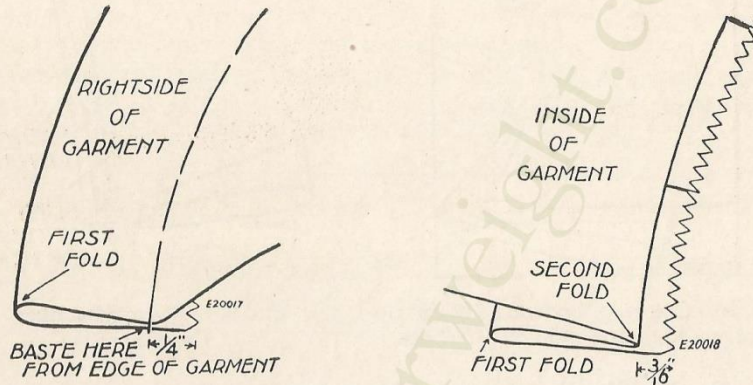


FIG. 257. FOLDING OF MATERIAL FOR MAKING BLENDED CIRCULAR INVISIBLE HEM ON NON-FRAYING FABRICS

- f—Now turn hem toward right side of garment, exposing about $\frac{3}{16}$ " of the edge, as shown in Fig. 257.
- g—Place the pinked or raw edge of the hem under the attachment with the fold against the guide (C), as shown in Fig. 258. Adjust the guide (C) according to the material to be blind stitched as instructed on page 150. Then lower the presser bar and commence sewing, carefully guiding the **fold** of the garment against the guide (C) so that the straight stitching will be made **only** in the single thickness of the pinked or raw edge and the tacking or sidewise stitches will be made in the fold of the garment, as shown in Fig. 259.

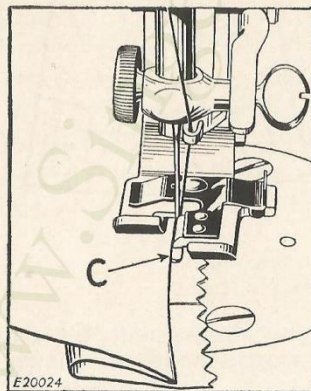


FIG. 258. BLENDED CIRCULAR INVISIBLE HEM WITH PINKED EDGE BEING BLIND STITCHED

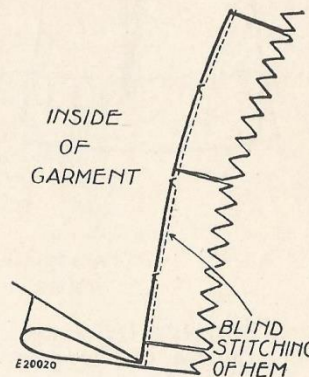
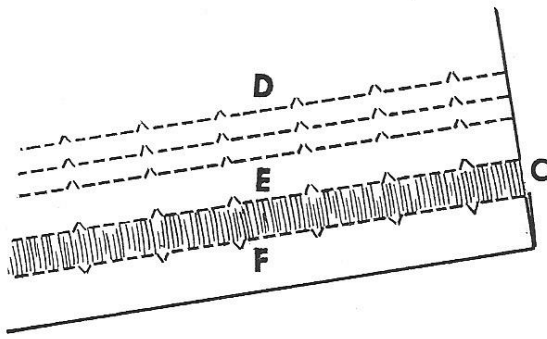
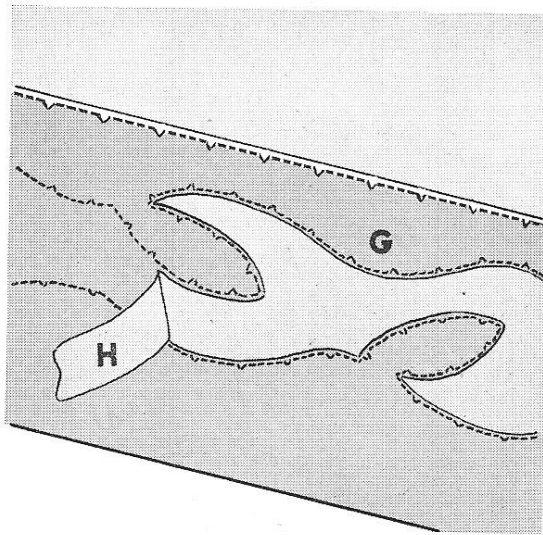


FIG. 259
BLIND STITCHING
COMPLETED

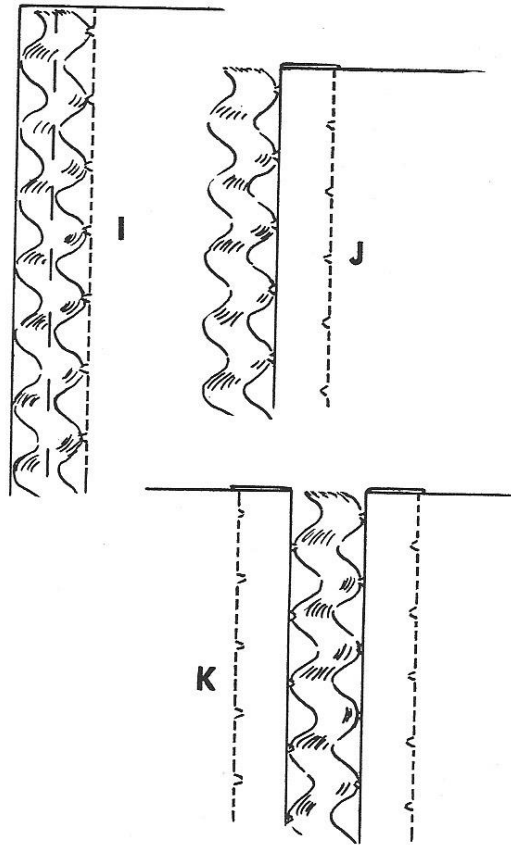


Blind-Stitcher Appliqué (Shadow Appliqué). Outline your own designs or use a simple transfer pattern as a guide. Transfer this on right side of fabric being appliquéd. Baste bands or individual motifs to position. Use your Blind-Stitcher to outline design, as in **G**. After stitching is finished, carefully cut away part of applied fabric, as at **H**. Self-fabric or contrasting fabric can be applied. Recommended for sheer fabrics.



Rick Rack Fagoting (best for lightweight, finely woven fabrics). Pin and baste rick rack along edge of fabric, on right side. Using Blind-Stitcher and heavy-duty thread, stitch as at **I**, along inside edge of rick rack as shown. Adjust stitch so only the point is caught. Remove basting, turn edge of fabric back and stitch flat, as at **J**. Follow same procedure on other side of rick rack, thus obtaining an open-work effect, as in **K**.

Buttonhole Slots. If you have a fabric through which you would like to draw ribbon, braid,



leather or a cord, simply mark for as many machine-buttonholes as you need, in the size desired. Space as in **L** to obtain the effect wanted. Make as many buttonholes as you need, open them, then draw the trimming through as shown. Trimming can be used flat, as at top of a skirt hem, or drawn up to fit wrist, neck or waistline.

