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Customer of Stokes*

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INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING THE

SINGER ADJUSTABLE ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT

121706



ON
SINGER LOCK STITCH
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Printed in U. S. A.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

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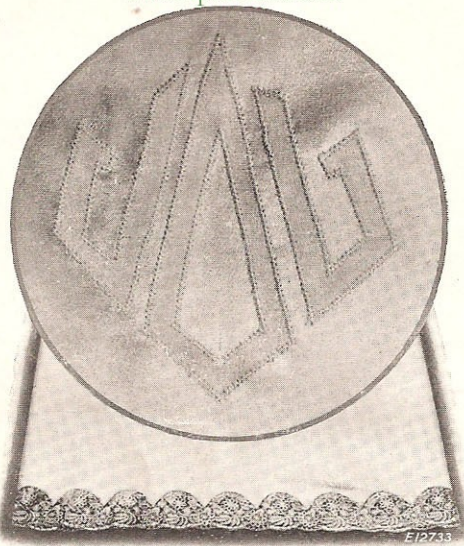


Fig. 13. Lace Edge and Monogram Appliqued on Slip.

Numberless smart touches are possible by applique of monograms, ornamental panels and overlays. Run the body of the material under the foot and insert the edge to be appliued in slot 1 or 2 in the edge guide. On narrow monograms the edge guide is not used when stitching the second edge.

A fairly narrow stitch should be used, especially on small monograms and on fine material.

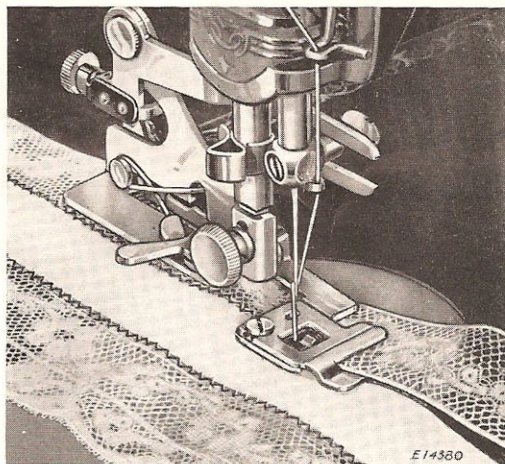
A small cord can also be laid along an applique or insertion in the same operation. By using a very short stitch so that the cord is completely covered, the effect is similar to the invisible hand cording found on expensive imported undergarments.

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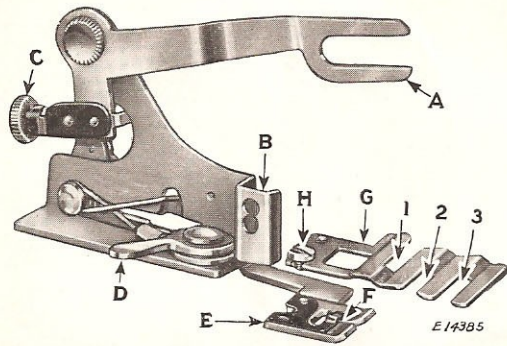


Fig. 2.

Parts of the Zigzag Attachment

- A. Fork Arm which straddles the needle clamp and actuates the attachment.
- B. Attachment Shank which fits onto the presser bar in place of the regular presser foot. Use the UPPER hole on 101 class machines. Use the LOWER hole on all other machines.
- C. Adjusting Screw for varying the width of the zigzag stitch.
- D. Straight Stitch Lever for making plain stitching with the attachment.
- E. Foot which presses on the material and feeds it sidewise for the zigzag stitch.
- F. Cord Slot in Foot, used for Cording.
- G. Edge Guide which is attached to the foot for inserting lace and attaching edges. Edges of material are inserted in slots 1, 2 and 3.
- H. Edge Guide Screw which is permanently attached to the Edge Guide.

tension is tighter than the lower, the gather may be adjusted afterward by drawing on the upper thread.



Fig. 12. Cording with Slight Gather, also Purl Effect on Rolled Seam.

The attractive rolled hem in Fig. 12 was made with the narrow foot hemmer, then run through slot 2 of the edge guide. Fairly tight tensions produced the purl effect.

An effect similar to cord tucking is obtained by simply running a fold of material through slot 2 of the edge guide. The size of tuck may be altered by adjusting the width of zigzag stitch and the tensions.



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Fig. 11. Narrow Cord-Like Tucking Produced with Zigzag Attachment.

A less pronounced gather which is difficult to produce by other methods may be combined with an attractive trim by simply using a wide, long stitch and tight tensions while laying a cord, as in Fig. 12. The amount of gather is controlled by the width of stitch and the tensions. If the upper

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THE Adjustable Zigzag Attachment is used to produce a great variety of useful and ornamental stitching effects on women's and children's clothing and interior decorations for the home.

The zigzag stitch may be used for attaching or inserting lace with tiny, almost invisible stitches. With it, lace fronts, yokes and sleeve tops can be put on chiffon, crepe or velvet dresses; lace flounces or insets added to an evening frock or a negligee; and various trims applied to draperies, table sets and many other articles. Finely embroidered initials made with the Zigzag Attachment and an ornamental zigzag stitch that looks like hand work add immensely to the distinctive appearance of ladies' undergarments.

The Zigzag Attachment is quickly attached to the sewing machine in place of the presser foot, and is easily adjusted to make any width of zigzag stitch required. By simply moving a lever, plain sewing may be done without removing the attachment from the machine.

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Placing the Attachment on the Machine

Remove the presser foot from the machine.
Bring the zigzag attachment into position from the rear with the fork arm (A) astride the needle

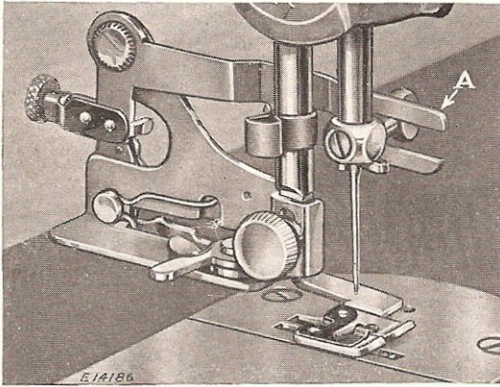


Fig. 3. The Zigzag Attachment on the Machine.

clamp as shown in Fig. 3, and fasten the shank of the attachment to the presser bar with the regular thumb screw.

On Singer 101 class machines, insert the thumb screw through the **upper** hole in the shank.

On all other Singer machines, insert the thumb screw through the **lower** hole.

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When attaching lace, place the edge of the lace in slot 1 and the folded edge of the material in slot 2. See Fig. 1 at front of book. Amount of overlap of lace is adjustable by loosening edge guide screw (H) and moving the edge guide slightly to the right or left. For joining lace always use a medium narrow width of stitch.

Bands of trimming can be applied or panels joined securely with a wide zigzag stitch, using slot 1 for the folded edge and slot 3 for the unfinished edge. See Fig. 9. This gives an overlap of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

An ornamental edge similar to picot edging may be produced by feeding the folded edge of the goods through slot 2 of the edge guide, using a fairly tight tension on the thread. Such a stitch also makes a good reinforcement to prevent raveling when applied directly to the raw edge of some materials.

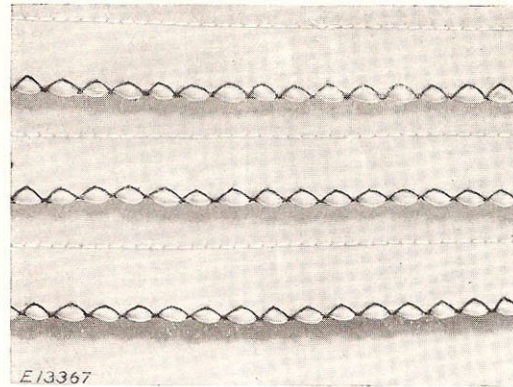


Fig. 10. Zigzag Trim Adds Color to Tucks. Edges Were Run Through Slot 2 of Edge Guide after Tucks Were Stitched.

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**Attaching and Inserting Lace
 Applique of Monograms, etc.
 Applying Zigzag Stitch to an Edge**

For the above work, attach the edge guide to the foot as shown in Fig. 9. See that the locating pin

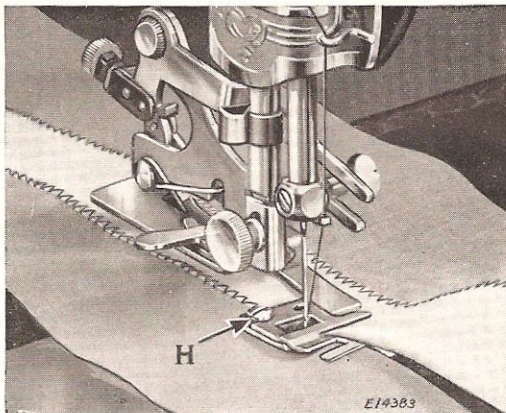


Fig. 9. Inserting a Panel with the Edge Guide.

in the foot is in the hole in the edge guide before tightening the screw (H). The slots serve as guides for the edges of any material to which the zigzag stitch is to be applied. See Fig. 2. The edge inserted in slot 1 will be stitched over the edge placed in slots 2 or 3. Either left-hand slot may be used, depending on how much overlap is desired.

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Sewing Speed

The sewing machine should be run slowly for zigzag stitching, and the material should be held loosely so that it can be moved sidewise freely by the zigzag foot.

Thread

Any thread suitable for ordinary sewing may be used for zigzag stitching. However, since the zigzag stitch is mainly intended for ornamental purposes, a little extra attention to the quality, finish and color of the thread will be well repaid by the results. Mercerized thread is recommended for attractive zigzag stitching.

Tensions

For best results, both upper and lower tensions should be fairly light to prevent the material from puckering. However, no general rule can be given for setting the tensions since many different effects can be obtained by merely varying the tensions.

Always before attempting to use the zigzag attachment, take a small piece of the material to be used and experiment with the thread tensions and the length and width of stitch until the desired effect is achieved.

Some of the effects which can be obtained are illustrated on the following pages, with details as to how they were produced. Many other novel and equally effective results will be discovered as you become familiar with this versatile attachment.

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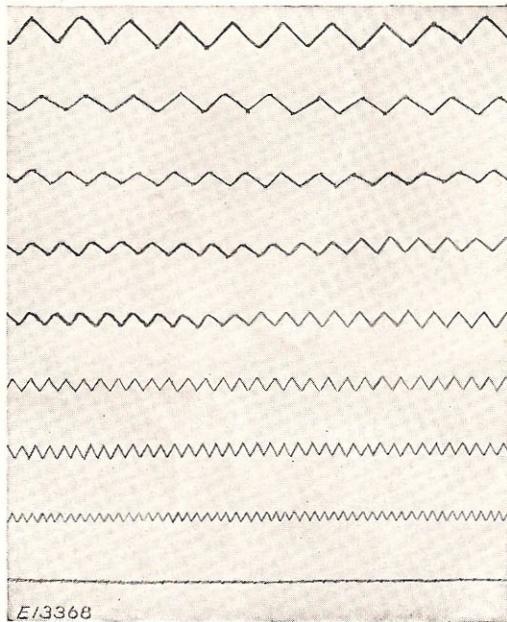


Fig. 4. Illustrating Different Shapes of Zigzag Stitch Produced by Varying the Length and Width of the Stitch.

The first row above was made with the widest setting of the adjusting screw (C) and a long stitch on the machine. Each succeeding row was made with slightly narrower and shorter stitch adjustment.

The last row is straight stitching made with the straight stitch lever moved back as shown on page 8.

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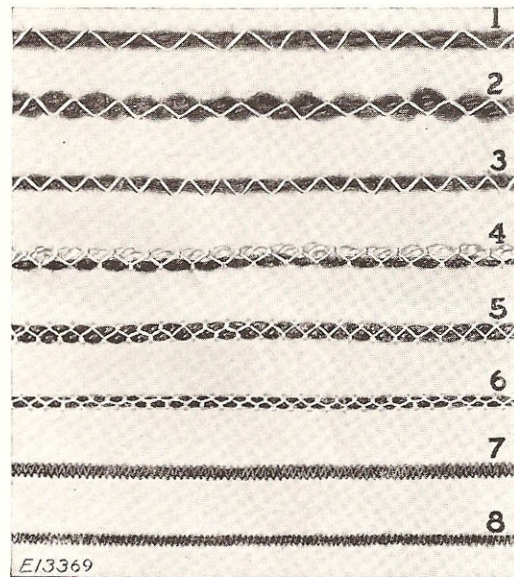


Fig. 8. Various Cording Effects Produced by the Zigzag Attachment.

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The width of stitch, controlled by the adjusting screw (C), should usually be just enough to fall either side of the cord without penetrating it. The length of stitch may be set by the stitch regulator on the machine to either cover the cord closely as in invisible cording, or to leave the cord exposed. For invisible cording, the cord should be of the same color and finish as the thread, while for open cording contrasting colors greatly increase the effectiveness.

Explanation of Cording Effects on Page 11

- Row 1**—Widest adjustment of attachment and longest stitch on machine, over heavy wool.
- Row 2**—Slightly closer and narrower stitch with tighter tension.
- Row 3**—Medium stitch length and medium width of zigzag, over heavy wool.
- Row 4**—Two strands of No. 5 mercerized floss in contrasting shades, covered by a medium stitch with tight upper tension.
- Row 5**—Shorter and narrower stitch over No. 3 mercerized floss, with tight upper tension.
- Row 6**—No. 5 mercerized floss. Tight upper and loose lower tensions draw the bobbin thread up over the cord.
- Row 7**—Short stitch and narrow zigzag over No. 12 floss. Tight upper tension.
- Row 8**—Narrowest zigzag and very short stitch over No. 14 floss. Note that the floss is completely covered.

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Adjusting the Attachment for the Desired Shape of Zigzag Stitch

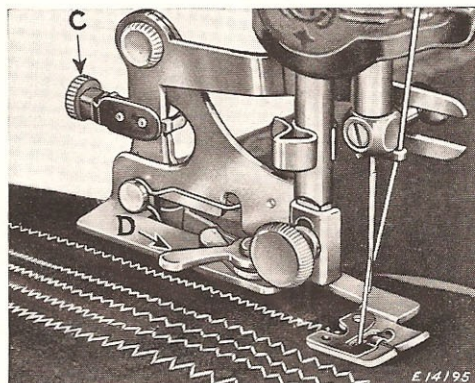


Fig. 5. Zigzag Stitching

For zigzag stitching, the straight stitch lever (D) should be in the position shown in Fig. 5.

The width of the zigzag stitch is controlled by the adjusting screw (C) at rear of attachment. When this screw is turned over to the left or inward as far as it will go (without forcing), the greatest width of stitch is produced. When the screw is turned to the right or outward until it stops, there will be practically no sidewise motion. Only a fraction of a turn is necessary to change width of stitch considerably. If screw (C) is turned too far in or out, it may cause attachment to "jump".

The shape of the stitch depends on the setting of the stitch regulator on the machine as well as on the width, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Slightly less forward than sidewise motion usually makes a good stitch.

Turning a Sharp Corner

To turn a sharp corner, stop the machine just before the needle leaves the goods, raise the presser bar and swing the material around, using the needle as a pivot. Be careful not to turn the balance wheel backward or the machine may skip a stitch.

Cording

Place the material under the foot the same as for plain zigzag stitching, and insert the end of the cord

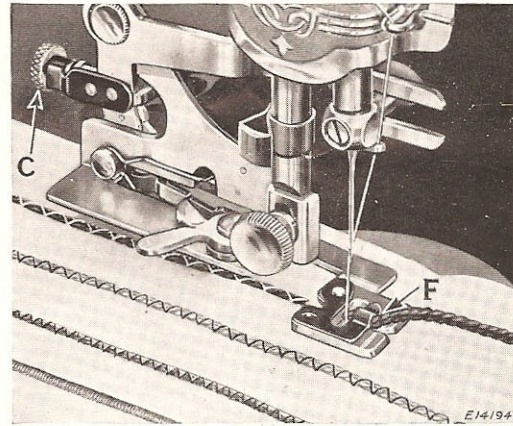


Fig. 7. Cording.

to be applied into the slot (F) in the guide as shown in Fig. 7. Pull the end of the cord back beyond the needle so that it will be caught by the stitches and fed automatically. Any cord may be used which will feed through the slot freely. Two or more small cords of different colors may be used, either parallel or twisted together.

To Do Plain Sewing with the Zigzag Attachment

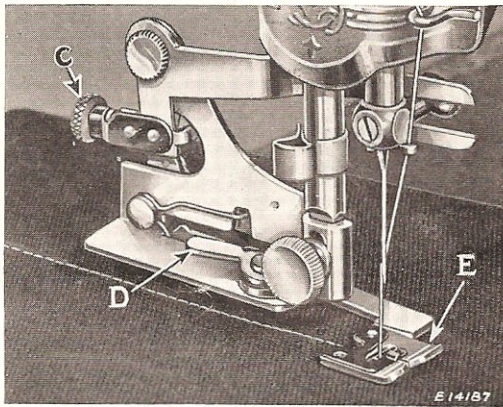


Fig. 6. Plain Stitching.

Plain sewing may be done at any time without disturbing the setting of the adjusting screw (C).

Stop the machine just before the needle enters the goods, and raise the presser bar. Move the foot (E) to its right-hand position, then move the straight stitch lever (D) all the way back to the position shown in Fig. 6. This will automatically bring the foot back to its central position in line with the needle.

When it is desired to make a zigzag stitch again, simply move the lever (D) forward to its original position.