



Adler 187 Sewing Machine



INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND HOME SEWING

You may be proud to own an Adler Sewing Machine. The finest materials available, the latest principles of engineering and production have gone into the Adler model 187 with its unequalled satin stitch.

Specially trained factory controllers have checked your machine for correct sewing and good finish.

This booklet will give you many valuable hints. Even experienced seamstresses will be surprised by the many possibilities the Adler offers. To get all the thrill out of your new Adler please get acquainted with this booklet.

You certainly had your Adler demonstrated by your authorized Adler dealer. But the Adler offers many features all of which cannot be taught in a few hours of demonstration. This booklet will help you get more and more enjoyment out of your Adler sewing machine.

If any instructions in this booklet should not be clear, please ask your authorized Adler dealer.

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Basic Information

a) Needle and thread sizes.

The general rules are:

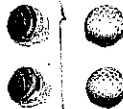
If the needle thread starts to clog in the long groove of the needle, when inserted into fabric, change to a thicker needle.

If the needle thread has too much play in the long groove, use a finer needle.

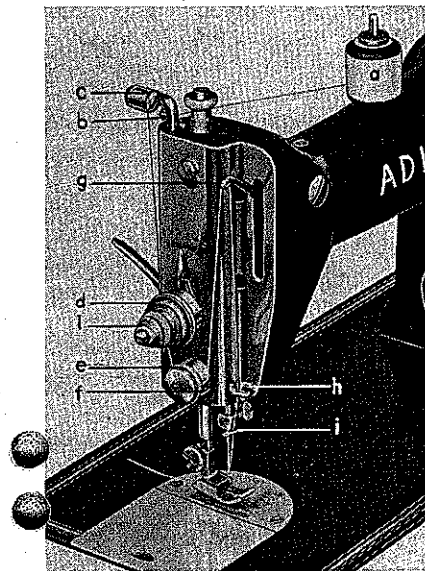
Gummed and shrinking materials require a thicker needle than usual.

The bobbin thread should be slightly thinner or smoother than the needle thread.

The Adler Sewing Machine model 301 offers so many uses that it has been impossible to give a complete description of all applications. Nearly all sewing and embroidery work can be performed with the Adler model 301. Of course, some practice and skill is needed for some of the more complicated embroidery work. The more you use your Adler, the better you will get acquainted with it. Your Adler shall become an indispensable friend in your household.



Needle Grades	Size of thread			Fabrics
	Cotton	Silk	Mercerized	
9	100-150	00 and 000	00 and 000	Lace, pure silk, sheer fabrics georgette, batiste and chiffon
11	80-100	0 Twist	50-0	
14	60-80	A and B Twist	50	Cotton, rayons and light woollens
16	40-60	C Twist	Heavy Duty	
18	30-40	D Twist	Heavy Duty	Heavy woollens, canvas levis, upholstery, slip covers and mattresses
19	24-30	E Twist	40-60	



III. 1

b) Threading the needle thread

For sewing:

The needle thread shall be guided from the reel **a**

below the thread guide **b**,

between the discs **c**,

one turn around the tension **d**,

around the roller **e**

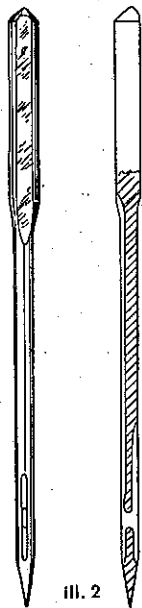
below the thread check spring **f**,

from back forwards through the thread take-up lever eye **g** (the thread take-up lever must be in its top position),

behind the hook **h**,

through the needle clamp eye **i**

and from right to left about 4 inches through the needle eye.



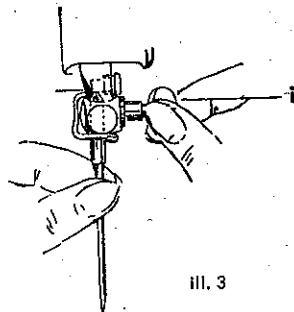
III. 2

c) Inserting the needle

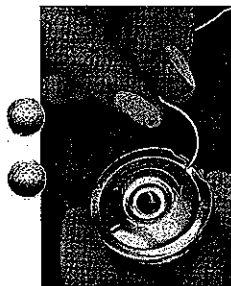
Adler 187 machines use 130 R needles.

Turn handwheel away from you until needle bar is at highest point. Loosen needle clamp screw and insert needle as far as it will go, making sure the flat side of the needle shank is to the left and the long groove in the needle into the right.

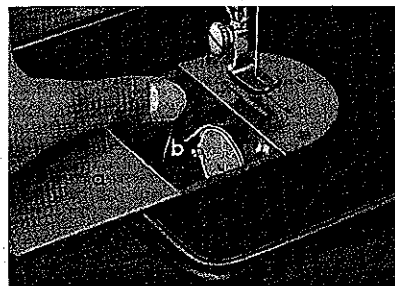
Tighten needle clamp screw i.



III. 3



III. 5



III. 4

d) Removal of the bobbin case out of latch

To take the bobbin case out of the latch, push the slide **a** to the left to release the shuttle latch spring **b** and to open the shuttle latch.

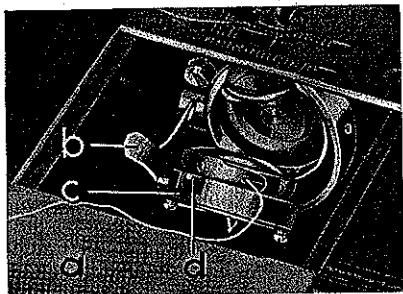
Put the bobbin into the bobbin case as shown by the sketches at left and right.

The thread should move easily under the tension spring.

The bobbin should unwind to the right in direction of the arrow.



III. 6

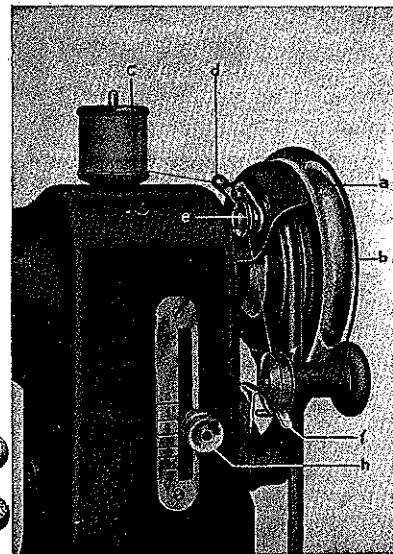


III. 7

e) Placing the bobbin case into the latch

Before putting the bobbin into the latch the thread take-up lever should be in its top position.

Put the bobbin case into the shuttle latch so that the horn **d** fits in the cut **c** of the shuttle latch. Then push shuttle latch towards bobbin case until spring **b** locks the latch.



III. 8

f) Winding the bobbin thread

First disengage the hand wheel. Hold hand wheel **a** tight with left hand, turn chromium plated screw **b** at right side of hand wheel in direction towards you as far as possible.

Guide bobbin thread from reel **c** into hole **d** of the winder thread guide, then between washer **e** wind thread around bobbin.

Then put bobbin on the bobbin winder shaft. Press lever **f** back upwards to connect the winder and start motor. Do not run motor too fast. When the bobbin is filled, the winder will release automatically.

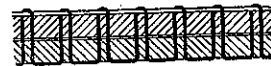
After winding, turn the release screw **b** to the right (away from you) to connect the sewing mechanism with the hand wheel.



A



B



C

III. 9

g) Regulating the tension

The loop of the threads must be in the middle of both layers of fabrics as fig. **A** correctly shows.

At fig. **B** the bobbin thread tension is too tight or the tension of the needle thread too loose.

At fig. **C** either the needle thread tension is too tight or the tension of the bobbin thread is too loose.

In most cases it is sufficient to tighten the tension of the needle thread by turning the tension nut **I** to right or loosening the tension by turning the nut to left.

The needle thread tension is provided with an indicator which assures the speedy and correct readjustment of the tension, when changing the tension from one work to another.

The needle thread tension is loosest at indicator stand 0 and tightest with the indicator at 5.



right

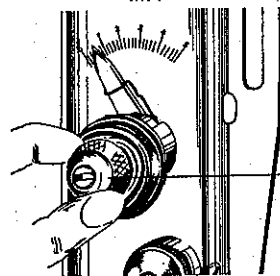


bottom

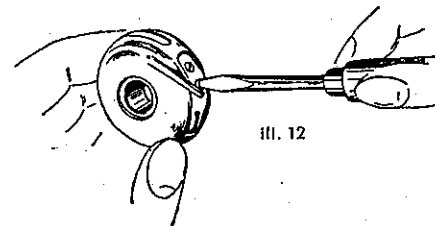


top

III. 10



III. 11



III. 12

As far as possible avoid a change of the bobbin thread tension.

If absolutely necessary, the tension can be tightened by a very light turning to the right of the bobbin case-spring-regulating screw. By turning this screw to the left the tension will be loosened.

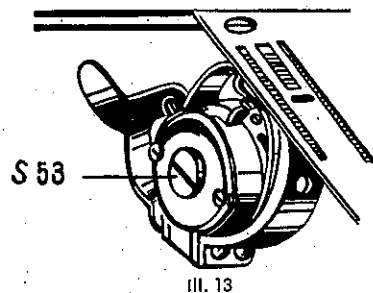
h) Pressure of the presser foot

When sewing thicker or thinner fabrics the pressure of the presser foot may be changed.

Turn the presser bar bush **m** (III. 1) to the right to increase pressure and turn to the left

for less pressure.

For all normal sewing work the pressure of the presser foot has been correctly regulated by the factory.



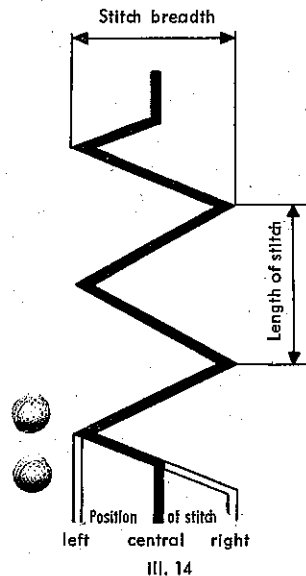
i) Setting the clearance of the ring

Before it leaves the works, the ring clearance on this machine is set for no. 40 thread in the needle. If it is intended to use somewhat thicker or somewhat thinner threads than this, it will be necessary to alter the gap or clearance between the ring and the hook. It should not be forgotten that an incorrectly set gap, irrespective whether it is too wide or too narrow, can influence the final appearance of the seam very considerably.

The gap between ring and hook is altered by means of set screw S 53 i. e. as the screw is turned to the right the gap is increased and, vice versa, turned to the left the gap will be closed up.

The gap between ring and hook is correct when, as the handwheel is turned slowly, the thread tensioning spring is lifted slightly just at the point when the needle thread between the hook and the felt of the ring starts to circle the bobbin case. This is the maximum setting which can be adjusted for the thread being used at any time. Should the thread tensioning spring lift jerkily at this point, it will be necessary to widen the gap between felt and ring by turning screw S 53 and, in the opposite manner, should the spring not lift at all, the gap will have to be closed slightly by turning the screw in the opposite direction.

k) Adjustment of length, breadth and position of needle



Length of stitch

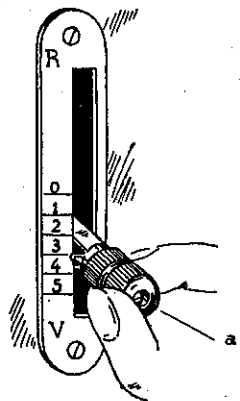
is regulated by the forward and reverse lever, as described on page 16. This adjustment is necessary for both straight and zig zag stitches.

Breadth of over stitch

for zig zag work is adjusted by the stitch breadth lever (see page 17).

Position of needle

can be **central**, then the needle will zig zag in an even distance to left and right of center line, or one-sided **right** or **left**. This means the needle will move from center to right or from center to left. The needle position is adjusted by the position lever (page 19). Left or right positioning is especially used for the overcasting of seams or edges.



III. 15

l) Adjusting the length of stitch

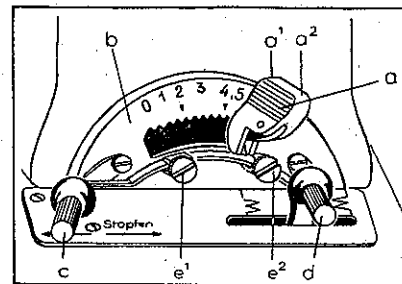
The forward and reverse lever **a** serves for the adjustment and limitation of the length of stitch and for the alteration of the feeding direction.

Shift the lever **a** over the scale from 0 to 5 to obtain the desired length of forward stitch.

To secure the same length of backward stitch, screw the knob **b** so far in by right turns, that it will be impossible to shift the lever **a** deeper than the desired length. Shift lever **a** past 0 upwards until the knob meets resistance; then the backward stitch will have the same length as the forward stitch. Adjust length of stitch, while sewing.

If you want to adjust length of stitch while the machine does not work, watch these two points:

1. Needle should stand in highest position,
2. Presser foot should be lifted.

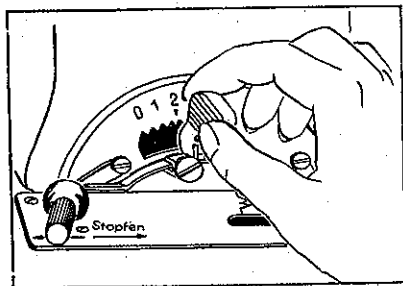


III. 16

m) Adjusting the breadth of over stitch (zig zag stitch)

The stitch breadth regulator lever **a** can be regulated by pressing it down and pushing it aside. The more you swing it to the right the wider becomes the over stitch which is indicated by the numbers on the scale. After each adjustment the stitch breadth regulator locks to secure against an unintentional adjustment whilst sewing. The regulating hand can rest securely on the table top, so that an exact adjusting can be assured while sewing.

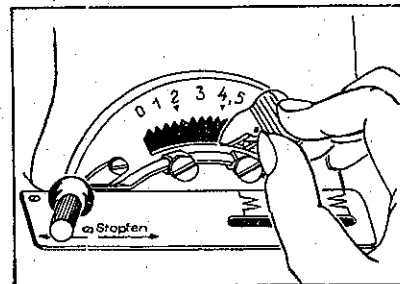
The stitch breadth can be limited to the right and to the left by two stops. This fact makes the sewing of buttonholes easy. To adjust the stops the screws **e1** and **e2** are to be turned half a turn, the stops adjusted to the intended stitch breadth and the screw fastened again.



III. 17

When regulating the breadth of stitch while the machine is not working the needle should be in top position and the foot lifted.




By pressing down the stitch breadth regulating lever at point a^1 , that means at the rear edge, as seen from you, it can be moved only within the limitation given by the two stops. But if the stitch breadth regulating lever is pressed down at point a^2 , that means at the front edge, as seen from you, it can be swung over the whole scale i. e. also over the stops.



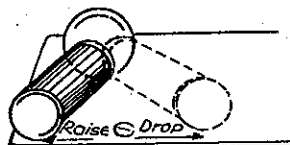
III. 18

n) Changing the position of stitches

When stitching ornaments or seams close to the edge, the position of the stitches must be one-sided right or left. The position can be adjusted by the position lever **d**.

According to the position of lever **d** the needle stitches at stitch breadth 0 either in the center or right or left. Accordingly the zig zag stitch can be made from right , from left,  or from center. 

The stitch position adjusting lever **d** snaps into position after each adjustment.



III. 19

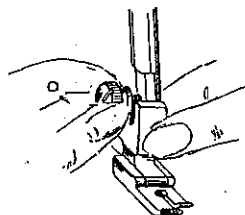
o) Raising and dropping the feed dog

For most embroidering and darning work, the fabric must be moved by hand. Therefore the feed dog should be dropped by shifting the drop feed lever from "Raise" to "Drop".

p) Removing the presser foot

Then remove the presser foot for darning and embroidery work. For this purpose loosen the presser foot set screw by some turns, while the presser lift is in top position. Then pull the presser foot away to the left.

Even when working without presser foot, the presser lift must be dropped. Otherwise the tension of the needle thread will not be effective.



III. 20

q) Cleaning and oiling

After every 15 to 20 hours of sewing and after long periods of idleness your Adler should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled.

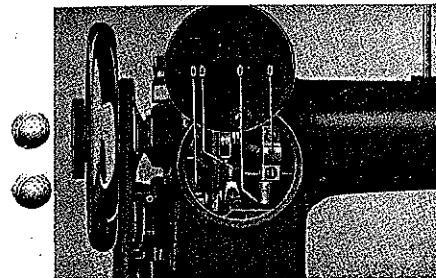
1) Unscrew the needle plate and swing the cover plate downwards, clean all parts within reach with a brush or cloth dipped lightly in kerosene. (Never smoke nor keep open flame in neighborhood when handling kerosene.)

2) Pour into every oil spot 2-4 drops of kerosene and run machine slowly for three minutes.

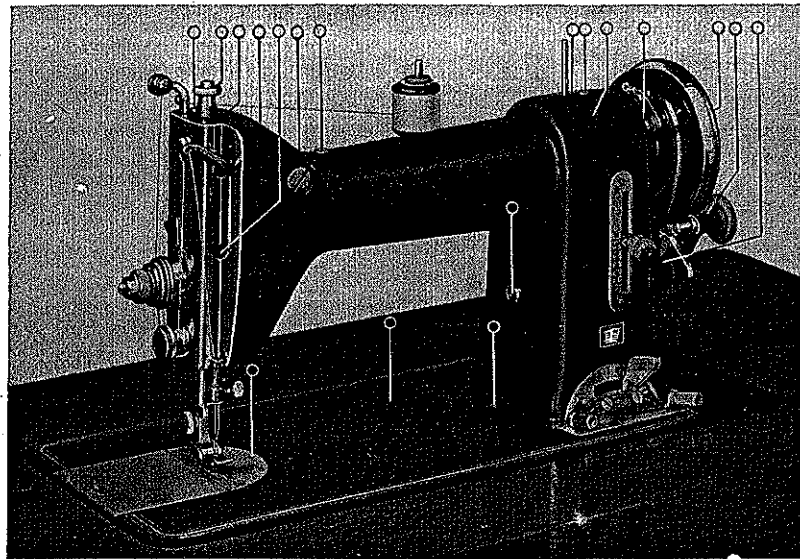
3) Remove all dirt which may still show, especially clean hook and feed dog thoroughly.

4) Pour one to two drops approved S. M. oil at all oil spots.

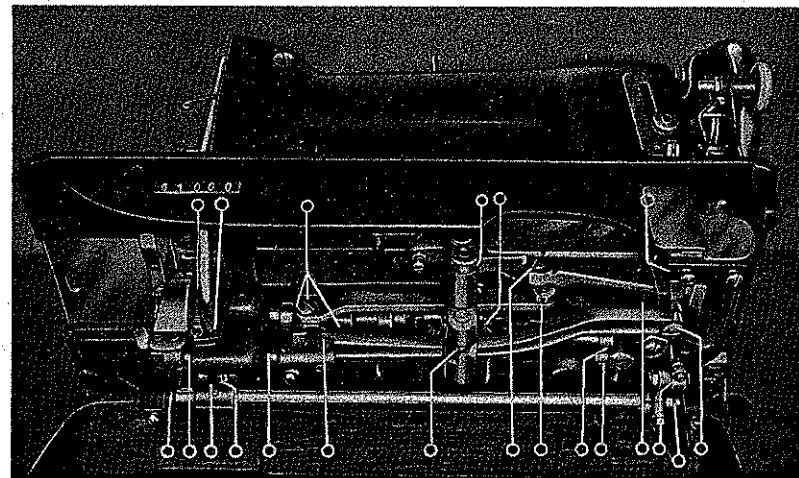
At the start of each sewing day oil only the marked oil spots and all ball oilers. One to two drops at each spot are sufficient. Too much oil may run off and oil your sewing work.



III. 21



III. 22
Front view with oiling points.



III. 23
Bottom view with oiling points

r) Difficulties which may arise

Bad needles, knotty and irregularly wound cheap thread, bad oil and insufficient cleaning can lead to difficulties, which can easily be avoided. The following hints will help overcome such difficulties:

When seam is irregular, check whether:

the bobbin moves easily and regularly in the bobbin case,

the thread is knotty or of irregular thickness,

dirt is under the bobbin case spring. This obstructs the proper working of the tension.

When stitches are missing, check:

whether the needle has been set correctly, i.e. high enough, and with its long groove to front,

the right type of needle is used and the thread corresponds to the needle,

Remedy:

see page 10

good brand of thread

loosen the set screw of the spring, remove the dirt.

compare page 8

compare pages 6 and 8

Check whether:

the needle is bent and does not stitch straight into needle hole,

fabric is extremely hard.

When breaking thread, check:

Whether the needle thread is correctly threaded, and moves without any obstruction through the guides,

whether the thread tension is too tight,

whether the needle eye is too sharp,

When the machine works heavily, check:

whether machine has been properly lubricated at all points

the needle has to be exchanged for a new one,

the standard needle has to be exchanged for a thicker one.

compare page 6

the tension should be as loose as possible as far as a good seam allows.

if so, exchange needle.

compare pages 21-23

**Should the machine not sew properly,
check:**

whether the feed dog lever has been put
on "Raise"

and whether the feed dog actually works.

According to the thickness of the fabric, the pressure of the presser foot should be
changed (see page 13).

If these remedies do not help, consult your authorized Adler dealer.

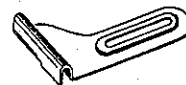
In this position the feed dog must project
about $\frac{1}{32}$ " out of the needle plate. To re-
gulate, turn the middle screw of the feed.



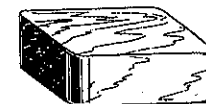
1) List of normal accessories



89 092
Buttonhole knife



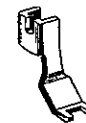
61 030
Guide



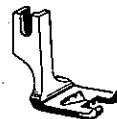
87 092
Wooden block



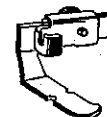
S 1342
Accessory screw



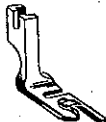



87 072
Button attaching foot

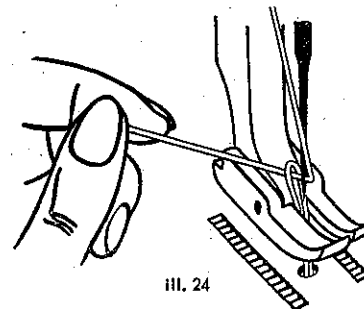


87 071 a
Buttonhole foot



87 088
Zipper foot

	52 121 Hemmer	87 180 5 Bobbins
	7033 a Oil can	10 Needles system 15x1
	7049 a Oil bottle, filled	1 instruction book
	7051 Small screw driver	



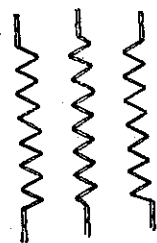
2) Basic direction for sewing.

First take the bobbin thread up by holding the needle thread in left hand and turning hand wheel away from you so that needle makes one complete down and up movement. Then push both needle and bobbin thread under presser foot to the rear. Feed dog should be in raised position.

Place fabric between presser foot and needle plate and select the position of the seam you want to make. Drop presser foot by pushing the pressure lift lever down. During the first stitches hold both thread ends backwards. Never push or pull the fabric by hand while sewing. If you want to change the direction of the seam, slow down and guide with a light feminine touch.



ill. 25



ill. 26

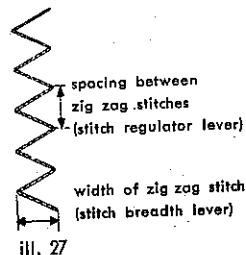
3) Straight stitch and zig zag stitch.

For **straight stitch** (ill. 25) put stitch breadth lever on "0" and position lever "central".

Set the **stitch breadth** lever **a** (page 17) at **0** and the **position** lever **d** (page 17) central, unless for special work as directed below. The **length of stitches** and the direction of the feed can be changed, as described on page 15.

For **straight** stitching in the **right or left** position and for **zig zag stitching** (ill. 26) use the hinged zig zag presser foot 87 078 c and the needle plate with long hole.

The **breadth of stitches** will be changed as described on pages 17-18, the **length of stitches** as described on page 16 and the position of stitches as shown on page 19.



ill. 27

4) Tacking.

The tacking is a strengthening forward and backward stitch. Set length of forward stitch at stitch length regulator and lock by turning knob **a** (page 16) by right turns. Sew forward, then push stitch length regulator as high as possible until you meet resistance upward to secure same length of backward stitches.

5) Basting.

The basting stitch is a loose stitch which can be easily removed. Adjust length of stitch to greatest length and loosen tension.

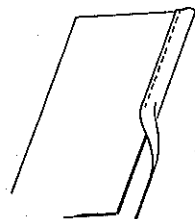
6) Sewing heavy materials.

- Use zig zag foot 87 078 c, because it is the shortest foot and therefore provides more room for the heavier fabrics.
- If there is too much pressure, release pressure of the presser foot to the point where the material slides through easily.

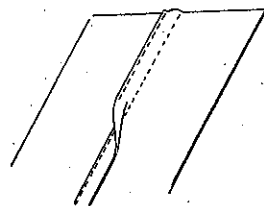


7) Sewing over pins.

Use the zig zag hinged foot 87 078 c (ill. 54). Do not use too high pressure of presser foot.



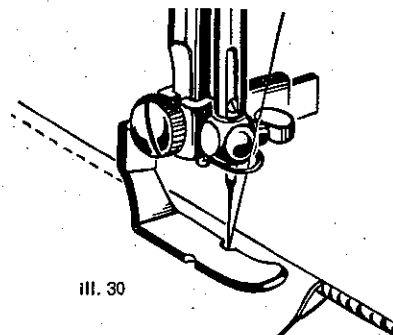
III. 28



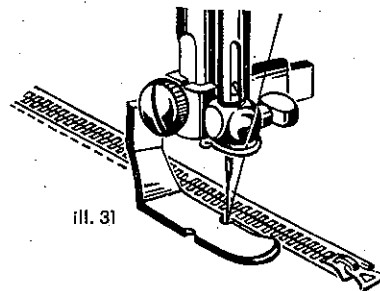
III. 29

8) Flat felled seam.

- Adjust machine for straight sewing.
- Use lap hemmer (at additional cost).
- Place a piece of fabric on top of another piece so that their "wrong" sides face each other. Right edge of bottom piece should extend about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch beyond the right edge of top piece.
- Fold the extended edge for a length of about 2 inches.
- Slide in hemmer as instructed under hemming.
- Sew down narrow seam.
- Open and flatten out fabric on machine "wrong" sides down, with edges of fabric standing up.
- Lift hemmer into raised position, then fold over edges of fabric to the left and slide in hemmer and sew down and complete your flat felled seam.



III. 30



III. 31

9) Piping, upholstery, quilting and cording with heavy cord.

Use zipper foot 87 088.

When quilting make parallel seams as described above. Zig zag stitch quilting is done in same way after adjusting breadth of over stitch. For cording, place cord and fabric under foot, use zipper foot for ordinary cord, for thin cord use button hole foot.

10) Sewing in zippers.

Use zipper foot 87 088.

While sewing in zippers, guide metallic part of zipper along right side of zipper foot. Guide can be used to sew seam parallel to edge.

11) Overcast stitch on edge.

For a flat edge, use zig zag foot 87 078 c.

- Set position bar lever in center.
- Stitch regulator lever is variable according to operator and fabric.
- Zig zag lever is also variable according to the width of edge desired.
- Stitch along edge of fabric.

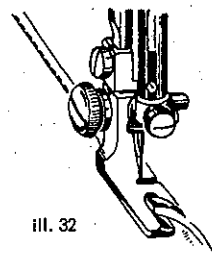
For narrow rolled edge, use buttonhole foot 87 071.

Follow above instructions, namely a, c, d, e

except b.

Make short stitches.

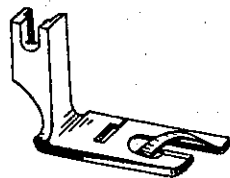
Set position bar lever on left side and guide raw edge through left groove of buttonhole foot.



12) Basic directions for hemming.

- With all hemmers the edge of the material to be hemmed must be on the right side.
- Hold edge of fabric tightly between index fingers and thumbs of both hands at a distance of about 2 inches.
- Slide fabric from right side into the hemmer.
- Move fabric back and forth carefully until hem forms itself in scroll.
- Pull fabric toward you until its end is just below the needle.
- Lower hemmer by lowering presser foot lever and begin sewing.
- Guide and feed just enough material into hemmer foot to fill out scroll.

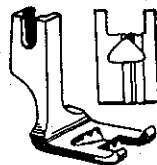
Caution: Do not crowd fabric from the front into scroll and do not leave scroll only partly filled by fabric.



III. 33

13) Narrow straight stitch hem.

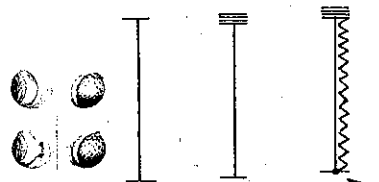
- Use narrow straight stitch hemmer 52 121.
- Set position bar lever in center.
- Set stitch regulator lever to desired stitch length.
- Place zig zag lever on zero.
- Follow instructions as given under hemming.



III. 34

14) Buttonholes plain.

- Use buttonhole foot (III. 42).
- Mark buttonhole with pencil or chalk on material.
- Set position bar lever on right side.
- Set stitch regulator lever as close to zero as possible without bunching up stitches on the material.
- Set zig zag lever on 5. Place drop feed lever in DOWN position. Stitch 3 or 4 stitches across. This is called bar-tacking. Turn hand wheel to lift needle out of material. This is done so as not to bend needle as you move lever. After bar-tacking, place drop feed lever in UP position.
- Move zig zag lever to one notch past 2. Sew down material to desired length and stop with needle on left side of zig zag stitch in the material.



III. 35



III. 36



III. 37

- g) Lift presser foot and leave needle in material, then turn material around. Lower foot and turn hand wheel to lift needle out of material.
- h) Set zig zag lever on 5. Place drop feed lever in DOWN position. Stitch three or four stitches across. After bar-tacking, place drop feed lever in UP position.
- i) Move zig zag lever back to one notch past 2 and sew down other side of buttonhole.
- k) To lock thread at end of zig zag stitch, move zig zag lever to zero and make 2 or 3 straight stitches.

Caution:

If you wish to make a pearled buttonhole, do not lock your plain buttonhole.

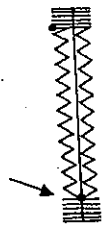
If you intend to make more buttonholes it is advisable to use the stops for the overstitches (see page 17).



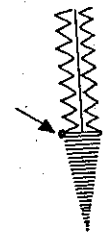
15) Pearled buttonholes.

This type of buttonhole eliminates frayed, stringy edges often experienced after cutting the conventional type of buttonhole. Also, in some cases, it replaces bound buttonholes. Pearled buttonholes should be used on large buttonholes, wool materials, cut-in pockets, western pockets and in materials which ravel and fray easily.

- a) Make plain buttonhole, do not lock with straight stitches.
- b) With razor blade or scissors cut open buttonhole and trim both sides of buttonhole to eliminate the frayed edge.
- c) Place zig zag lever at the same width as used on plain buttonhole and sew over both sides of buttonhole. Do not bar-tack again.
- d) Place zig zag lever on zero and lock zig zag stitch with 2 or 3 straight stitches.



III. 38

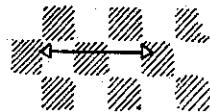


III. 39

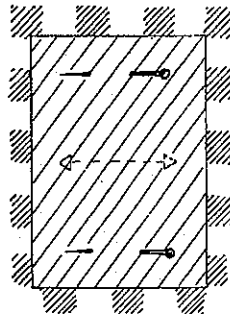
- e) You can make a narrower buttonhole by placing zig zag lever between 1 and 2. When you bar-tack buttonhole, double the width of zig zag stitch used on the sides.

16) Cut-in or western pocket.

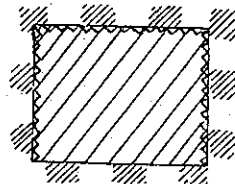
- Use buttonhole foot 87 071a (ill. 42).
- Mark cut-in pocket on outside of garment (ill. 48).
- Baste pocket-section by 2 pins on inside of garment, that the center of the cut is below the designed mark (ill. 49).
- Set both sides of pocket in the same way as plain buttonhole, but without bar-tacking.



III. 40

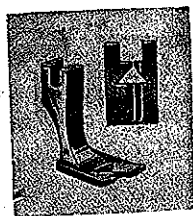


III. 41



III. 42

- Cut the pocket open.
- Sew with the same zig zag width over the pocket again (like pearled buttonhole).
- Mark the length of arrow head tack with pencil or chalk. Set zig zag lever on 5. Set position bar lever in center, place needle on left side of zig zag stitch of pocket. Start sewing and while machine is in motion move zig zag lever slowly from 5 to 0.
- Having removed the pins put upper section of pocket downwards and finish pocket by small zig zag stitches.
- For pockets with monograms, embroider in hoop before making pocket.
- For a raised edge on pocket opening use narrow cord and follow instructions as on page 17.



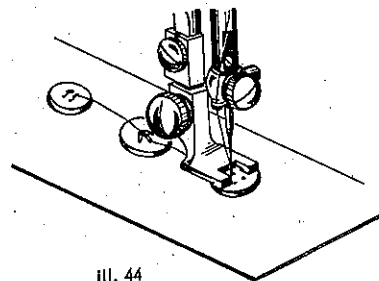
ill. 43

- 17) **Sewing on buttons** (2 or 4 hole, hooks, eyes and snaps).
- Use button sewing foot (ill. 43) or buttonhole foot (ill. 34).
 - Place position bar lever on left side.
 - Set drop feed leve- in DOWN position.
 - Place button under presser foot.

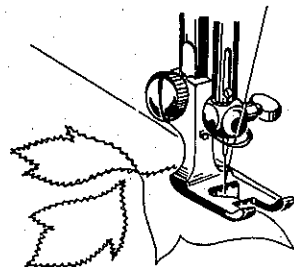
Caution:

Get both holes centered under the foot evenly.

- Turn hand wheel slowly and place left eye so that the needle would stitch through the center of the left eye. Then adjust breadth of over stitch to allow needle to stitch exactly into right eye.



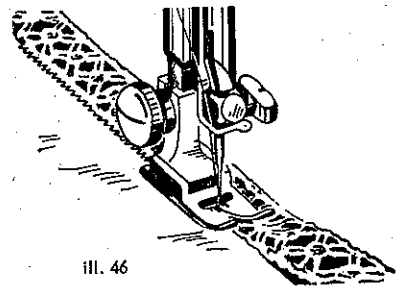
ill. 44



ill. 45

18) **Applique**

- Use zig zag or buttonhole foot.
- Design the applique-sample on the topside of the fabric.
- Put below the design the fabric to be applicated and pin it on the material.
- Set stitch breadth regulating lever to desired breadth.
- Set stitch regulating lever to desired length of stitch.
- Follow the design by the adjusted zig zag stitch.
- Cut the upper fabric near the zig zag stitches that the second layer of fabric of the different colour will be visible.
- Cut on the lower side the rest of fabric exceeding the zig zag seam.



ill. 46

19) **Attaching laces.**

Fabric and lace are guided beneath the needle as shown in ill. 54. Use the standard zig zag foot 87 078 c. Adjust breadth of over stitch to get firm seam on both parts. If the corners must be sharply sewn, the position lever has to be pushed to right so that the fabric will be fully fed. Otherwise stitches will be missing on the corners.

For **fastening edges** use the standard zig zag foot. The **breadth of stitches** may be adjusted as desired, the **length of stitches** should be as short as possible. The needle must stitch on one side close to the fabric.

The following are just some of the many satin stitches that may be done on the sewing machine. Many variations of these designs may be obtained by just changing the speed you use in moving the zig zag lever back and forth.

Caution: Machine must be in motion before you start moving levers.

20) **Some satin stitch designs.**

- a) Place position bar lever in either left or right position. Place forward and reverse lever as close to zero as possible without bunching up material. Move zig zag lever slowly from zero five and back to zero, counting 1-2-3 while moving in both directions.



ill. 47

- b) This design is done the same as in a (page 45) but place the position bar lever in the center. Move zig zag lever slowly from zero to five and back to zero, counting 1-2-3 while moving in both directions.



ill. 48

- c) This design is done the same as in b (above) by moving the zig zag lever from zero to five and back to zero, but with a faster motion in both directions (using a 1-2 count).



ill. 49

- d) Place zig zag lever on 2. Slowly move position bar lever from center to right and then back from right to center to left, while maintaining a rhythmic 1-2-3 count, the fourth count being the center.



ill. 50

- e) Place zig zag lever on 2. Start with position bar lever on left side. Move position bar lever from left to right side and then from right to left counting 1-2, 1-2.



ill. 51

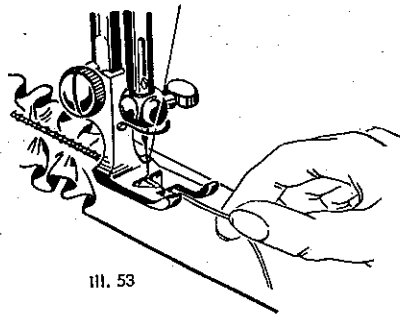
- f) Place zig zag lever on 1. Slowly move position bar lever from left to center to right, and then back from right to center to left, while maintaining a rhythmic 1-2-3 count, the fourth count being the center.



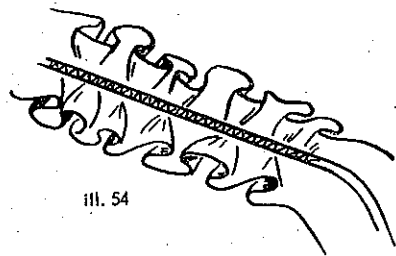
ill. 52

21) Fagoting.

The above series of stitches can also be used for fagoting by following the same instructions. Place two pieces of material side by side under the presser foot. Use the center slot of the presser foot as a guide and feed two pieces through maintaining $\frac{1}{16}$ inch distance between the pieces.



III. 53



III. 54

22) Cording, raised, applique and shirring with elastic thread.

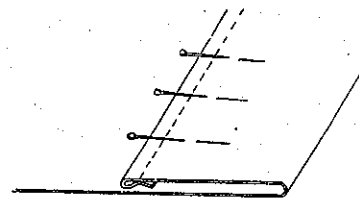
- Use buttonhole foot 87 071a.
- Adjust zig zag lever according to thickness of elastic thread or cord being used. Heavier elastic thread or cord requires a wider zig zag stitch.
- Adjust forward and reverse lever to obtain the desired spacing between stitches.
- Set position bar lever on left side.
- Guide cord or elastic thread through left groove of buttonhole foot and sew zig zag stitch over it.

For elastic thread:

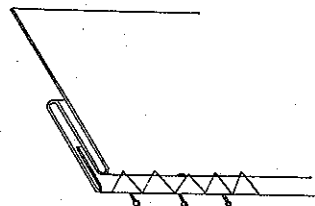
- To begin, hold elastic thread and both sewing threads with left hand for about 3 or 4 stitches. With right hand guide elastic thread stretching it while shirring.

For cording:

- Follow carefully the design which is drawn or stamped on the material.



III. 55

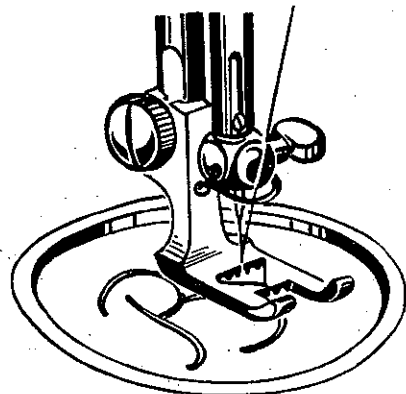


III. 56

23) Blind stitching.

- Use zig zag foot 87 078 c.
- Set zig zag lever on 5.
- Set stitch regulator lever on 5.
- Set position bar lever in center.
- Either seam binding to edge of hem in usual fashion, or on cotton turn raw edge under and stitch as for regular sewing.
- Turn up width of hem. Press, pin or baste.
- Fold under entire width of hem, "right" sides together and allow approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch of seam binding or hem showing.
- Place garment under presser foot, so that needle will catch the barest minimum of threads from the old.
- Sew slowly and guide the material straight.

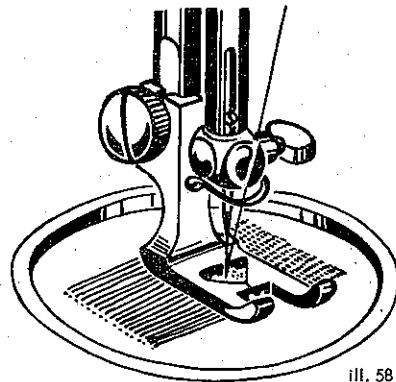
- 24) **Monogramming.** The design for monograms can be sketched on the fabric. Also stenciled monograms can be transferred on the fabric.



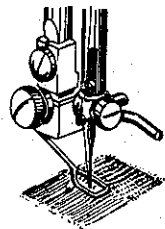
III. 57

- Use buttonhole foot 87 071a.
- The pressure of the foot must be rather weak (page 13).
- Set stitch regulator lever close to zero and make satin stitch.
- Place position bar lever in center.
- Set zig zag lever to desired width.
- Leave drop feed lever in DOWN position.
- Put design to be embroidered in hoop. Follow your design.
- Move material slowly and evenly so that stitches will be close together and even like a satin stitch.

For more elaborate monograms, overstretch inlaid cord. First attach cord by zig zag stitches at length of stitch $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, then overstretch with close satin stitches and as slightly broader overstretch.



III. 58



III. 59

25) Mending and darning.

- Use buttonhole foot 87 071a preferably.
- Release pressure control.
- Set stitch regulators lever close to zero and make satin stitch.
- Place position bar lever in center.
- Set zig zag lever on zero.
- Leave drop feed lever in UP position.
- If material is thin, place portion to be mended in darning hoop. If hole is large, place a piece of material underneath to reinforce it.
- Move the material forward and backward, then turn it and sew across the first layer, like you did before (ill. 76) until mending is completed.

Instead of buttonhole foot (87 071a), a special darning foot 87 081c can be furnished as extra accessory. The needle goes through the little ring. The ring is pressed down by the lever while the needle goes down, and released in upward position of the needle to ease the moving of the fabric.