

Greist



BUTTONHOLER

THE GREIST BUTTONHOLER

The Buttonholer is truly an interesting aid to sewing. Once it is properly regulated it does its job quickly and will create a perfect buttonhole. You do not have to turn the material in order to change the direction of the stitching. The buttonhole attachment moves forward and backward, stitching both sides of the buttonhole. No matter whether you are putting it on a dainty baby dress or a heavy coat, the finished buttonhole will be a thing of beauty, and it can be made in a few minutes.

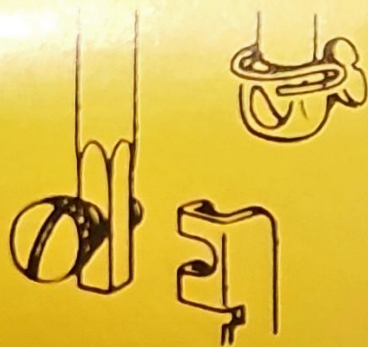
If you have had trouble keeping your buttonholes the same size, you will find the buttonhole attachment is a wonderful help. With it there is no guess work. The buttonholes will be uniform in size and shape as long as you are using the same template.

Before you begin to use this time-saving attachment, read carefully the information given in this little booklet. It will make your buttonholer a joy to operate.

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WHAT TYPE IS YOUR MACHINE? FOR ATTACHING INSTRUCTIONS SEE:



TYPE I



TYPE II



TYPE III



TYPE IV

FASTEN ATTACHMENT TO MACHINE

TYPE I

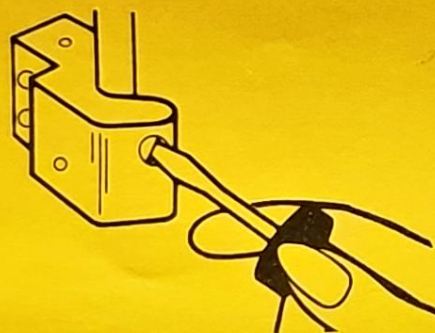
- 1 — Remove presser foot.
- 2 — Attach feed cover plate to machine. See page 12 for instructions.
- 3 — Tilt attachment slightly to the right and guide the Buttonholer into position from the rear of the machine so that the needle clamp slides into the slot of the Fork Arm.
- 4 — Securely fasten to the presser bar with the slotted clamping screw using a screwdriver.

TYPE II & IV

FIG. A



FIG. B



Type II or IV illustrates the presser bar of your machine.

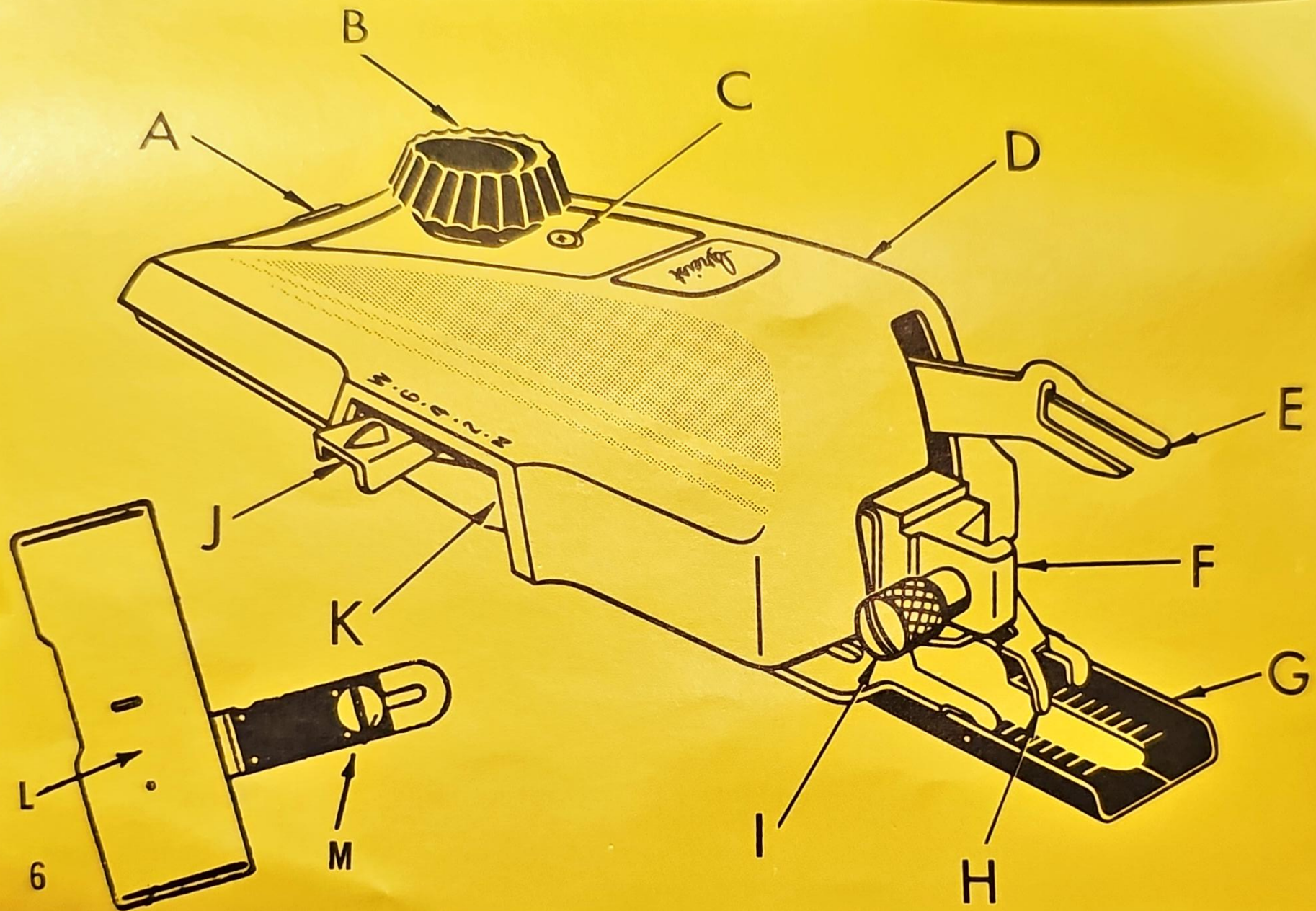
The adaptor on the attachment you have just received is illustrated in Fig. A.

You must first remove the knurled knob on the presser bar.

TO DO THIS loosen the small screw at the side (type II) or the back (type IV) and slide it down to remove. Slip the attachment in place from the back of the machine and tighten the presser bar nut securely as shown in Fig. B.

TYPE III

- 1 — Unscrew presser bar nut and replace with the nut supplied with attachment.
- 2 — Slip the attachment in place from the back of the machine and tighten nut securely with the wrench supplied.



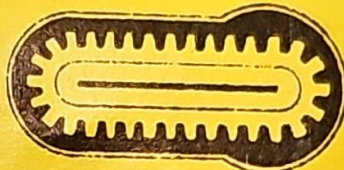
PARTS AND THEIR FUNCTION

A	—LOCK	Keeps template retainer plate in place.
B	—ADJUSTING KNOB	Controls position of cloth clamp.
C	—COVER SCREW	Holds cover in position.
D	—COVER	Conceals working parts of attachment.
E	—FORK ARM	Straddles needle clamp in order to operate.
F	—ADAPTOR	Attaches to presser bar.
G	—CLOTH CLAMP	Holds fabric firmly.
H	—STRIPPER FOOT	Holds fabric firmly as stitches are made.
I	—SLOTTED CLAMPING SCREW	Fastens attachment to presser bar.
J	—STITCH WIDTH ADJUSTER	Controls width of side stitch.
K	—TEMPLATE RETAINER PLATE	Keeps templates in place.
L	—FEED COVER PLATE	Protects the feed of the machine.
M	—SCREW	Fastens feed cover plate to machine.

**ADDITIONAL
TEMPLATES
AVAILABLE**



**TEMPLATES
WITH
ATTACHMENT**



VARIETY OF TEMPLATES

A set of five templates are furnished with the attachment — $\frac{5}{16}$ " , $\frac{5}{8}$ " , $\frac{13}{16}$ " , and $1\frac{1}{16}$ " for straight buttonholes and $1\frac{1}{16}$ " for the keyhole type. Keyhole buttonholes are usually placed in suits and coats. The template for the keyhole buttonhole is in the attachment when purchased.

Additional templates may be obtained in sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ " , $\frac{1}{2}$ " , and $1\frac{5}{16}$ " for straight buttonholes, $\frac{5}{8}$ " for the keyhole and an eyelet template for belts, lacings, shower curtains.

On the back of each template there is a measurement line which indicates the size of the buttonhole and the distance the fabric may be cut.

FIG. A

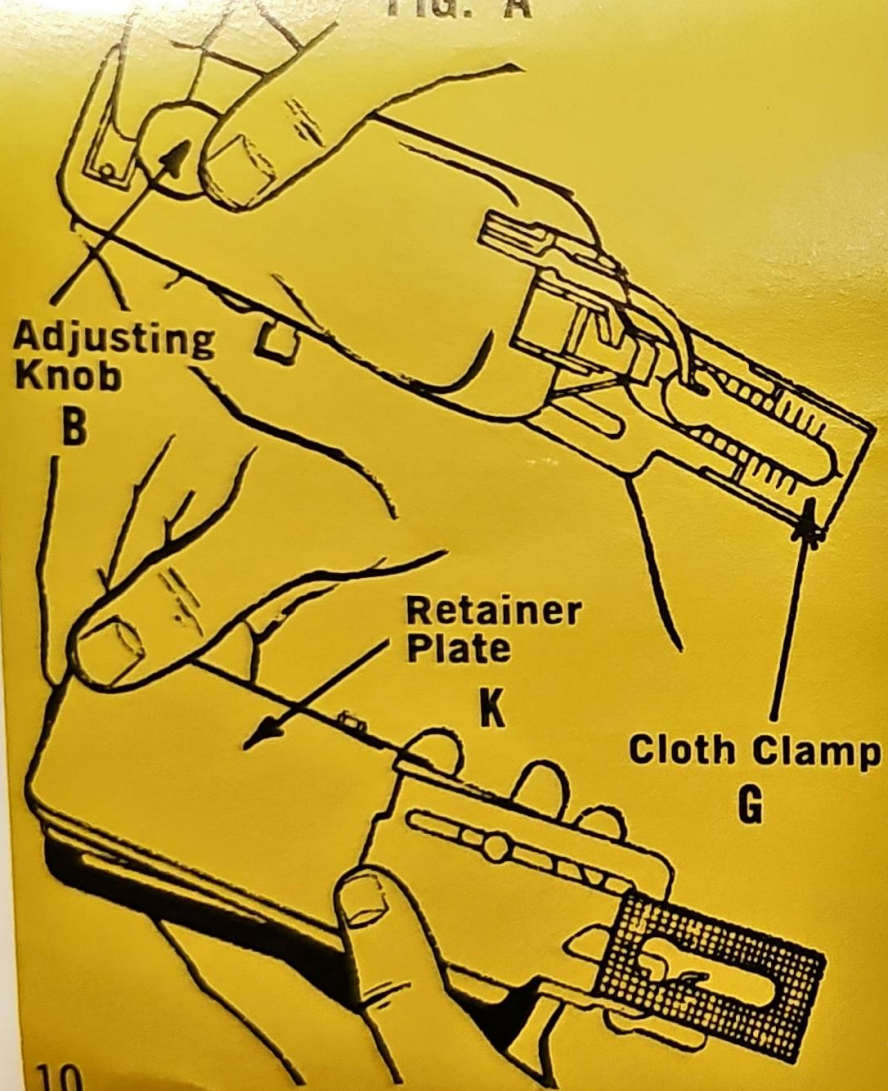


FIG. B



TO CHANGE OR INSERT TEMPLATE

Fig. A

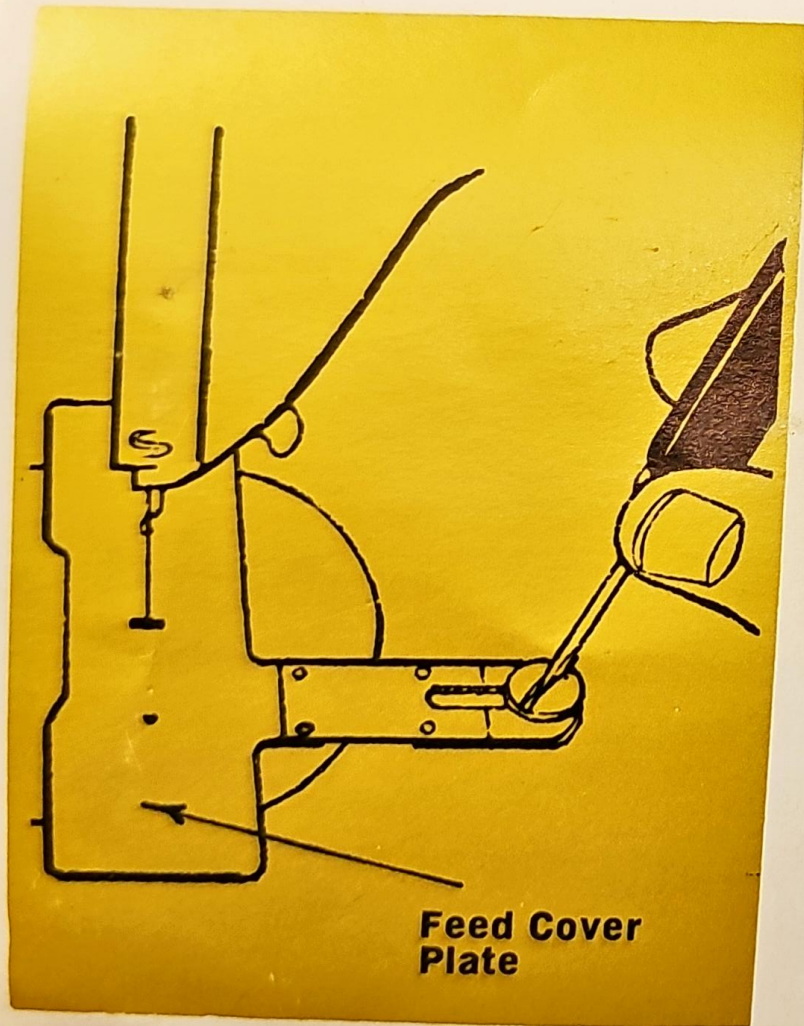
- 1 — Turn the adjusting knob (B) clockwise so that the cloth clamp (G) is fully extended.
- 2 — Turn the attachment over.
- 3 — To unlock template retainer plate (K) press and push away from you on the hinged edge with the thumb of your left hand.

CHANGING TEMPLATE

Fig. B

- 1 — Insert the thumb and finger in the curved slots and lift template as shown. (Illustrated)
- 2 — Place desired template in slot.
- 3 — It may be necessary to turn the adjusting knob (B) so that the gears mesh, allowing the template to drop into place.
- 4 — Snap the template retainer plate in position and the attachment is ready to be placed on the presser bar of the machine.

ATTACHING FEED COVER PLATE TO MACHINE



- 1 — Remove presser foot from machine.
- 2 — Raise needle to its highest point.
- 3 — Fasten feed cover plate to bed of machine. (Illustrated)
- 4 — Be sure the needle passes directly through the center of the needle hole in plate. (Illustrated)
- 5 — Thread machine as for regular sewing and bring up the bobbin thread.

SPECIAL NOTE

If you have a feed dog drop on your machine, lower it as far as it will go and omit using the feed cover plate. This will give you more clearance between the cloth clamp of the buttonholer and the bed of the machine.

FASTEN ATTACHMENT TO MACHINE

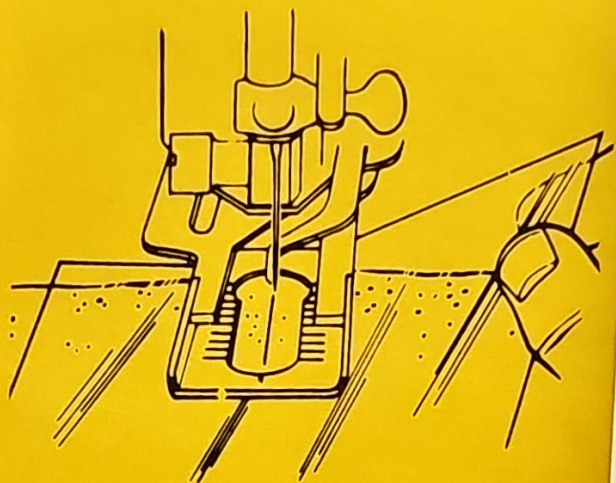
Follow instructions as shown in page 4.

TO ADJUST WIDTH OF STITCH

- 1 — The width of stitch for making a buttonhole is determined by the Stitch Width Adjuster (J).
- 2 — To regulate the stitch width, press the adjuster down and move it to the setting desired, "N" for narrow stitches "W" for wider stitches.

Usually a narrow stitch width is used for a small buttonhole and a wide stitch width for a large buttonhole.





HELPFUL HINTS

CUTTING

Use a small pointed scissors to cut the buttonhole opening. It may also be cut by placing the buttonhole over an empty spool using a razor blade.

INTERFACING

Appearance of buttonhole is improved if a piece of interfacing is used. The correct interfacing should be selected according to the fabric type.

MATERIAL PROTECTION

On heavy material the teeth of the cloth clamp may interfere with the inserting of the garment. To ensure a smoother placement under the cloth clamp with no danger of teeth catching into the fabric, place a piece of cellophane over the buttonhole marking before it is placed under the cloth clamp. After garment is correctly positioned, remove cellophane before lowering presser foot.

Slide cellophane over the finished buttonhole when removing the garment. (Illus.)

THREAD

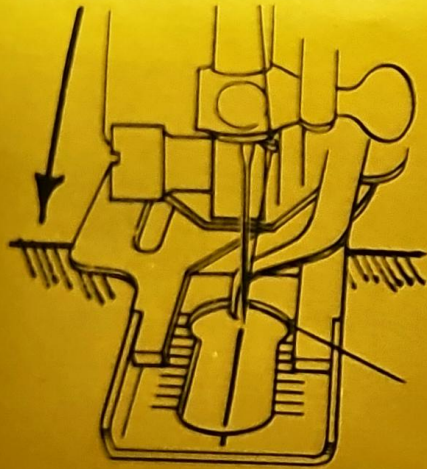
Special thread is not required. #50 mercerized cotton and size A silk thread give excellent results and should be used with a size 14 needle.

TO MARK BUTTONHOLE POSITION

- 1 — Carefully mark position and length of buttonhole.
(Illus.)
- 2 — Buttonholes may be marked with a basting line, or by using a tiny chalk or pencil mark.
- 3 — Spacing between buttonholes should be carefully measured.



EDGE OF FABRIC



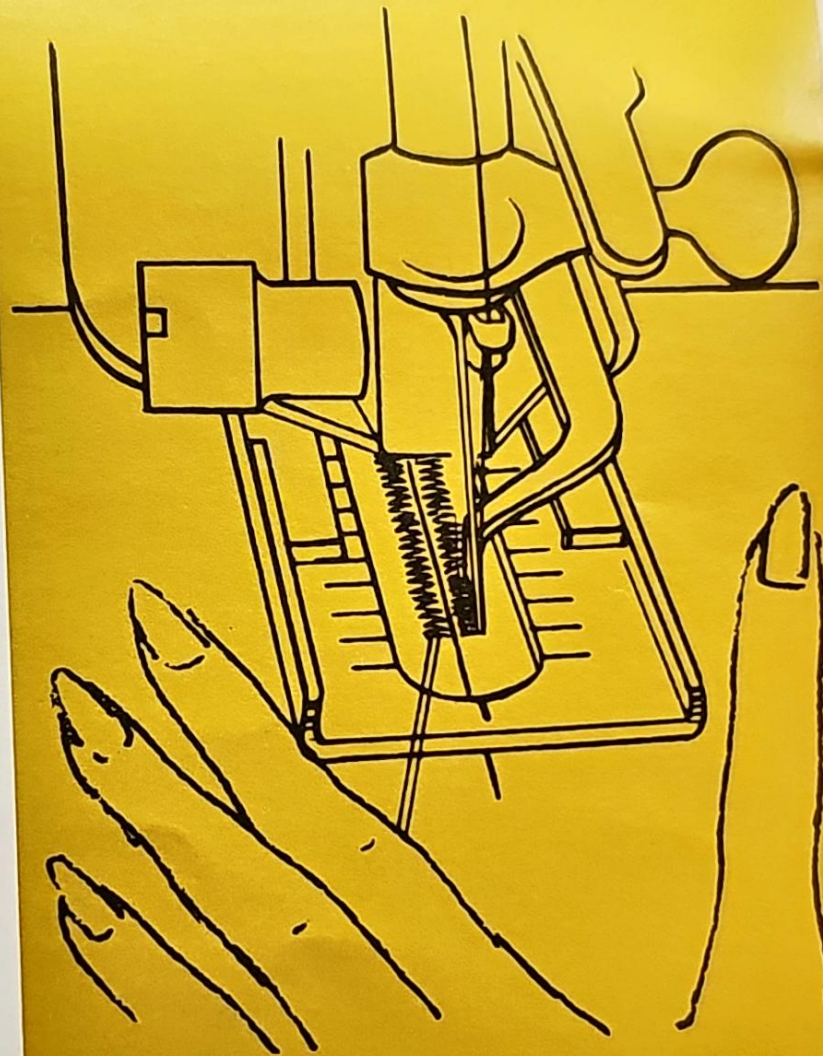
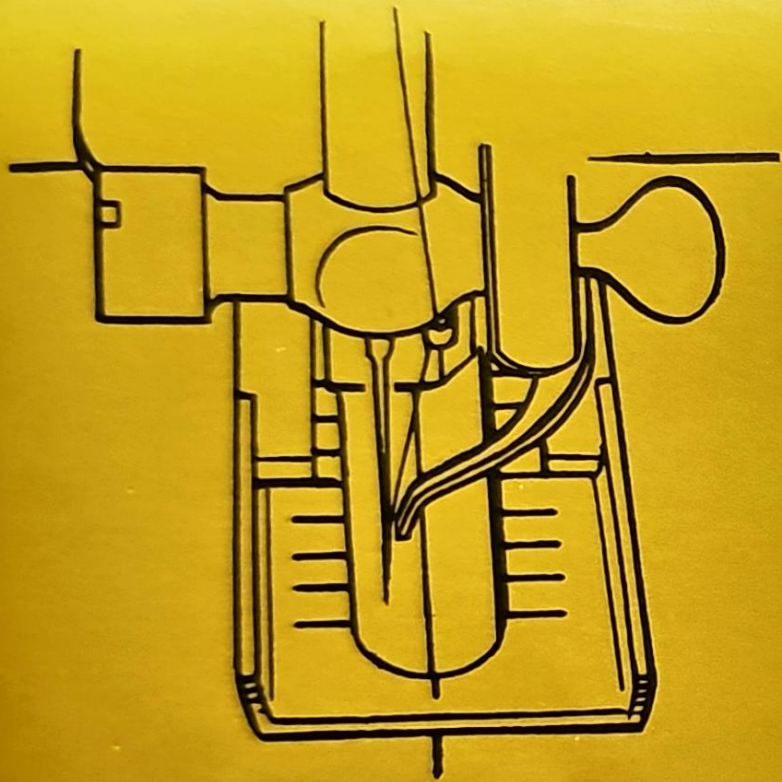
MAKING A BUTTONHOLE

1. Turn adjusting knob (B) so that the cloth clamp (G) moves all the way forward towards you and the needle is in the center of cloth clamp. (Illus.)
2. Place material under cloth clamp and align buttonhole length markings with front and rear lines on the cloth clamp with needle at end of length mark.
3. Lower presser bar so that cloth is held smoothly under the cloth clamp.
4. Hold the needle thread and take a stitch drawing the bobbin thread up to the right side of material.
5. Hold the two threads in your left hand and in front of the attachment. Allow a few stitches to cover the threads so that they are fastened securely. Clip threads.
6. Stitch around the entire buttonhole. For added strength stitching around the buttonhole twice will produce a stronger buttonhole.
7. Remove work from machine.
8. Draw upper thread to wrong side, tie and clip threads.

Always make a test buttonhole using the same fabric thickness as in the finished garment, to make sure width of stitch and size of buttonhole are correct.

TO MAKE A LARGER BUTTONHOLE

1. Mark buttonhole position and length.
2. Use either of the $1\frac{1}{16}$ " template depending on the type desired.
3. Turn adjusting knob (B) so that the cloth clamp (G) moves all the way forward toward you and the needle appears at center line on rear of cloth clamp.
4. Place material under cloth clamp and align buttonhole length markings with front and rear lines on cloth clamp. (Illus.) Page 18
5. Lower the presser bar, so that the material is held smoothly under the cloth clamp. **DO NOT LOWER THE NEEDLE.**
6. Turn the adjusting knob (B) clockwise again until the needle is opposite the second line from the front on the left side of the cloth clamp. **This is the starting point.** (Illus.) Page 18



7. Hold needle thread and take a stitch drawing the bobbin thread up to the right side of material.
8. Lower needle holding thread end to the left. Clip thread ends after they are fastened with a few stitches.
9. Stitch up left side of buttonhole, around the end and down the right side stopping directly opposite the starting point. One inch of the buttonhole has now been made with the end nearest you remaining open. (Illus.)
10. LEAVE NEEDLE IN FABRIC. Hold fabric on bed of machine with left hand as shown.
11. Raise the presser bar, taking care not to shift the fabric.

12. Before continuing, you must decide which line on the cloth clamp must be brought opposite the needle in order to adjust the attachment to provide the extra length which is needed.

Turn the adjusting knob clockwise so that the cloth clamp moves across the open end, up the entire length of the left side, across the back, and down the right side, stopping at the line that will give the necessary added length.

13. Lower the presser bar, and continue stitching down the right side across the end and up the left side to complete the buttonhole. Overlap the stitching at the starting point.
14. Remove work from machine.
15. Draw upper thread to wrong side, tie and clip threads.

Each space between the lines that are ahead of the needle adds $\frac{1}{8}$ " to a 1 inch buttonhole. Therefore, if you wish to add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the length of the buttonhole, you will turn the adjusting knob until the needle is opposite the fifth line from the rear on the right half of the cloth clamp.

The following list will help you make the necessary calculations. Counting the lines from the rear,

line 1 produces a 2
inch buttonhole

line 2 produces a $1\frac{7}{8}$
inch buttonhole

line 3 produces a $1\frac{3}{4}$
inch buttonhole

line 4 produces a $1\frac{5}{8}$
inch buttonhole

line 5 produces a $1\frac{1}{2}$
inch buttonhole

line 6 produces a $1\frac{3}{8}$
inch buttonhole

line 7 produces a $1\frac{1}{4}$
inch buttonhole

line 8 produces a $1\frac{1}{8}$
inch buttonhole

CAUTION

IF YOUR MACHINE IS A ZIG ZAG TYPE
PLEASE BE SURE IT IS SET FOR STRAIGHT
SEW WHEN USING THE BUTTONHOLER