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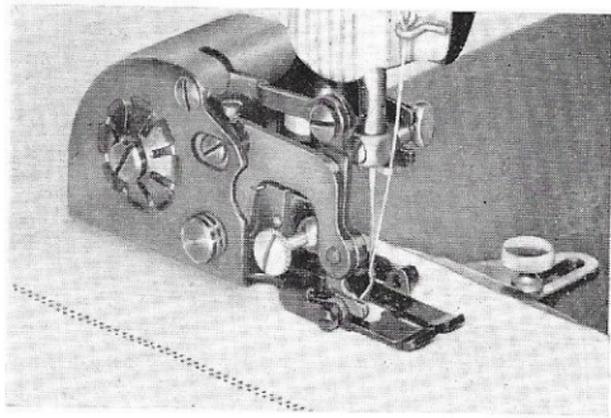
Instructions for using SINGER



Turkish Point Attachment

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING **SINGER***



TURKISH POINT ATTACHMENT
FOR VERTICAL NEEDLE, STRAIGHT STITCH, CENTRAL BOBBIN,
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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I. NEEDLES

To produce open-work trimming with this attachment, a heavy needle must be used and the following sizes of needles are recommended, depending on the nature of the fabric used:

	Size
Heavy Linen	21 or 22
Light Linen, batiste, lawn	19 or 21
Silk, crepe, marocain	19 or 21
Crepe de Chine, Crepe Georgette	19 or 21
Silk jersey	13, 16 or 19

A size 21 needle is supplied with the attachment.

II. FEED COVER PLATE

Remove throat plate from machine and replace it with special feed cover plate which is furnished with attachment. This special feed cover plate is necessary because the small hole in regular throat plate would cut the thread as it is forced through by the thick needles used for Turkish Point work.

Fasten feed cover plate to bed of machine with screw 9, Fig. 1, so that needle enters exactly in centre of needle hole in cover plate.

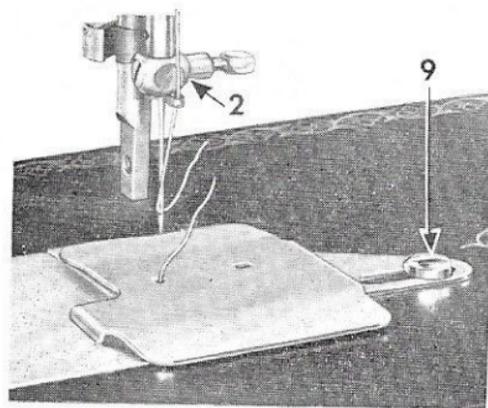


Fig. 1

III. THREADS

Twist yarns or ordinary threads are too stiff and therefore not suitable for Turkish Point work. Use the following threads:

Machine embroidery cotton	No. 50/2 cords
Synthetic silk	No. 50 (000)
Schappe silk	No. 200/3

IV. TO FASTEN ATTACHMENT TO MACHINE

Special screws, enclosed in individual small bags, are supplied with the attachment for attaching it to different types of sewing

machines. These screws are for replacing those used on machine for fastening presser foot, presser foot collar, etc.

1. Remove presser foot from presser bar.
2. Raise presser bar lifter and place needle bar at its highest position.
3. Fasten attachment to presser bar by means of screw (4, Fig. 2), at the same time placing fork (1), astride needle clamp (2). If necessary replace needle clamp with one having a round shoulder. The thread eyelet of needle clamp or needle bar must be positioned clear of driving fork (1) so that fork can operate freely. Remove thread cutter if it interferes with operation of attachment.
4. Lower presser bar so that attachment rests on feed cover plate and loosen screw (8, Fig. 3).
5. Then press attachment against feed cover plate so that entire bottom surface of feeding foot (6, Fig. 2) rests evenly on plate. Perfect work can be produced only when foot rests flatly on feed cover plate. To determine correct setting of foot, place a piece of thin paper under it and pull paper to make certain that entire bottom surface of foot is bearing uniformly on paper.

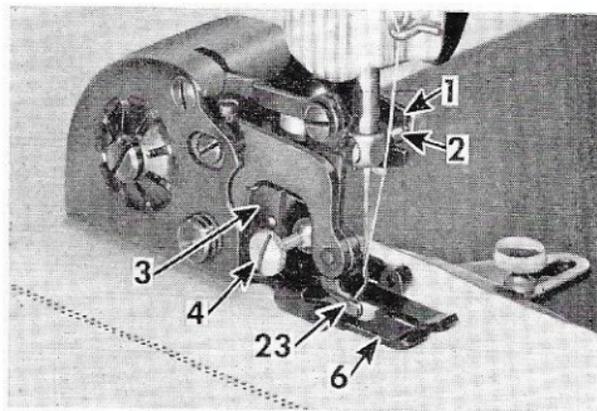


Fig. 2

6. After foot is correctly positioned, retighten screw (8), being careful not to shift the attachment or loosen the housing of support (3, Fig. 2).

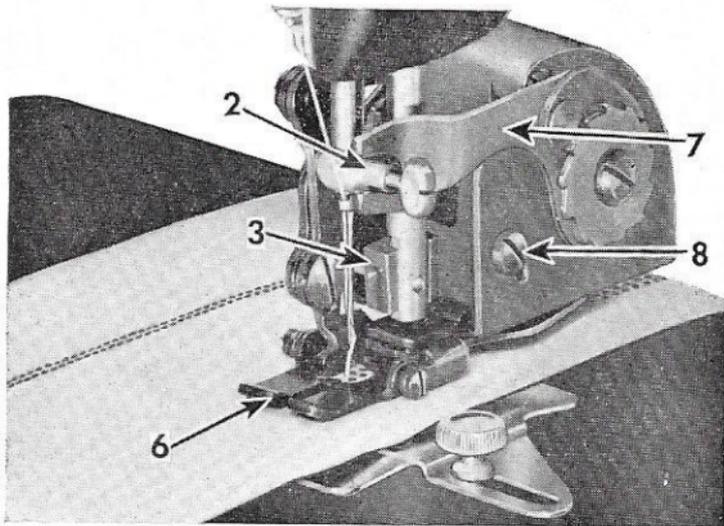


Fig. 3

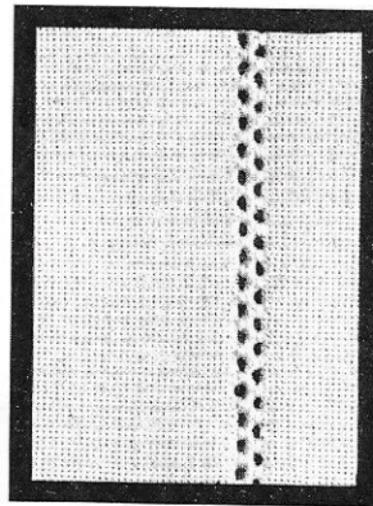
V. THREAD TENSIONS

Use same needle thread tension as for normal stitching. Bobbin thread tension should be sufficiently tightened to produce correct loop formation of the two threads on underside of fabric. The bobbin thread must not be visible on upperside of fabric.

VI. TURKISH POINT AND SPECIAL WORK

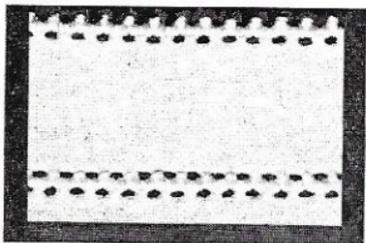
Generalities: Place fabric under attachment and lower presser bar lever. Start stitching, operating machine at an even speed. Guide fabric only slightly at front of machine. The feeding is done by attachment, therefore do not pull fabric from rear of attachment. Motor drive will be found advantageous.

Light Weight Fabrics: When stitching very light weight fabrics such as crepe, voile, silk, etc., place tissue paper under fabric to prevent puckering or contraction. Attach paper to fabric by basting it at two spots about 2 cm apart and the stitching will then lie perfectly flat.

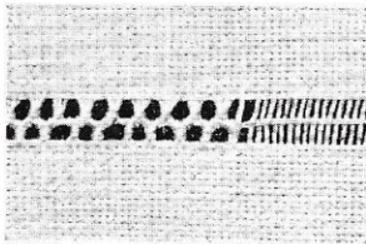


Elastic Fabrics: Due to elasticity of Turkish Point it is especially adapted for use on jersey fabrics except for certain ordinary cottons or synthetic silks. When stitching a single ply of

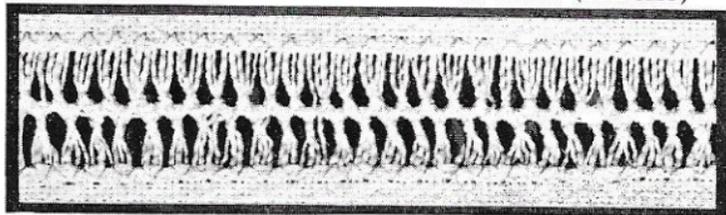
fabric, the use of tissue paper backing is recommended. To prevent damaging fabric, needle should not be too thick.



Turkish Point and Picot Edge on Voile (full size)



Open Work on Voile with Threads Drawn Over Width of 4 mm (full size)



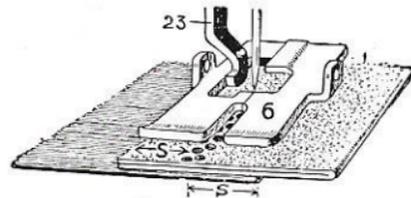
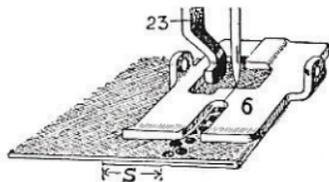
Lock-Stitched Open Work, Threads are Drawn Over a 10 MM width. The Threads on Edge of Open Work are Held in Place by Zigzag Stitching.

Open Work with Drawn Threads: When stitching heavy material or if large holes are desired, first pull the threads where stitching is to appear. The width of the pulled threads should not

exceed 10 mm. Leave two or three threads in the middle between the two rows of holes.

Picot Edges: Make holes about 1 cm from edge of fabric, then trim outer row so that the threads are not cut. Picot edges (called "rat teeth") are preferably used as edge decoration, especially on lingerie.

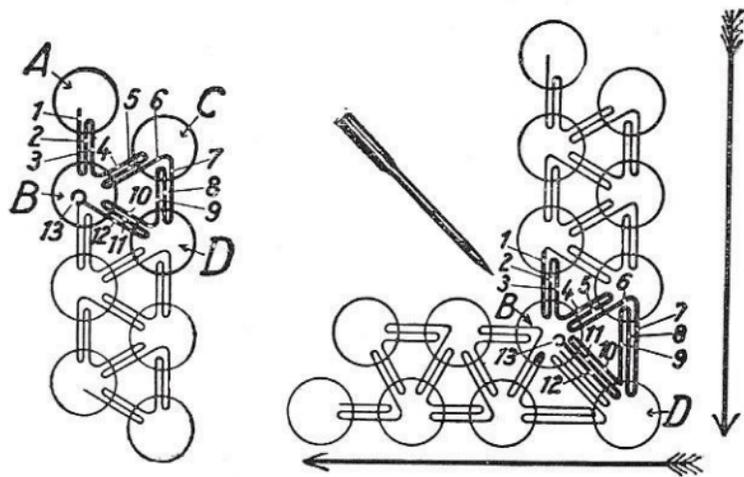
Folded Hem: Turn under the edge of the fabric sufficiently towards the left, so that the entire width of the feeding foot rests on fabric. The presser foot must press down on top side of folded material. After hem is stitched, carefully trim excess fabric underneath, along hem.



Joining Edges: To join an edge or assemble two different fabrics, baste edge to fabric by superposing it over a width of about 2 cm. Foot 6 and Presser 23 must press evenly on all plies of fabric. After hem is stitched, trim excess fabric along seam.

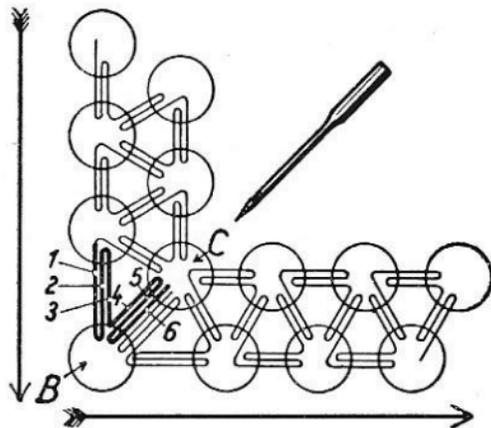
Applique Work: The motif or design must first be traced on fabric to be appliqued. Then sew and cut away excess fabric..

Stitching Corners: The pierced hem is formed by successively adding several sets of 4 holes produced by 13 stitches. For first 12 stitches, foot moves fabric to make 4 holes. The 13th stitch is made on the spot; needle stitches a second time into hole just completed without feeding fabric, while foot moves forward to produce the 4 following holes.



Turning Corners to Left: Turn in hole (B). After one more stitch in hole (B), lift attachment to prevent fabric from moving and make three more stitches in hole (B). At the third stitch, leave needle in hole and turn fabric, lower attachment and continue stitching. The following stitch must be placed exactly in hole (D). If necessary, move fabric to correct position.

Turning Corners to Right: After the sixth stitch, turn in hole (C). Lift attachment to prevent fabric from moving and make three more stitches in hole (C). Leave needle in the third stitch hole and turn fabric, lower attachment and continue stitching. The following stitch must be placed exactly in hole (B). If necessary, move fabric to correct position.



VII. CAUSES OF TROUBLE

If thread breaks, check first by slowly lowering needle into fabric and observing if thread is broken in the right or left hand row. Without turning hand wheel of machine, lift attachment and move fabric so that needle stitches into the last series of holes just finished, leave needle in centre of last hole, lower attachment and continue stitching.

If thread breakage continues, make sure that feed cover plate is securely fastened in correct position. The needle must pass exactly through centre of needle hole in the plate. The edges of this hole must be smooth and well polished entirely free from any roughness or scars caused by needle. Also make sure that sewing hook of machine is in perfect condition. Poor quality thread may cause thread breakage.

Noisy running of machine may be due to poor condition of sewing hook race. Keep hook race clean and properly lubricated.