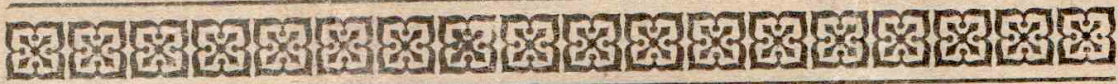


BOOK 11



DIRECTIONS

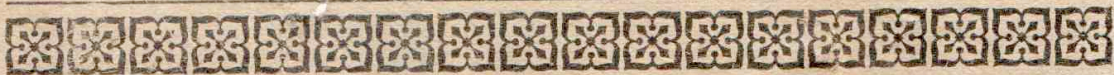
For Using the

White Rotary Sewing Machine



White Sewing Machine Company of Canada, Ltd.

Guelph, Ontario, Canada





Fac-simile of genuine
Trade Mark Label.

Any needle offered for sale or use in White sewing machines, without the name WHITE F.R. stamped on the shank is "bogus" Many of them will cause the machine to skip stitches, break thread, injure your machine, and invalidates the guarantee for free repairs. "Genuine White" needles have the name **"White F. R." stamped on the shank.** They are put up and sold only in packages with notice of the United States trade mark registration on the outside label. **Accept no other.**

Machines Returned to Us for Repairs

Should have the name and address of the shipper inside of the box, and the express or freight charges **Prepaid.**

In addition to putting the address in the box, we want the shipper to write and mail us a letter **upon the same day** he sends the machine, and inform us how, and by what line he ships; also write full particulars as to the trouble with the machine, and give us the **PLATE NUMBER, Found On Bed Under Bobbin Winder, Close To Arm.**

Be sure and give explicit directions how and where to return the machine.

INSTRUCTIONS

for using the

White Rotary Sewing Machine

Never run Machine with needle threaded without goods under presser-foot. Run Machine so that upper side of hand wheel moves from you.

TO SET NEEDLE

Raise the needle-bar to its highest point; loosen the thumb-screw and press it to the left to permit the shank of the NEEDLE to pass up between the clamp and needle-bar as far as it will go, flat side to the RIGHT—the NEEDLE being flattened on one side so it will set itself perfectly, then fasten securely by tightening thumb-screw.

To avoid loosening of the needle, always use a screw driver to fasten the same, the needle nut being slotted for that purpose.

The needle, when descending, should pass CENTRAL in the needle hole from FRONT TO REAR, but close to the right side of the hole, as it prevents the needle from glancing into the race and being caught by the shuttle.

NEEDLES AND THREAD TO BE USED

The MOST IMPORTANT consideration is to buy and use perfect needles—not bent, nor blunt points.

When ordering needles for this machine, be sure to ask for the genuine White Rotary flat shank needles which are stamped on the shank "White F. R." Imitation or "just as good" needles will cause trouble. Get the genuine White.

Cut off White Rotary flat shank needle
showing exact length.

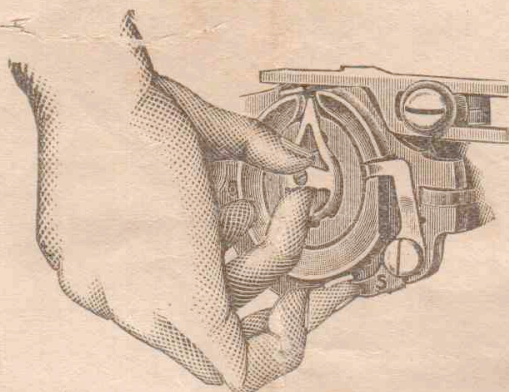
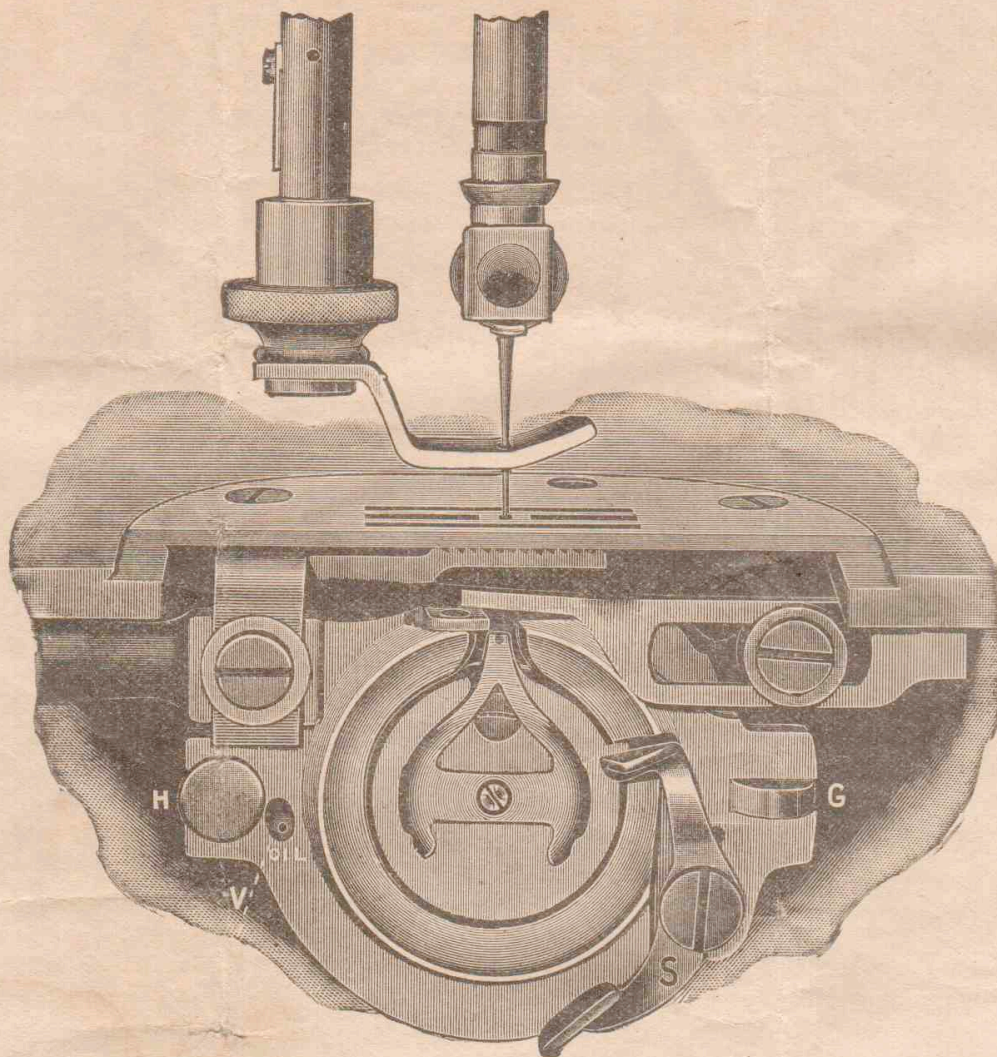


The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both be suitable to the material sewed. Use as fine a needle as will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

The following index will show the size of needle, thread and silk to be used.

COTTON THREAD.	SILK THREAD	NO. OF NEEDLE
150 to 300	000	00
90 to 150	00	0
70 to 90	0	1
50 to 70	A & B	2
30 to 50	C	3
20 to 30	D	4

For colored thread use needles one size larger than given in index above.



TO REMOVE BOBBIN CASE FROM SHUTTLE

Raise the take-up to its highest point. With the thumb and second finger of left hand clasp bobbin case as shown in cut, then lift latch **S** with the third finger, when bobbin case may be readily withdrawn from shuttle **F**. See page 5.

TO REMOVE SHUTTLE FROM SHUTTLE RACE

First remove the bobbin case. Turn the machine back on its hinges, then turn the machine in the same direction as in sewing until the point of the needle just enters the needle plate hole; push on rear end of latch **G** and at the same time pull shuttle race cover away from shuttle and toward latch **G** from under pin **H**; the shuttle can now be removed.

When shuttle has been removed from race be sure to clean both and oil the race slightly before replacing. Occasionally oil slightly in hole on race cap marked **V** above and pin **W** in shuttle, see page 5, fig. 9.

TO REPLACE THE SHUTTLE

Turn the machine in direction for sewing until the point of the needle just enters the needle plate hole; take the shuttle by the center pin *W* with the left hand and place it in the race, so that point of shuttle will be from you and over arrow on thread cast off, so that the holes in the shuttle will drop on to the driving pins in race, then replace the shuttle race cover.

DO NOT FORCE the shuttle into race. It will enter readily when in proper position.

Should the machine at any time act badly in sewing or running it would be well to remove shuttle and clean it and the race, which is but a moment's work.

To replace the bobbin case, it need not be held as when removing, but simply slip it on the pin in shuttle, with the tension projecting upward, and push it into shuttle as far as it will go, when the spring latch will pass over and retain it in that position.

The thread should be allowed to project about one inch from bobbin case tension.

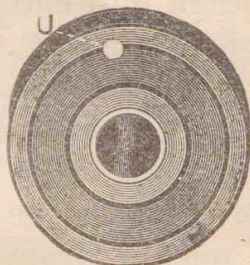


Fig. 7 Bobbin

ing, holding on to the end of thread until winding is started, then break off thread and finish winding.

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

Place spool on spool pin, pass the thread down through the rear hole in arm of cover plate, then to the left under and over the arm down through front hole. Put the end of thread through hole *U* in bobbin from inside out, place bobbin on bobbin winder spindle, raise winder so belt will drive it, loosen thumb screw in hand wheel, run the machine as in sewing,



Fig. 8 Bobbin Case

LOWER TENSION

Fig. 8 represents the bobbin case. To regulate the lower tension, turn the screw *T* to the right to tighten, and to the left to loosen the same.

TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE TENSION

Place bobbin in case so that thread will come from bobbin on same side as hole *B* in bobbin case; pass thread through slot *A* to hole *B* thence across opening, drawing it down under lip *C* then pull it up until thread passes out under tension spring *D*.

The tension on bobbin case should be the same as the upper tension.

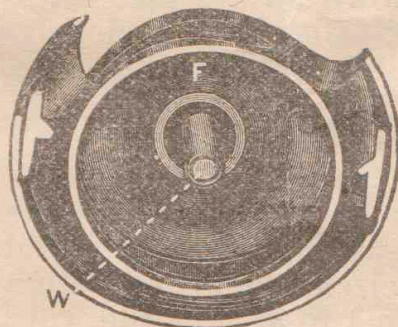


Fig. 9 Shuttle

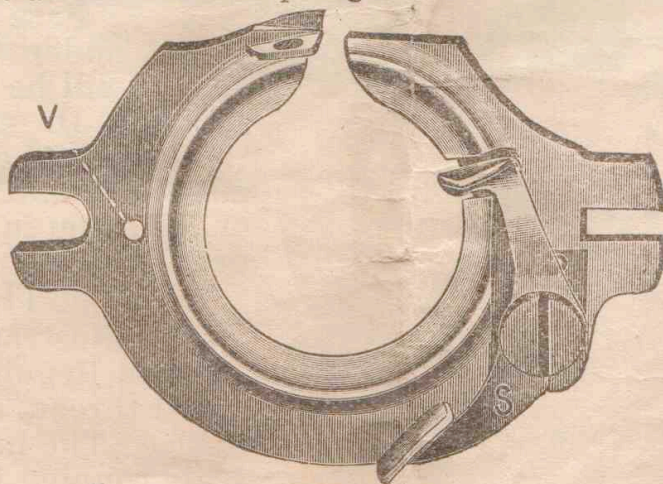


Fig. 10 Shuttle Race Cover

DIRECTIONS FOR THREADING

Place the spool on spool pin, take the thread in your left hand holding it taut with the right during the whole threading operation.

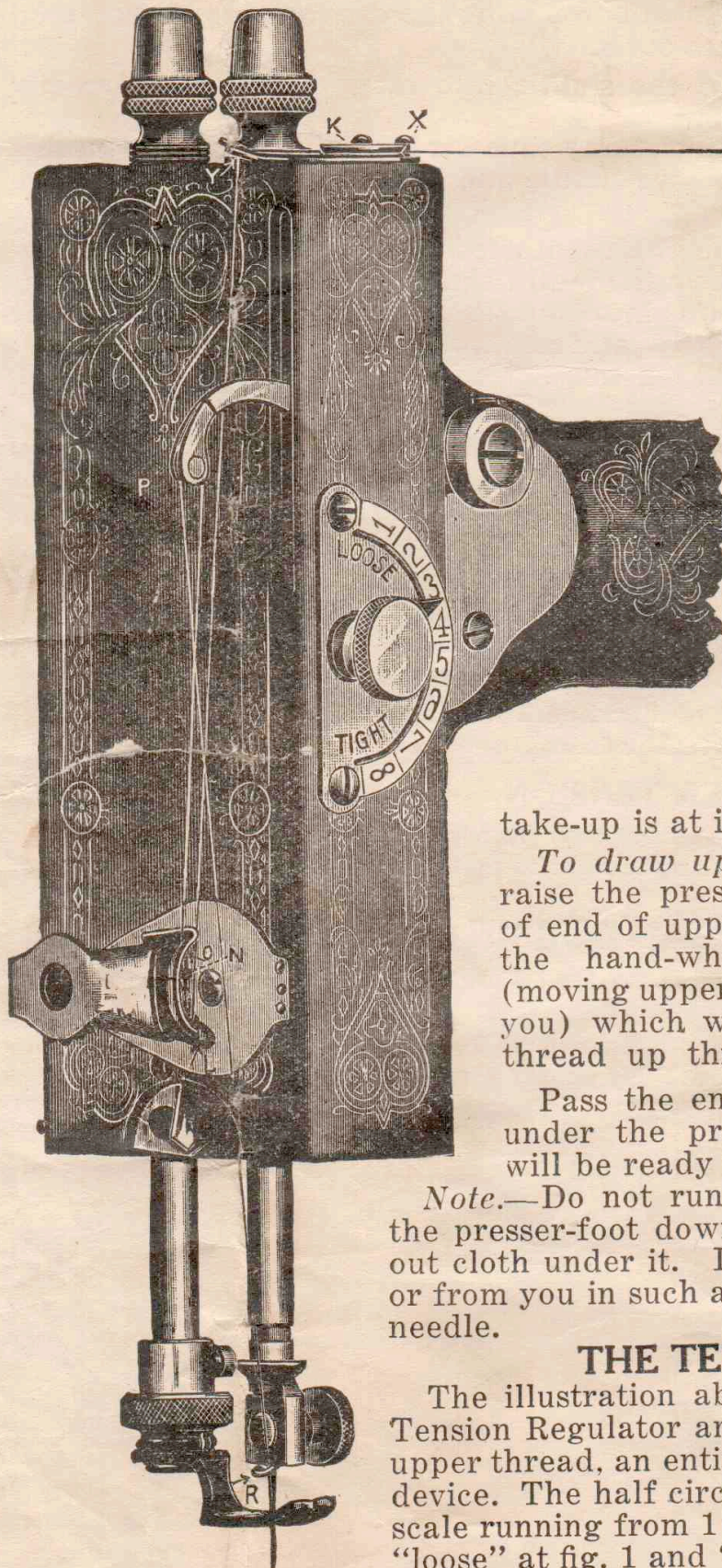


Fig. 12.

Pass thread from spool over check spring **K** at top of face and down under point **L**; now pull thread upward until it passes through the eye of spring **N** and into notch **O**, then into end of take-up **P**, then down through slot **R** in end of needle bar and through eye of needle from left to right, allowing about 3" of thread when

take-up is at its highest point.

To draw up the lower thread, raise the presser-foot, take hold of end of upper thread and turn the hand-wheel once around, (moving upper side of wheel from you) which will draw the lower thread up through needle hole.

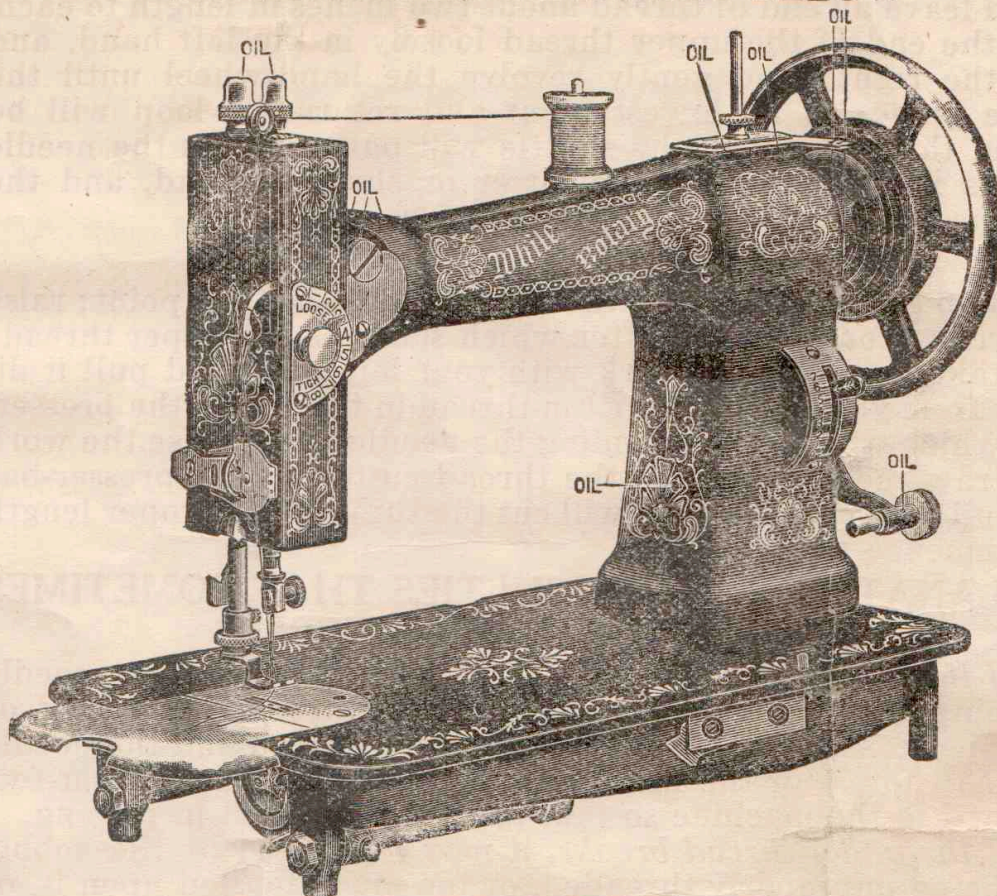
Pass the ends of both threads under the presser-foot and you will be ready to sew.

Note.—Do not run the machine with the presser-foot down on the feed without cloth under it. Do not pull cloth to or from you in such a manner as to bend needle.

THE TENSION

The illustration above represents the Tension Regulator and Indicator for the upper thread, an entirely new and useful device. The half circle is marked with a scale running from 1 to 8, with the word "loose" at fig. 1 and "tight" at 8, 1 being the slack and 8 the tightest tension.




OIL PLACES AS INDICATED BELOW



TO CHANGE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The regulator is located at the right end of machine on the front side of arm. TO SHORTEN stitch move the lever down. TO LENGTHEN stitch move lever up. No. 1 indicates the shortest, and No. 7 the longest stitch.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION

To loosen the tension, turn the thumbscrew on the dial to the left which will move the pointer toward figure 1. To tighten it, turn to the right, moving the pointer toward No. 8. By this means the same tension can always be duplicated, thus obviating the necessity of experimental trials, as is the case with other machines. If a tight tension is desired, both upper and under threads must necessarily be tight. If the upper thread is tight and the lower thread loose, the upper thread will be drawn to the top thus  If the lower thread is too tight, it will be drawn straight on the bottom of goods, thus:  When you desire the goods to look alike on both sides, and be elastic, balance the tension thus: 

THE TENSION RELEASER

The tension releaser is operated by the presser-bar lifter. By means of it, all tension is taken off the upper thread when the presser-foot is raised, and the work can be taken out without pulling the thread down by hand.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—The tension cannot be regulated when the lifter is up because the Releaser is operated by the presser-bar lifter.

TO COMMENCE WORK

In threading the needle and bobbin case respectively, you should leave an end of thread about two inches in length to each. Hold the end of the upper thread loosely in the left hand, and with the right hand gently revolve the hand-wheel until the needle passes to its lowest point and returns, a loop will be formed through which the shuttle will pass, and, as the needle ascends it will draw up the lower or shuttle thread, and the machine is ready for practical operation.

TO REMOVE WORK

Stop the machine with the take-up at its highest point; raise the presser-foot with the lifter which slackens the upper thread; then take hold of your work with your left hand and pull it directly from you, keeping the top thread in the slot of the presser-foot, which will prevent bending the needle. Now raise the work and draw the threads into the thread cutter on the presser-bar and pull downward, which will cut the threads the proper length to commence work again.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULTIES THAT SOMETIMES OCCUR WITH BEGINNERS

If the upper thread breaks, it may be caused by the needle not being properly set, or the machine not threaded correctly, or the upper tension too tight, or the thread uneven and the needle too small for it, or the needle eye too sharp, or the presser-foot attached to the machine so that the needle rubs it in passing.

If the under thread breaks, it may be caused by the bobbin case being improperly threaded, or too much tension upon it, or by the bobbin being wound too full so that the thread slips over the ends of the bobbin in the bobbin case.

If the needle breaks, it is more than likely your own fault caused by pulling the goods to or from you in such a manner that the needle strikes the throat plate and is bound to break. The needle may, however, break in trying to sew extraordinary heavy seams when the pressure on the presser-foot is not heavy enough.

To create more pressure upon the goods turn the presser-bar nut on top of the presser-bar to the right; to decrease the pressure turn it to the left.

If it makes loop stitches, it is most sure to be caused by too loose tension both top and bottom.

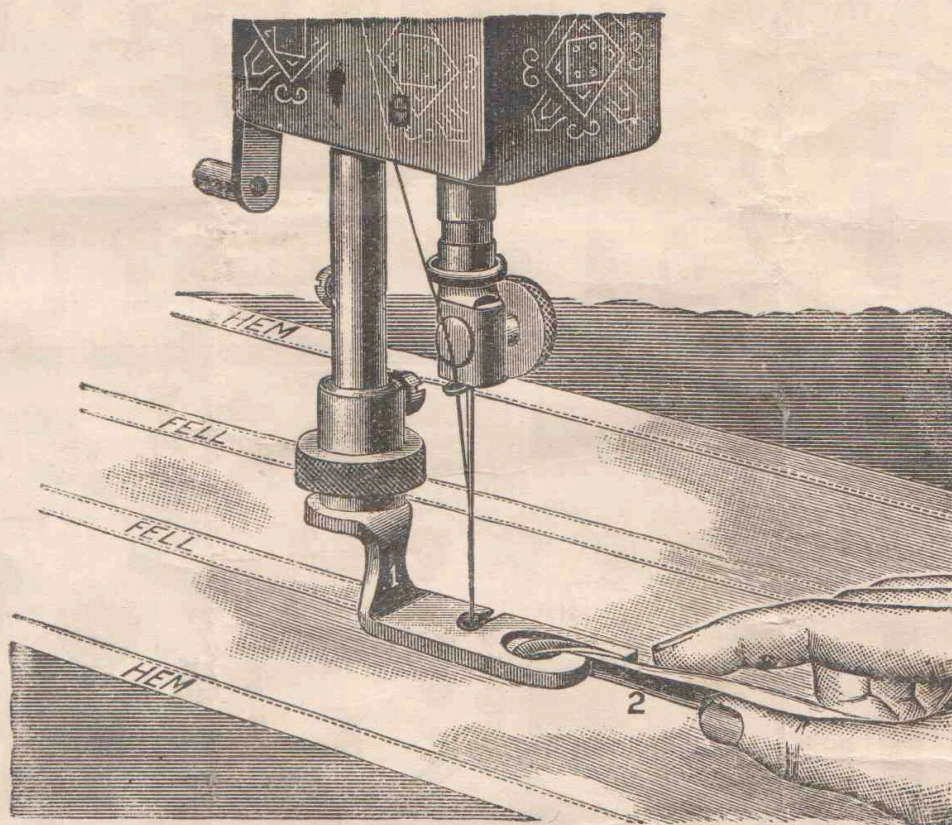
If the machine skips stitches, the needle is either bent or not in right position.

If the stitches are not even, it may be caused by the presser-foot not resting evenly upon the fabric sewed, or by the feed not being high enough, or by the stitch being too short, or by pulling the cloth or by using too fine a needle with too coarse or uneven thread.

If the machine should be run without sewing and thread get in the shuttle race making the *machine run heavy*, take out bobbin case and run the machine in the wrong direction; it will cut the thread out.

Notice.—The leather band should always be tight enough not to slip. If it slips, or does not force the needle through thick goods, cut off a very short piece and re-adjust the ends. The belt should not be so tight as to prevent an easy motion of the machine.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS



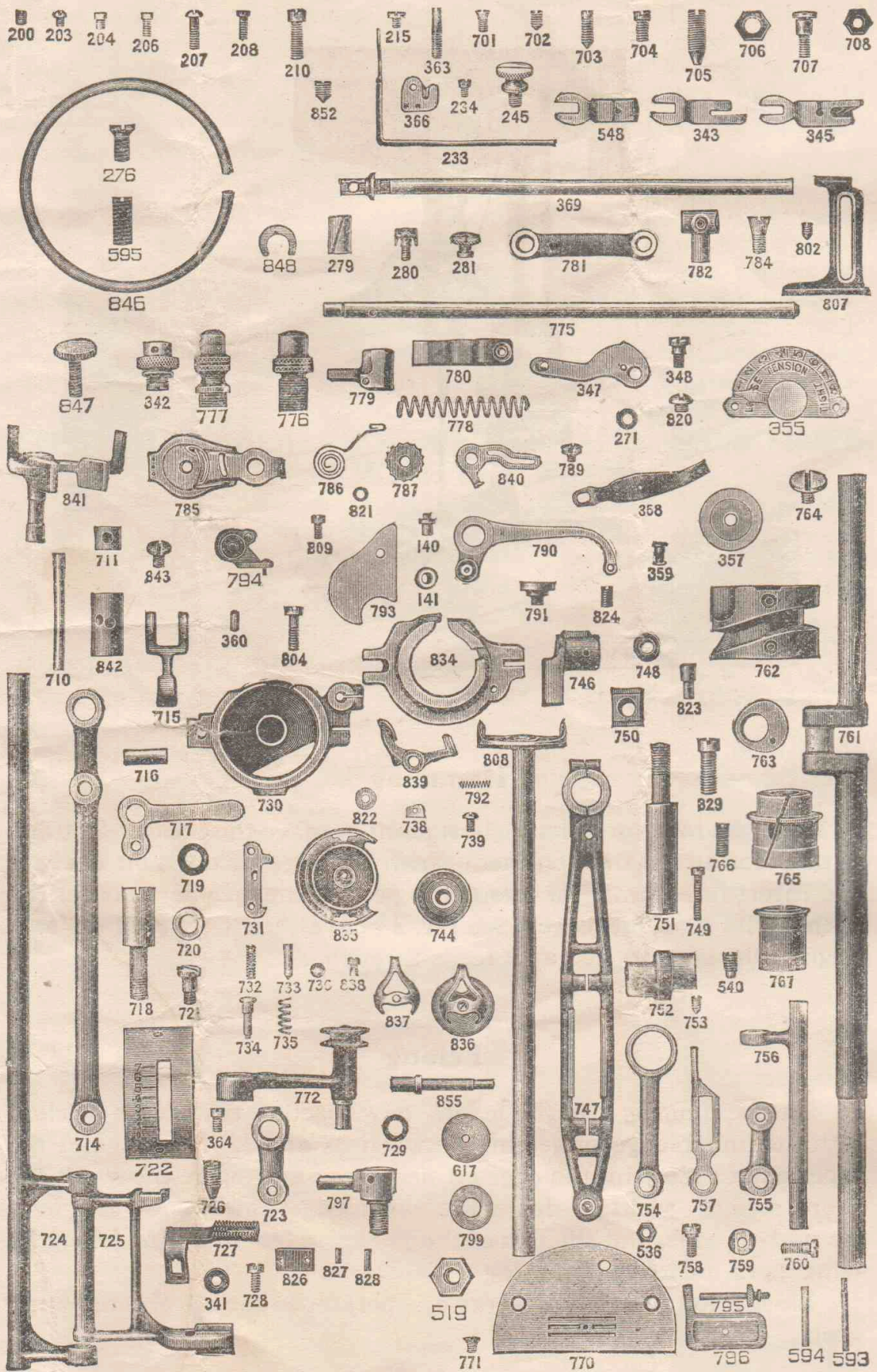
Hemming

Raise the take-up to its highest point, remove the presser-foot and in its place attach the hemmer. Trim the edge of cloth on a curve and insert in hemmer far enough to permit the needle to enter the cloth at its extreme edge, (See Fig. 2 above), then proceed to sew keeping the edge turned as it feeds through.

Felling

The hemmer is also the feller. Sew together two pieces of cloth with the under edge projecting between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the upper edge; then trim the edges if necessary and open the work flat wrong side up, and fold down the wider edge, toward the left, over the narrow edge, and then pass the folded edge into the feller the same as in ordinary hemming.

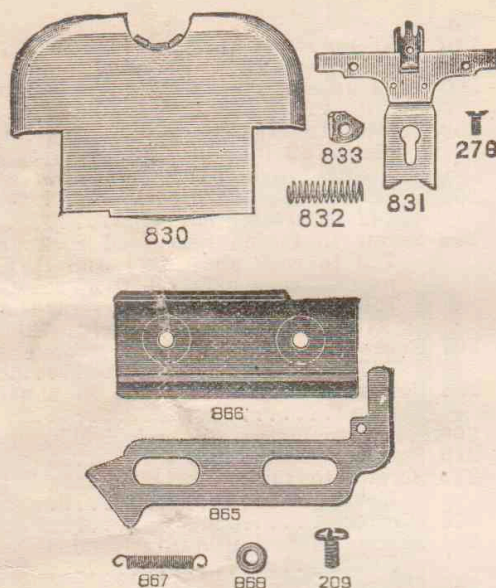
Illustration above represents an operator in the act of completing a fell.



No.
 140 Take up roller stud.....
 141 Take up roller
 200 Take up screw for needle bar bushing
 279
 203 Screw to fasten stitch indicator
 plate 722 take up plate 793, check
 spring bracket 794
 204 Screw to fasten attachment holder
 342 to presser bar 775
 206 Screw to fasten rear feed rock arm
 723 to rock shaft 724 and thread
 pull off rock arm 755 to rock shaft
 756 and guide 780 to presser bar
 775 and to connect 714 with 723
 207 Screw for head of main connection
 747
 208 Screw to bind screw 760 in shuttle
 race
 209 Screw to fasten 866 to bed 813.....
 210 Screw to fasten face
 215 Screw to fasten presser bar lifter
 block 779
 233 Quilter
 234 Screw to fasten quilter and thread
 cutter
 245 Gauge screw
 271 Presser bar lifter washer
 276 Screw to fasten 833 to face.....
 279 Needle bar bushing
 280 Needle screw and clamp
 281 Needle screw nut
 341 Washer for 728
 342 Attachment holder complete
 343 Presser foot
 345 Hemmer
 347 Presser bar lifter and releaser cam..
 348 Presser bar lifter screw
 355 Tension indicator complete
 357 Tension disc
 358 Tension spring on inside of face ...
 359 Screw and nut to connect 358 and
 785
 360 Guide pin in slot of tension plate 785
 363 Screw to adjust lower end of face..
 364 Screw to clamp feed bar centers 726
 in feed rock shaft 724.....
 366 Thread cutter
 369 Needle bar
 519 Nut for 797.....
 536 Lock nut for 758
 540 Screw to fasten 767 in arm.....
 548 Foot gatherer
 593 Stud for revolving spool standard..
 594 Sleeve for revolving spool standard..
 595 Screw to fasten 593 in arm
 617 Bobbin winder pulley
 701 Screw to bind needle bar link screw
 784 in take up cam 762.....
 702 Screw to fasten feed cam 763, and to
 locate take up cam 762.....
 703 Screw to tighten take up cam 762 on
 shaft 761 and to fasten 842 in arm
 704 Screw to fasten main connection stud
 751 in arm
 705 Center for feed rock shaft 724 and
 thread pull off rock shaft 756 ...
 706 Nuts for 705
 707 Screw to connect 754 with 756 and
 to fasten bobbin winder to arm ...
 708 Nut for 707 and 721
 710 Pin in feed fork for shifting block
 711
 711 Shifting block in feed connection 714
 714 Feed connection
 715 Feed connection link
 716 Pin for feed connection link 715
 717 Stitch adjusting lever
 718 Stitch adjusting stud
 719 Friction washer for 717
 720 Sleeve for 718
 721 Screw to connect 715 to 717.....
 to take up rear bearing of shuttle
 shaft 808

No.
 722 Stitch indicator plate
 723 Rock arm on rear end of feed rock
 shaft 724
 724 Feed rock shaft
 725 Feed bar
 726 Centers for feed bar 725.....
 727 Feed
 728 Screw to fasten feed 727 to feed bar
 725
 729 Spring washer for bobbin winder
 frame
 730 Shuttle race
 731 Latch to hold shuttle race cover 834
 on race 730
 732 Spring for 731
 733 Pin for 731
 734 Spring pin to hold shuttle race cover
 834 on race 730
 735 Spring for 734
 736 Washer on 734
 738 Thread guide plate on 834
 739 Screw to fasten 738 to 834
 744 Bobbins
 746 Crank on rear end of shuttle shaft
 808
 747 Main connection complete
 748 Main connection roll
 749 Screw to adjust main connection to
 slide block 750
 750 Main connection slide block.....
 751 Main connection stud
 752 Feed raising and thread pull off cam
 753 Screw to fasten 752 to 808.....
 754 Eccentric connection for thread pull
 off
 755 Thread pull off rock arm
 756 Thread pull off rock shaft
 757 Thread pull off
 758 Screw to connect 757 to 755
 759 Thread pull off slide block
 760 Screw to connect 759 to shuttle race
 730
 761 Upper shaft
 762 Take up cam
 763 Feed cam
 764 Screw to go in rear end of 761
 765 Forward bushing for upper shaft
 766 Screw to fasten 765 in arm 814 and
 782 to 369
 767 Rear bushing for upper shaft 761..
 770 Needle Plate
 771 Screw to fasten 770
 772 Bobbin winder complete
 775 Presser bar
 776 Presser screw
 777 Needle bar cap
 778 Presser bar spring
 779 Presser bar lifter block
 780 Presser bar guide
 781 Needle bar link
 782 Needle bar block
 784 Screw to connect 781 to take up cam
 762
 785 Tension plate
 786 Auxiliary spring
 787 Adjusting washer for 786.....
 789 Screw to connect 839 to 834 and.....
 to inside of face 815.....
 790 Take up complete
 791 Take up screw
 792 Spring for latch 839
 793 Take up cover plate
 794 Check spring bracket
 795 Rear spool standard
 796 Rear cover plate
 797 Table hinge complete
 799 Washer for 797
 802 Screw to locate needle bar block 782
 804 Screw to clamp shuttle race 730 and
 807 Gauge
 808 Shuttle shaft driver and thread cast
 off complete
 809 Screw to adjust auxiliary spring 786
 (Continued on next page.)

- *813 Bed
- *814 Arm
- *815 Face
- 820 Screw to fasten tension indicator
355 to 815.....
- 821 Washer on auxiliary spring 786....
- 822 Washer under latch 839
- 823 Stud for lower end of main connec-
tion 747
- 824 Screw to fasten crank 746 on rear
end of shuttle shaft 808 and to
fasten 842 in arm
- 826 Plate for 725
- 827 Short rivet for 826.....
- 828 Long rivet for 826
- 829 Screw to fasten bed to arm
- 830 Hand hole cover complete
- 831 Latch for cover 830.....
- 832 Spring for latch 831
- 833 Catch on lower end of face to retain
cover 830 when raised
- 834 Shuttle race cover
- 835 Shuttle
- 836 Bobbin case complete
- 837 Bobbin case tension spring
- 838 Bobbin case tension screw
- 839 Latch to retain bobbin case 836....
- 840 Auxiliary cam
- 841 Feed fork and stud complete.....
- 842 Bearing for feed fork stud.....
- 843 Screw in end of feed fork stud



- *845 Loose pulley on hand wheel.....
- 846 Wire retainer for 845.....
- 847 Thumb screw in hand wheel
- 848 Lock washer for 847.....
- 852 Screw to fasten hand wheel to upper shaft
- *853 Hand wheel.....
- 855 Bobbin winder center
- 865 Sliding head latch
- 866 Cover for 865.....
- 867 Spring for 865.....
- 868 Separating washer for 865 and 866.

Numbers preceded by a star (*) are not illustrated

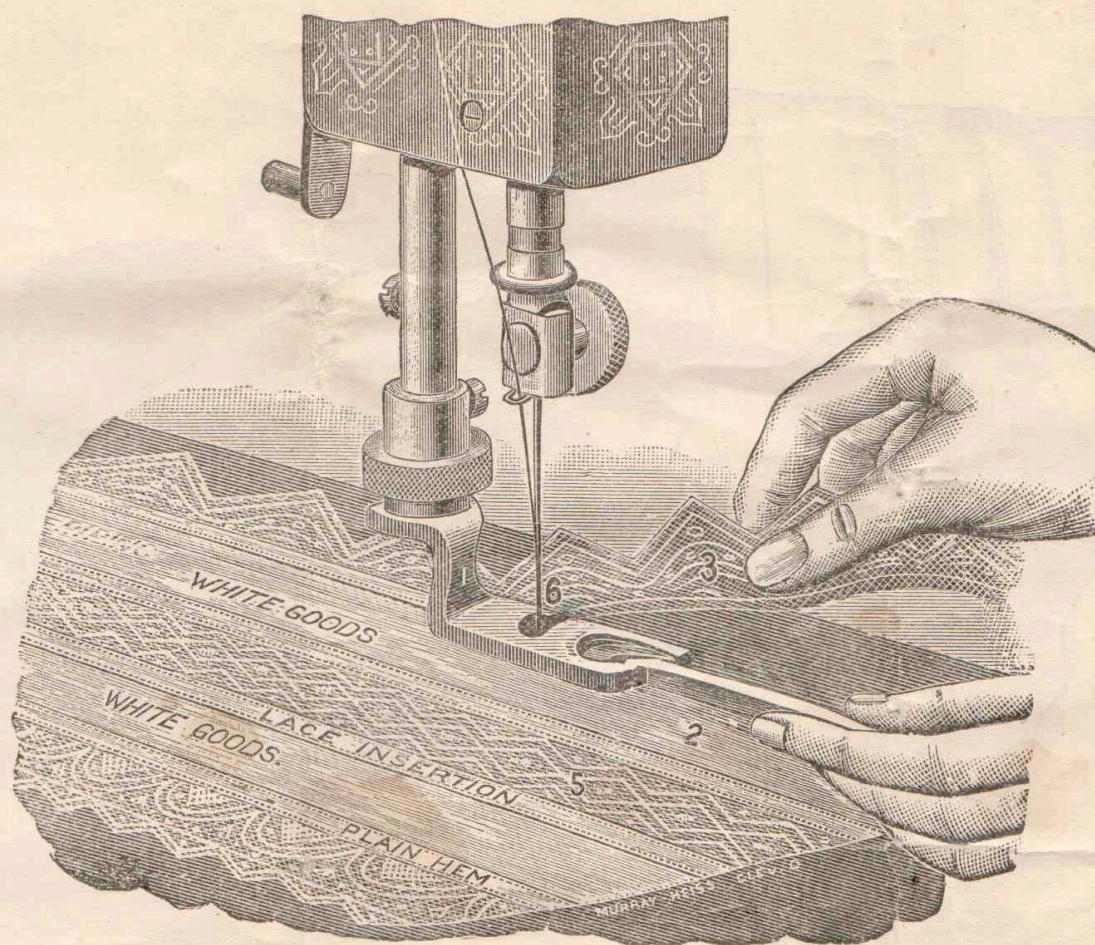
DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE FOOT GATHERER



Remove the presser-foot and replace with the Gathering Foot

TO GATHER, PUFF OR SHIRR

Place the goods under the foot the same as in ordinary sewing. For fine gather use a short stitch. To increase the fullness lengthen the stitch. For greater fullness tighten tension.

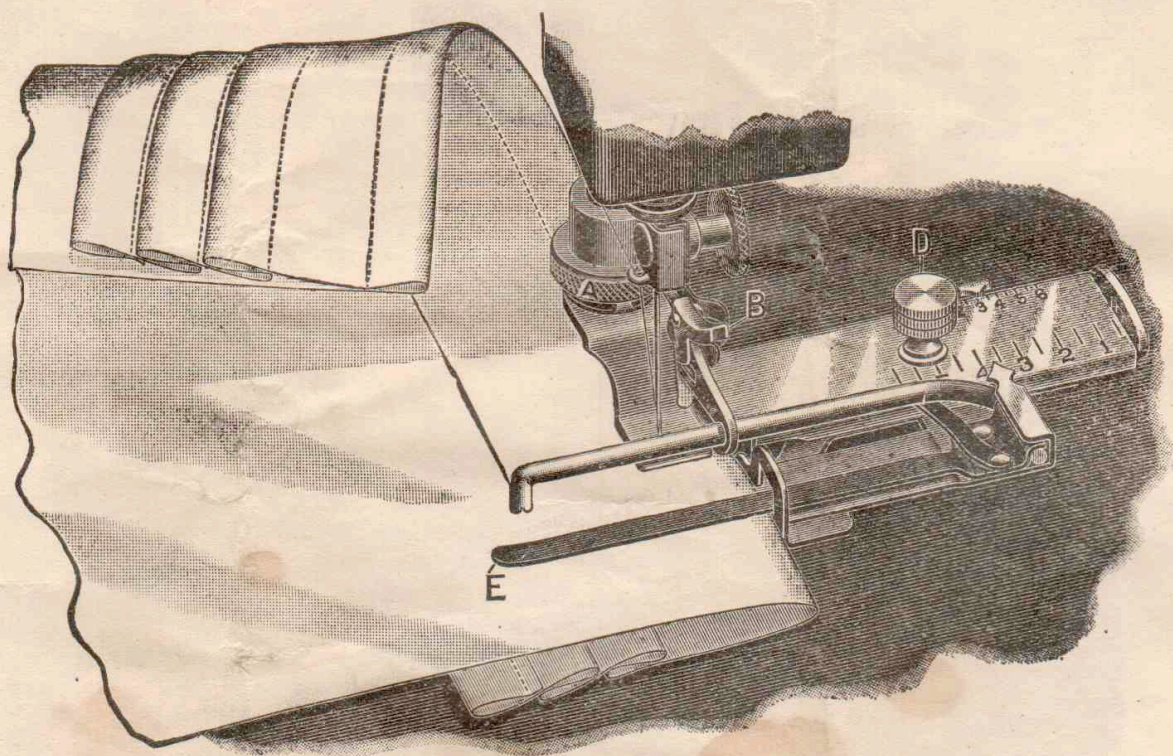


HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE ONE OPERATION

Our hemmer and feller which accompanies each machine, is now made with a slot—6. (See illustration above.) In this slot place the edge of the lace and sew it on at the same time as in ordinary hemming.

WIDE HEMMING

Any width hem can be made with the hemmer and feller upon thin fabrics by simply folding the goods the desired width of hem and then passing the edge through as in narrow hemming.



TUCKING

Loosen the thumb-nut A and remove presser-foot, adjusting the tucker on holder, after which tighten A.

To regulate the size of tuck, loosen screw D and place gauge for any desired width, moving to the right for wide and to the left for narrow tuck.

To regulate the space between tucks, loosen screw D and move the marker to the left for a wide space and to the right for narrow

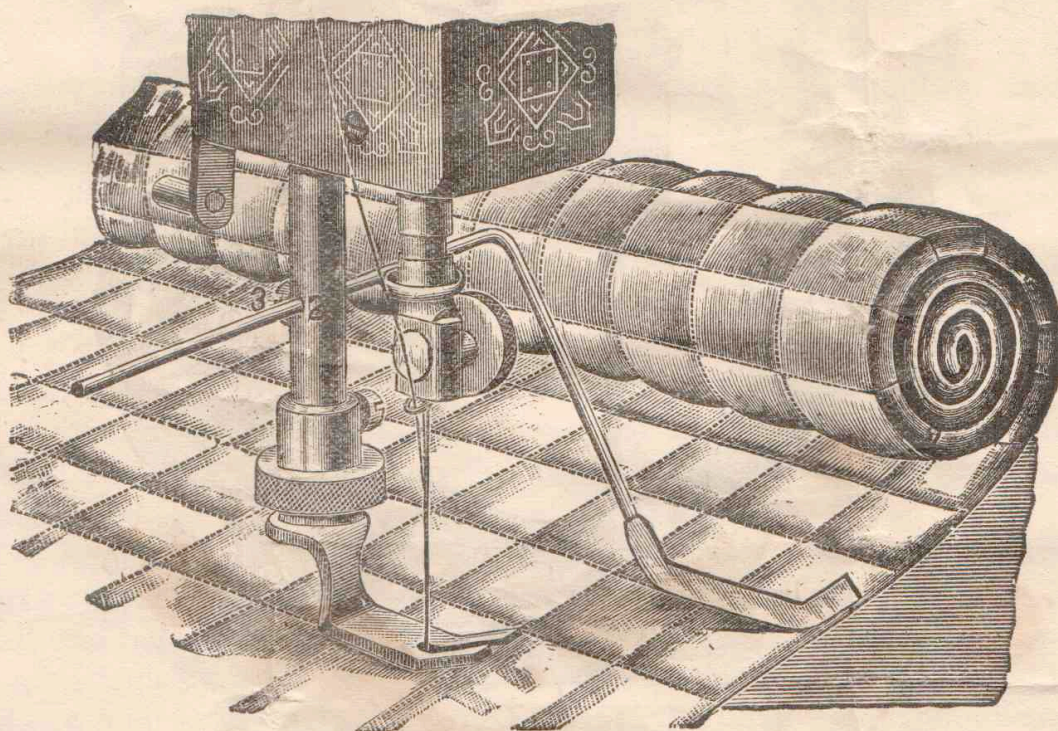
The figures on the back of cap show the width of tuck, and those on the front the width of space.

By adjusting gauge and marker so that the indicators will point to the same figures, the tucks will meet.

To COMMENCE TUCKING, fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it beneath the creaser and lip E, with folded edge against the guide; drop the presser-foot and sew as usual.

The edge of the last tuck made should always pass under the spur placed immediately in front of the marking blade. This will prevent the finished tuck from passing over the marker and will greatly assist in guiding the work.

To tuck without marking, throw the lever B up.



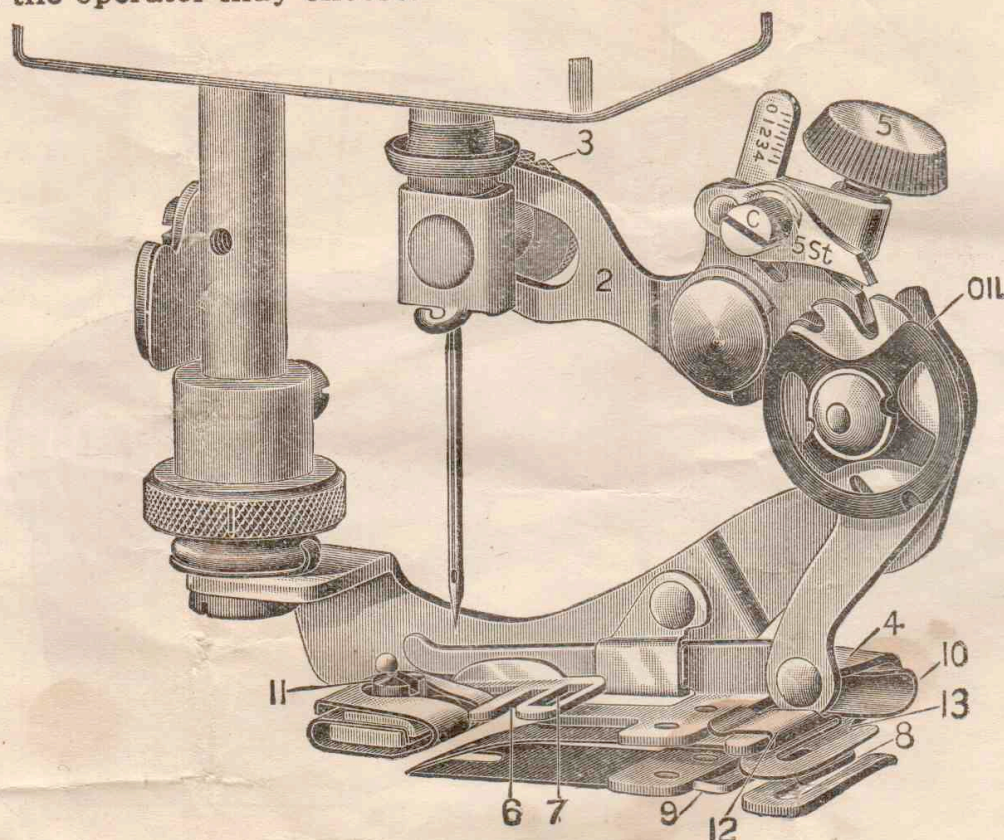
QUILTING

Pass the quilter through hole 2 in presser-bar, adjust the quilter guide to the right of the needle according to the desired space between seams, and high enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it, and then fasten the quilter securely by screw 3.

In starting to quilt use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide, or else crease the cloth on the right and let the quilter guide follow the crease, quilt the remainder by keeping the guide in a line and over the last seam stitched.

Notice—Large quilts should be made in squares or sections and then sewed together. In quilting squares or diamonds the seams should be on equal bias.

The New Improved Five Stitch Ruffler is a ruffler which makes a gather or pleat either at every stitch or once in every five stitches as the operator may choose.



RUFFLING

Loosen thumb screw 1, remove presser foot and place the ruffler in holder, at the same time setting the ruffler arm fork 2 on needle clamp screw 3, then tighten nut 1.

The goods to be ruffled must be placed between the two blue blades and then in gauge 12. Gauge 12 should be adjusted to the right or left to get the desired distance from the edge. The goods will guide itself.

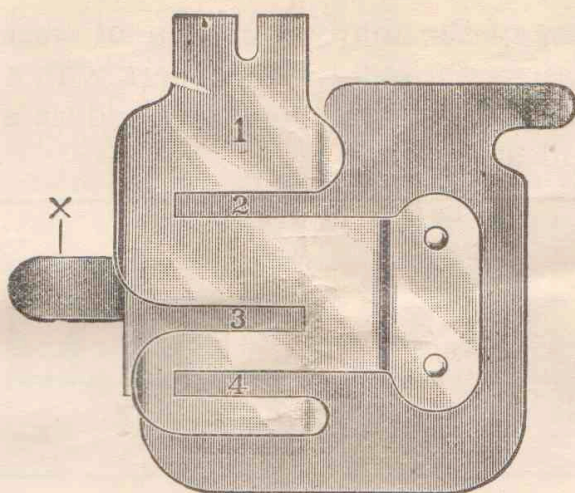
To make a fine ruffle, shorten stitch of machine and move adjusting nut 5 upwards.

To make a heavy ruffle lengthen the stitch of machine and move adjusting nut 5 downward. Ruffling can always be duplicated by remembering the numbers on scale of ruffler arm, tension and stitch regulator.

TO RUFFLE ON BAND. Place band under both springs next to feed and over lip 9. If facing is required, place facing above both springs and under foot. Place the goods to be ruffled same as in plain ruffling.

TO RUFFLE WITH A HEADING. Place the goods to be ruffled between the springs with heading to the right and adjust gauge 10 for desired heading.

TO MAKE SCALLOP RUFFLING. Remove gauge 12; cut Lonsdale cambric in strips one inch wide lengthwise of the goods. Fold in the center and press the folded edge down smooth, adjust the goods with folded edge to the left and between the springs. When sewing move the goods to the right and left alternately. Adjust fullness, bands, facing, etc. same as regular ruffling.



SHIRRING

Remove hand hole cover, insert ear of shirring plate into gauge screw hole in needle plate, and holding down the shirring plate replace hand hole cover over ear X on shirring plate.

Loosen screw 4, shown in illustration on page 16 and remove separator, placing the

goods to be shirred between the blades, and shirr at any desired distance.

Be careful not to use ruffler without the separator or shirring blade and cloth above, for in so doing the ruffler teeth will be broken or injured.

To PUT RUFFLING ON A BAND EDGE, STITCHED, WITH OR WITHOUT PIPING, take striped calico or plain colored goods, cut on the bias in strips full one half inch wide, folding in center. Place the piping in guide 7 with folded edge to the right, then take the band and turn down on edge a quarter of an inch and place in guide 6 having both ends down under foot. The guide can be adjusted to right or left by loosening screw 11. Place the ruffling to the right between the blades and in guide 13; if wider ruffling is desired remove separator and use shirring slide. To use facing with shirring slide place facing under shirring blade 1 and in guides 2 and 4.

TO ADJUST RUFFLER FOR THE 5 TO 1 STITCH

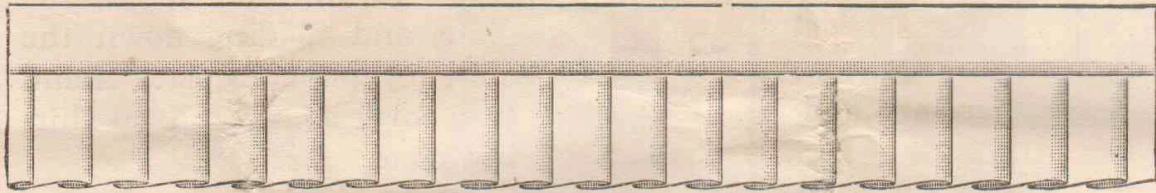
The ruffler as shown in cut is set for the regular one gather to each stitch. To change so as to make a pleat every fifth stitch, turn screw "C" to the right as far as it will go. This will bring the lever marked 5 St, in action and will produce a wide pleat without lengthening the stitch.

In placing the goods in ruffler to be pleated or if you wish to use bands, piping, etc. follow same directions as in regular ruffling. In heavy pleating the adjusting nut 5 should be turned entirely down, the longer the stitch the farther apart the pleats will be.

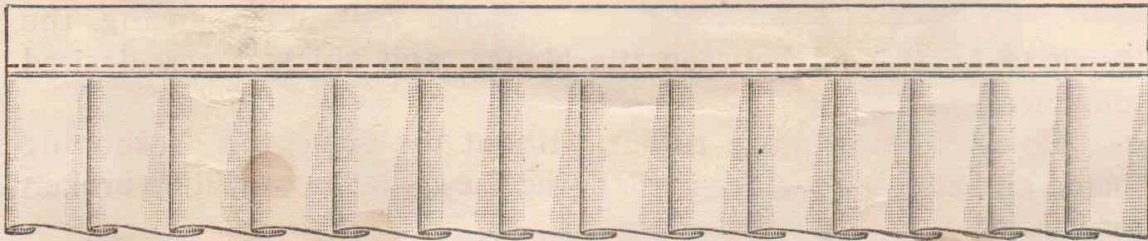
TO ADJUST RUFFLER BACK FOR REGULAR RUFFLING

Turn the screw "C" to the left as far as it will go.

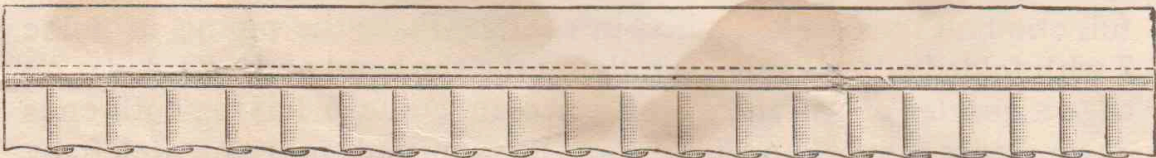
The following cuts show a few of the many varieties of work done on the five stitch ruffler. It does not require an expert; with a little care and patience in following directions, you can produce a great variety of work with ease and satisfaction.



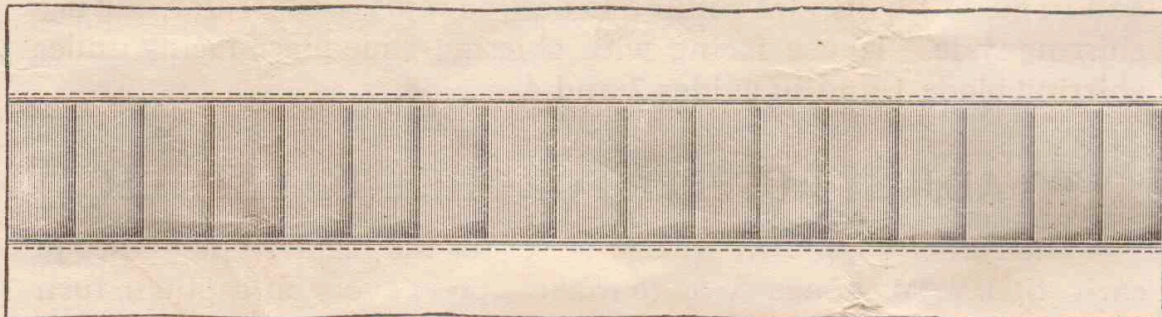
Pleating between two bands without showing stitching



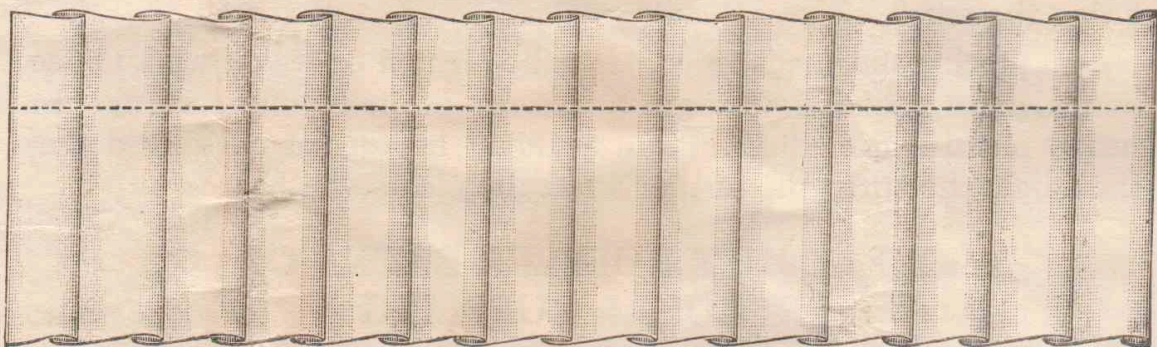
Edge-Stitch pleating between two bands



Band Edge stitched with piping



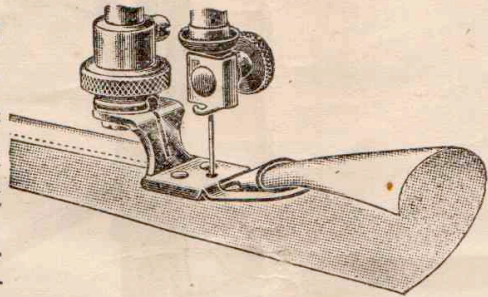
Pleating Edge-Stitched both sides



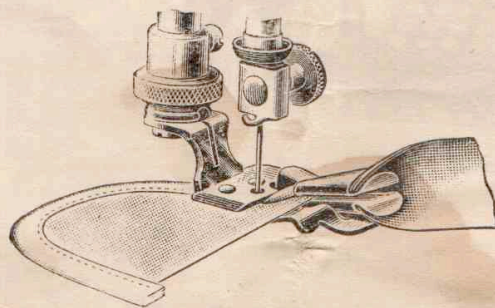
Flounce Pleating of any width

HEMMING

We furnish with each machine our assorted widths of hemmers. Select the width desired and substitute it for the presser-foot. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of the hemmer and the left behind. Place the edge of the cloth in the hemmer drawing it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Drop presser-foot and commence to sew. Guide the cloth so as to keep the hemmer full. To change stitching near or far from edge, loosen thumb screw and move hemmer to right or left as desired and tighten screw.



BINDING



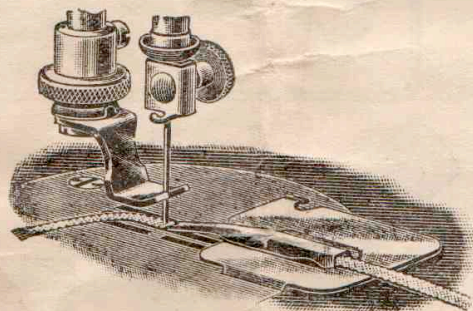
Remove the presser-foot and substitute the binder. Cut the binding $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide (on the bias if convenient). Pass the binding through the scrolls of the binder and under the presser-foot. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder, drop presser-foot, guide the cloth with the left hand, and let the binding glide easily through the fingers of the right. To change the stitching near or far from the edge, move binder lug **A** to right or left as desired.

Using No. 6 Folded Tape with Binder

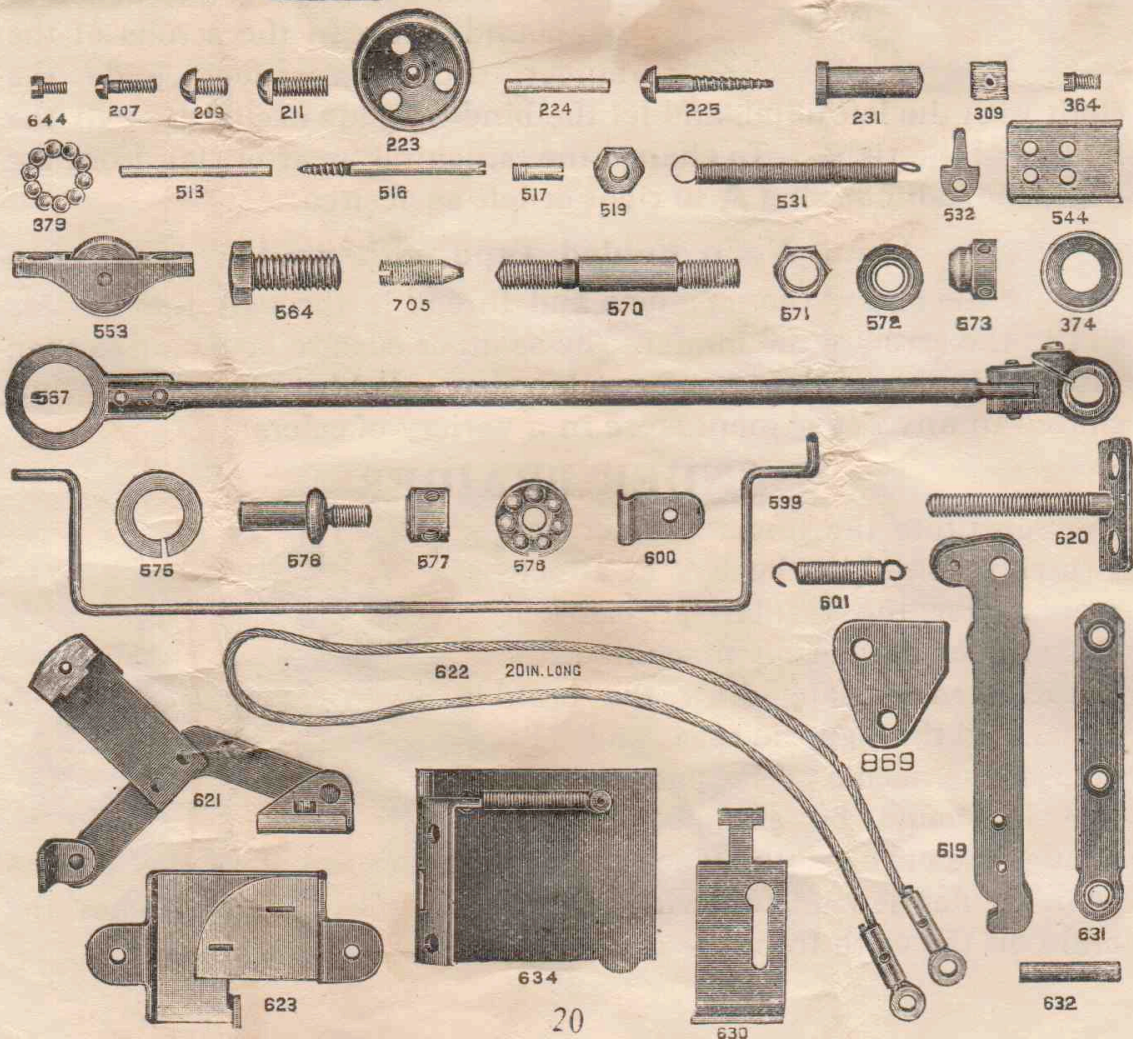
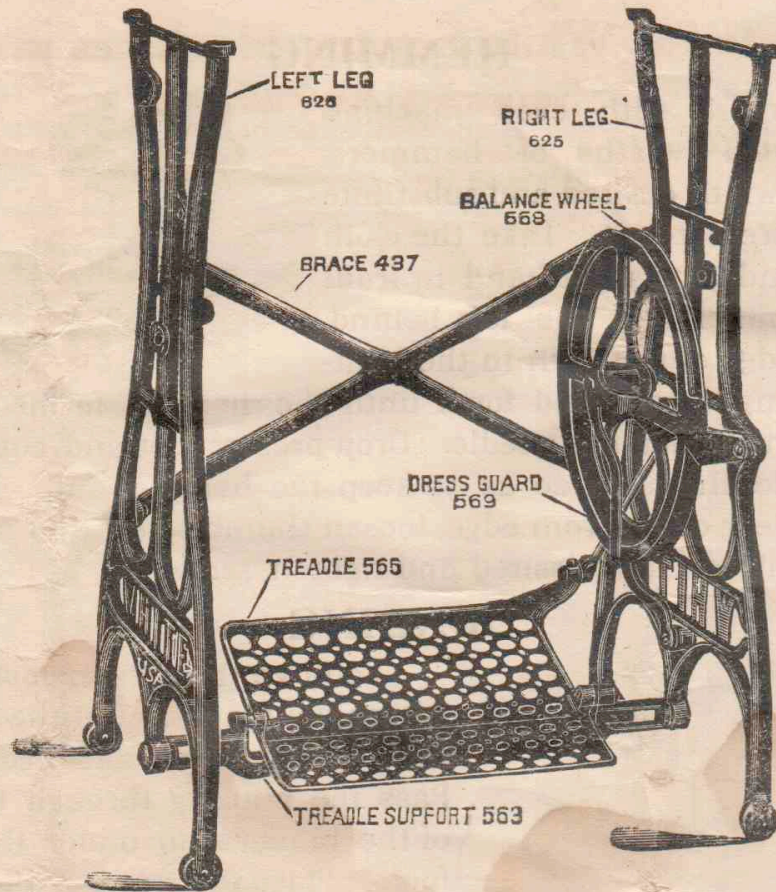
Cut the end of the tape bias and thread it through the outside slot in the scroll of the binder. The seam or edge to be bound is then inserted in the binder in the regular way. Folded tape can be purchased in any department store in a variety of colors.

UNDER BRAIDER

Substitute the under braider foot (which is found in the box of attachments) for the regular presser-foot. Place under braider on machine same as the shirring plate; draw the braid under and through the tube and a little past the needle. The pattern to be braided should be stamped on the wrong side of the cloth. Place the goods under the presser-foot same as in regular sewing, following pattern carefully. This stitches the braid on the cloth from the underside.



Stand for Nos. 74, 75, 76, and 85



Parts for White Sewing Machines may be Secured Anywhere

List of Stand Parts for Ball Bearing Stands, White Box Top, White Automatic Swing Drops Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80 and 85 and Cabinets Nos. 72, 73 and 78

206 Screw to fasten link No. 621 to plate No. 630	570 Stud in dress guard for balance wheel 568
207 Adjusting screw in lower end of pitman	571 Nut to fasten stud 570
209 Screw to fasten stud in treadle, treadle centers in treadle support and crank pin in balance wheel	572 Rear cone for balance wheel stud 570...
211 Screw to fasten dress guard and brace to leg	573 Front cone for balance wheel stud 570..
223 Stand caster	574 Ball race in balance wheel hub.....
224 Pin in stand caster.....	575 Ball retainer for ball race 574.....
225 Wood screw to fasten swing drawer to table	576 Crank pin in balance wheel, for pitman (including rear cone)
231 Stud in treadle, for pitman.....	577 Front cone for crank pin 576.....
309 Felt head tack	578 Ball cage for crank pin balls, with balls
364 Set screw to tighten balance wheel cone 573 and crank pin cone 577.....	*579 Pitman for No. 77.....
379 Balls for balance wheel and pitman, per 100	*580 Treadle support for No. 77.....
*384 Brace for box top.....	*581 Right leg for No. 77.....
*385 Dress guard for box top.....	*582 Left leg for No. 77.....
*389 Rest pin in table for box top.....	*583 Pitman for box top.....
437 Brace for Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 85 drops..	*584 Treadle support for box top.....
513 Pin in head carrier for slotted stop.....	*585 Right leg for box top.....
516 Screw to connect cable to lid.....	*586 Left leg for box top.....
517 Screw to connect cable to lever.....	*587 Balance wheel for box top.....
519 Nut for adjusting stud.....	*588 Stud in leg for balance wheel 587.....
*530 Drip pan for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80 and 85	589 Treadle support for Nos. 72, 78 and cabinets
531 Spring for swing bottom.....	*590 Pitman for Nos. 72, 73, 78 cabinets.
532 Eyelet for 531	*592 Treadle for box top.....
*533 Drip pan for Nos. 72, 73 and 78.....	599 Wire bail for belt grip.....
544 Latch plate for vibrator head carrier....	600 Clip for 599
*550 Treadle for No. 80 drop.....	601 Spring for 599.....
*552 Treadle support for No. 80 drop.....	*603 Treadle for No. 70.....
553 Caster for No. 80 drop.....	*604 Treadle support for No. 70.....
563 Treadle support for Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 85	*605 Brace for No. 70.....
564 Screw to fasten treadle support to leg...	619 Cable adjusting lever
565 Treadle for Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 85	620 Adjusting stud and plate for cable lever.
566 Treadle center	621 Link to connect swing front to head carrier
567 Pitman for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76, 80 and 85 drops	622 Cable (20 in. long) for Nos. 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 85.....
568 Balance wheel for Nos. 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 85.....	623 Cable guide
569 Dress guard for Nos. 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 85.....	625 Right leg for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76 and 85.
	626 Left leg for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76 and 85..
	627 Brace for No. 77.....
	*630 Support for cable adjusting lever No. 619
	631 Head carrier hinge
	632 Pin for head carrier hinge No. 631.....
	634 Swing cover for corner of head carrier..
	*636 Treadle support for No. 73 cabinet
	869 Latch plate on head carrier for 865.....

Numbers preceded by a star (*) are not illustrated.

Where the parts such as pitman, treadle rod, etc. are ordered to be sent by mail, postage will be charged thereon.

JUST one more time saver which the busy user will eagerly welcome—a Scissors Gauge with which one can easily and accurately cut bands of various widths, either straight or on the bias.

It's an attachment, the value of which will be grasped on sight by every sewer and highly appreciated for its thorough utility.

This attachment is included free with the attachments supplied with this machine.

THE SCISSORS GAUGE

The Scissors Gauge is for cutting bands of various widths, either straight or bias. The sliding scale is adjustable for the widths of band desired.

Place the gauge upon the scissors, as shown in the illustration, slip the edge of the cloth in the gauge and proceed to cut the band. The tape of the binder should always be cut on the bias, also the piping which is used with the ruffler.

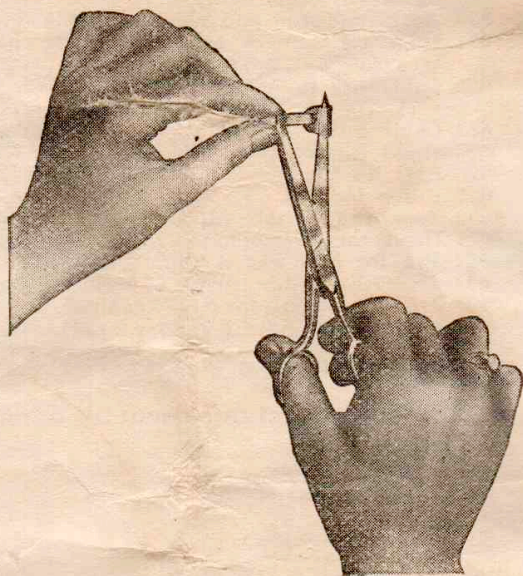


The Scissors Gauge

The letter F indicates the proper width for a bias fold, which is to be one-half of an inch wide when finished.

The letter B indicates the width for cutting bias bands which are used with the binder.

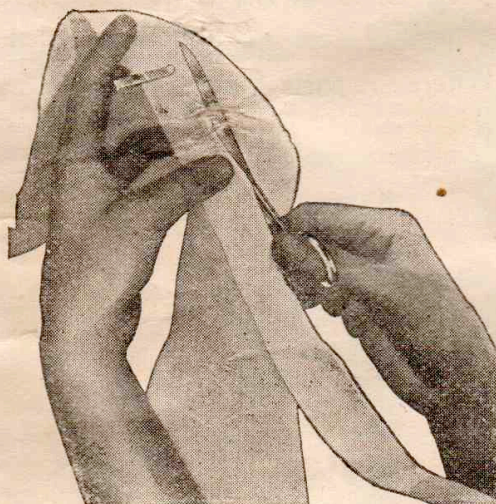
C is for corded or plain piping. The piping is cut bias and folded double to use with the ruffler.



Placing the Gauge on the Scissors

Buy a yard of 44 inch lawn. Cut it into bias strips $\frac{3}{8}$ to 15-16 of an inch wide. Roll it on cardboard and keep it in the machine drawer. It will furnish the binding for the inside seams of the white sewing for months to come.

With the aid of this gauge any number of folds may be cut of exactly the same width. Those who have tried know the difficulty of doing this with the scissors alone. Everyone who uses a bias gauge is delighted with it.



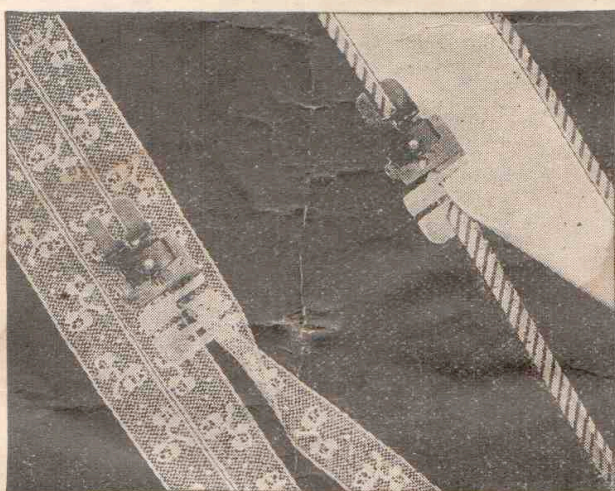
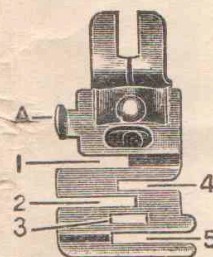
Cutting a Bias Band with the help of the Gauge.

THE EDGE-STITCHER

A Combined Edge-Stitching, Lace-Joining and Piping Attachment

THE EDGE-STITCHING ATTACHMENT is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the Presser-Foot. The different slots which are numbered from 1 to 5 in the illustration serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material or piping, etc.

This Attachment is very useful in trimming such articles of clothing as aprons, women's and children's dresses and underwear, shirt-waists, silk blouses, boys' rompers and suits, or for articles for household decoration such as fine bureau scarfs and thin curtains, baby carriage covers and doillies.



Very beautiful effects may be obtained in yokes, guimpes, sleeves, collar and cuff sets, vestees, fichus, lace waists, camisoles, etc. by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, or alternate rows of tucking and lace insertions.

The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths, is indispensable to use with this attachment. The folded piping, which may also be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this attachment.

How to Adjust the Edge-Stitcher

To adjust, move the lug A (see illustration) at the left of the attachment to the right or left until the desired adjustment is obtained. When sewing two pieces of lace together, it is very necessary that the attachment is adjusted to stitch exactly on the edge, so that the edges will not fold over when laundered.

When sewing laces or soft materials together, it is better to hold the edges slightly overlapped. This will prevent the lace from feeding away from the guide.

When the attachment is properly adjusted, the most inexperienced operator may sew yards of lace or material together with no difficulty.

Practical Uses of the Edge-Stitcher

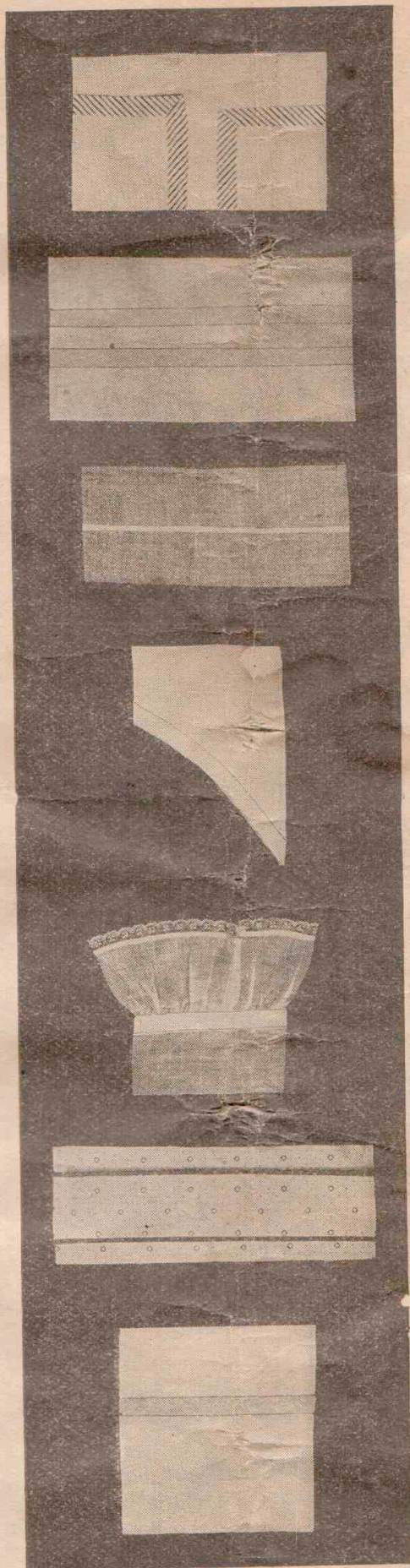
1. Sewing lace and insertion together.
2. Sewing lace and embroidery insertions together.
3. Piping plaits and belts for children's clothes.
4. Sewing tape to top of stocking to prevent "runners" (patented).
5. Sewing insertion on material - afterward cutting material away and turning edges back.
6. Sewing lace on edge of hem.
7. Setting in insertion with edges edge-stitched.
8. Sewing lace and ribbon together.
9. Covering seams with bias bands or finishing braids.
10. Sewing braid on heavy suits and dresses.
11. Sewing on bias bands for trimming—straight or curved.
12. French seaming.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS



- 1 III. 1 shows rows of insertion sewn together. Slots Nos. 1 and 4 are used for this kind of work. In joining insertions of different patterns the piece with the neatest edge should be placed in slot No. 1 and this will be the upper edge when the work is finished.
- 2 III. 2 shows alternate rows of insertion and embroidery sewn together. Slots No. 1 and 4 are used for this purpose, the embroidery being placed in slot No. 1 and the lace in slot No. 4. If the embroidery used has a heavy edge it may be found more convenient to use slot No. 2 for the embroidery as this gives a wider over-lap.
- 3 III. 3 shows pieces of tucking put together with rows of insertion. The edge of the material is folded and placed in slot No. 1 and the lace is placed in slot No. 4.
- 4 III. 4 shows ribbon and lace sewn together. The ribbon is placed in slot No. 1 and the lace in slot No. 4. This sort of work is very popular for making camisoles and trimming underwear.
- 5 III. 5 shows a band of embroidery finished on edge with lace edging. The embroidery is placed in slot No. 1 and the lace in slot 4.
- 6 III. 6 shows lace insertion used as trimming. The insertion is placed in slot No. 1 and the material underneath the Attachment. The free edge of the insertion is then sewn in position with the presser-foot. The material is then cut away from the under side and the edges turned back and a second row of stitching added for finish and strength.
- 7 III. 7 shows braid sewn to the garment to be used in trimming. Braid, ribbon or velvet may be used in this manner and is inserted in slot No. 1 with the garment underneath the Attachment. It is best to make a crayon mark or fold to indicate where the stitching is to come.
- 8 III. 8 shows bias-folded material sewn to the edge of a garment to be used as a finish and trimming. This sort of trimming is used for aprons and children's clothes. The bias-folded material is inserted in slot No. 1 and the edge of the garment in slot No. 5 with the garment wrong side up, then fold the bias material back on the right side and stitch in position with the presser-foot.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS



III. 9 shows folded bias tape sewn on the top of a hem for a finish. The folded tape is inserted in slot No. 1 and the edge of the hem in slot No. 5. Then turn hem and sew other edge in position with the Presser-foot.

III. 10 shows a box plait piped. Insert the piping in slot No. 3, and the edge of the plate in slot No. 4 for the wide piping effect. If a narrow piping is desired insert the piping in slot No. 3 and edge of plait in No. 1.

III. 11 shows bias-folded material used to cover a seam. The folded strip is placed in slot No. 1 and the material underneath the Attachment. Care must be taken to keep the row of stitching as close to the seam stitching as possible. The free edge of the bias strip is then sewn in position with the Presser-foot.

III. 12 shows bias-folded material used to finish a curved edge. This finish is practical for underclothes. Insert the bias-folded material in slot No. 1 and the garment in slot No. 5. Turn the bias strip back and add a second row of stitching with the Presser-foot.

III. 13 shows a French seam stitched with the Edge-stitching Attachment. After the seam is stitched with the Presser-foot and the material turned on the wrong side ready for the finishing, it is inserted in slot No. 5 and adjusted to the proper distance. This is especially practical for fine work where the seam shows through the garment.

III. 14 shows bias-folded material sewn in position. To be used for boning or as a stay for children's underwaists or for brassieres. The folded tape is inserted in slot No. 1 and the garment underneath the Attachment.

III. 15 shows bias-folded material used as a trimming. It is quite easy to turn corners using the Edge-Stitching Attachment. To turn the outside curve stop the machine where the corner is to be turned and fold the proper amount of material over, then insert it in the Attachment and stitch until another corner is reached. It is not necessary to remove the material from the Attachment to turn the inside curve. Slot No. 1 is used for this kind of work and the garment is placed underneath the Attachment.

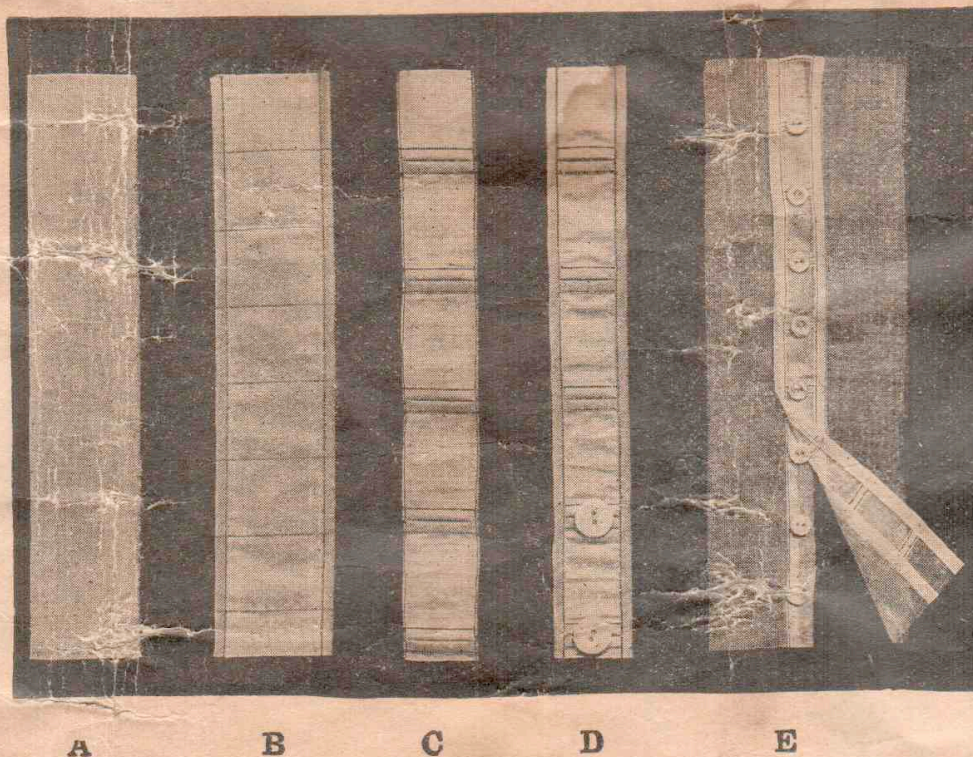
Practical Buttonholes made with the Binder and Hemmer

It is the desire of every woman to understand the art of making fine buttonholes, but many women do not have the time to spend working them, even though they are skilled in the art.

Good practical buttonholes can be made on the sewing machine with the help of the Binder and Hemmer. These buttonholes are strong and durable and will wear as long as the garment. They are neat and good looking and a dozen can be made in a fraction of the time it takes to make one by hand. These buttonholes are especially practical for children's underclothes, rompers, dresses and for the backs of Princess slips.

Directions for Making

If the buttonholes are to be two inches apart, take a strip of material two inches wide and bind it as shown in B. The marks show this strip divided into sections. Each section is one-half inch wider than the button. If your button is one-half inch across add one-half inch, thus cutting your strip into pieces 1 inch wide. If the button is three-quarters of an inch wide, add one-half inch and cut strip into sections one and one-quarter inches wide.

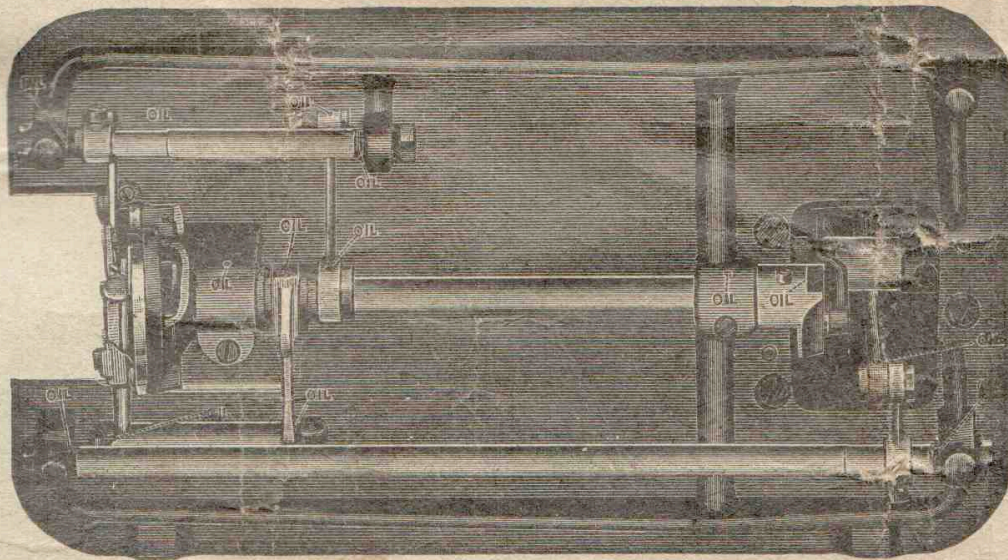


After your strip is cut into sections sew the pieces together as shown in C, using the presser-foot. Bind the edges with bias binding as shown in D. This makes a finished strip of buttonholes which are strong and practical for children's clothes.

E shows the same idea worked out with finer materials; the Foot Hemmer in stead of the Binder is used to finish the first strip, in order to get an effect dainty enough to use with dimity, batiste, etc.

E also shows the edges sewn to another piece of cloth, which in the case of practical sewing would be the garment. This is done when they are in the stage as shown in C, binding the edge of the garment in with the row of buttonholes, then stitching the free edge of the binding flat on the garment, using the presser-foot.

OIL PLACES INDICATED BELOW



KEEP MACHINE WELL OILED

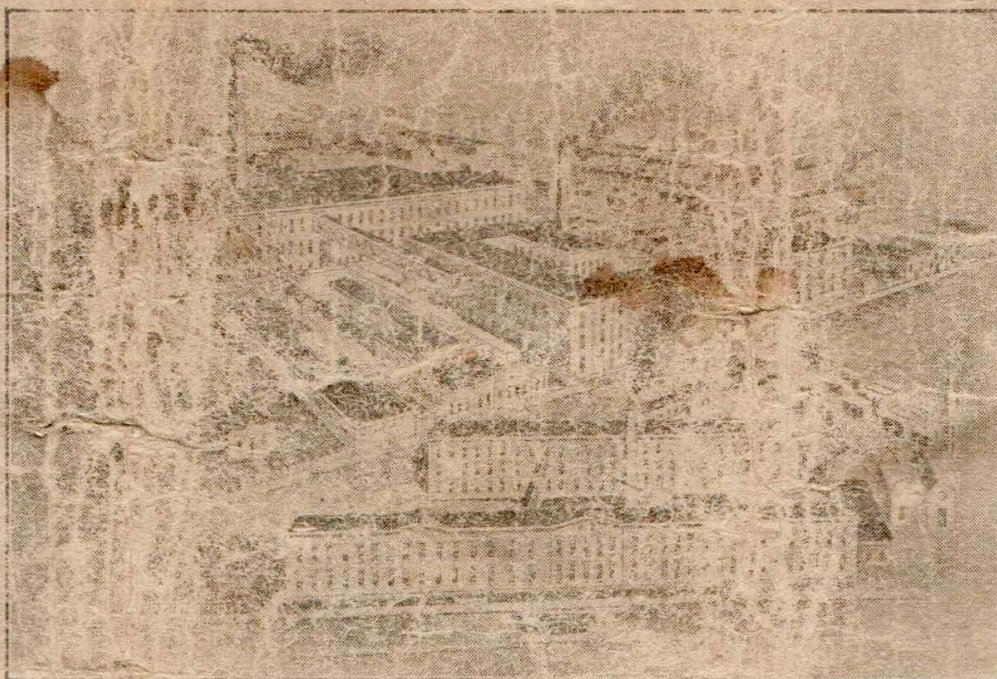
Oil in all the places indicated on page 7. To oil the under side of machine, slip the belt off the balance wheel and turn the machine back on its hinges and oil in places indicated above.

THE IRON STAND

Oil occasionally the treadle centers, upper and lower end of pitman and the balance wheel hub bearings. Whenever you oil the machine work it a little to distribute the oil. After standing a few moments take a soft cloth and clean the superfluous oil from the japanned parts of machine.

TO CLEAN MACHINE

If the machine is dirty or gummed up with poor oil, oil thoroughly in places indicated above and on page 7, using Kerosene (coal oil) run the machine for a short time, wipe dry and oil with good sewing machine oil.



White Sewing Machine Company of Canada, Ltd.
Factory, Guelph, Ontario, Canada