

BOOK 10. AUTOMATIC LIFT.



DIRECTIONS

FOR USING
...THE....

WHITE

SEWING

MACHINE

And Its
Attachments.

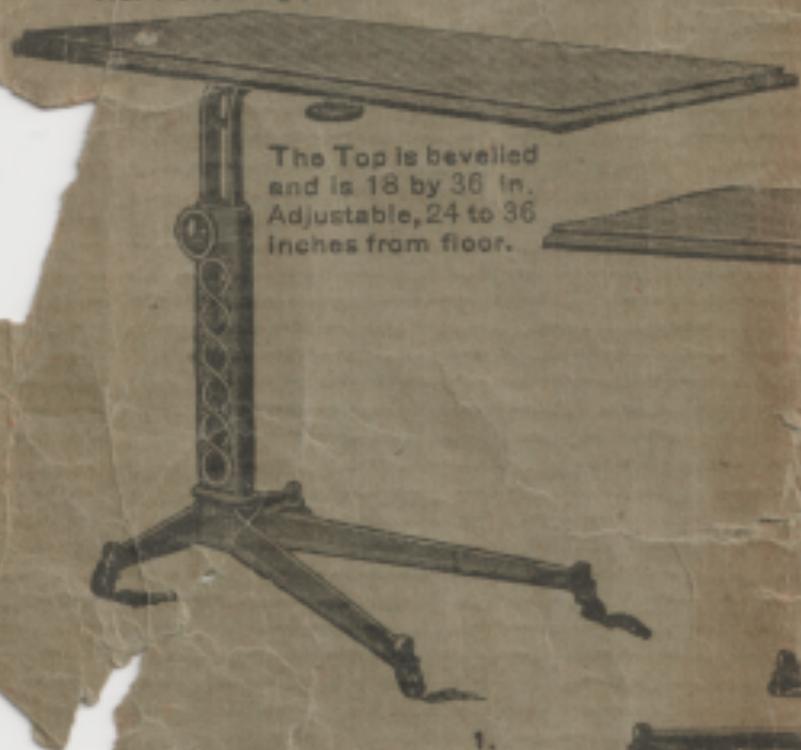


MANUFACTURED BY THE
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.



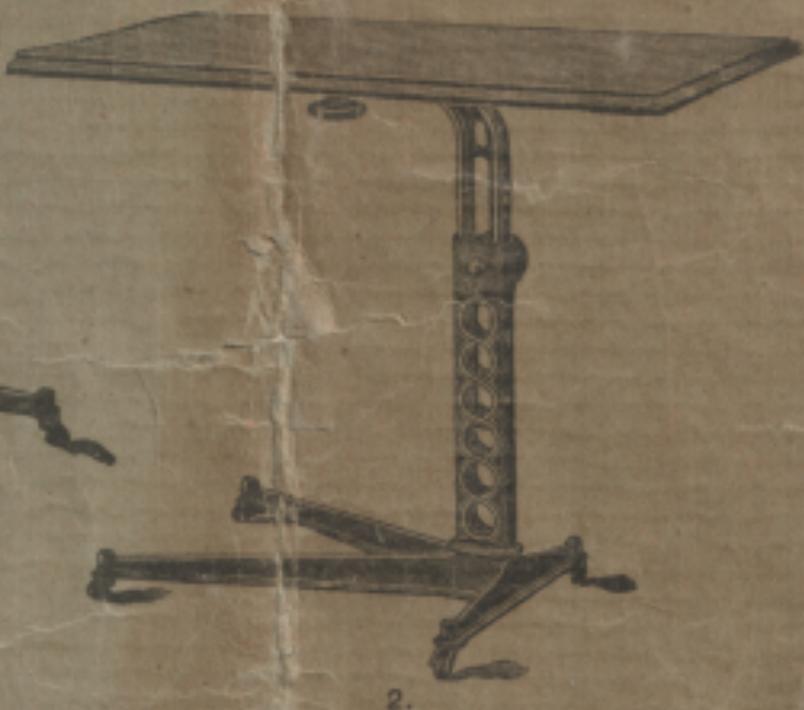
Our Invalid's Table.

No. 1 showing position for use at bedside



The Top is bevelled and is 18 by 36 in. Adjustable, 24 to 36 inches from floor.

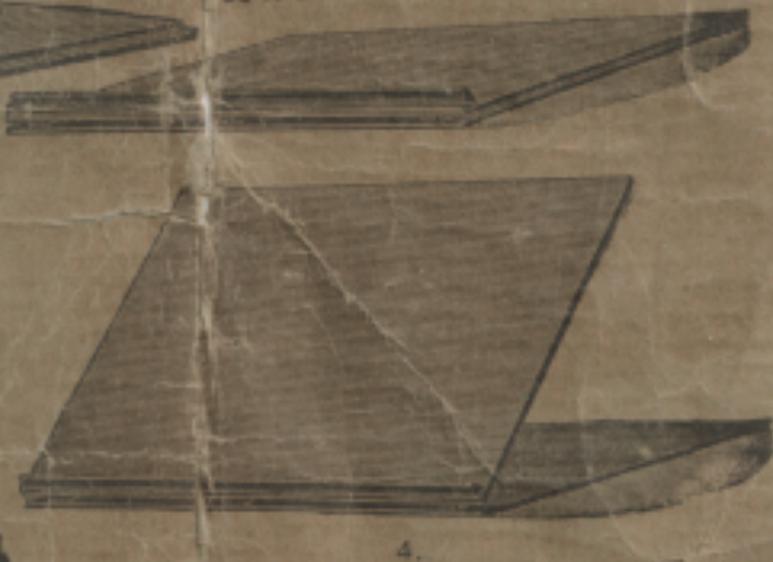
No. 2 shows reversed position for use as a Sewing, Card, Library or General Utility Table.



No. 3 with portable Book Rest in position.



No. 4 showing portable Book Rest enlarged, closed and opened. A comfort giving device, can be slanted to almost any desired angle.





HOW IT WORKS.



The iron frame is neatly japanned, and the top is either Antique Oak, Walnut, Birch, Hungarian Ash or Mahogany, made in layers firmly glued together, and crossing the grain, so as to guard against warping or splitting, and is finely polished. The table, in all its parts, is handsomely and substantially constructed, embodying all that is reliable and desirable, and aside from its useful qualities, is an ornament fit to grace any home and for the above mentioned uses,

IT STANDS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

ANTIQUE OAK,	\$6.50.	HUNGARIAN ASH,	\$9.00.
WALNUT,		MAHOGANY,	
BIRCH,			



Fig. 1.

Please read some of the many letters we receive from purchasers of the UTILITY TABLE.

Gentlemen:—The table came yesterday in fine condition, and is perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

Yours thankfully,
MILWAUKEE, Wis. MRS. M. E. HAPENDIEK.

Invalids' Table Co.:—The table came at last, after a week enroute. It was worth waiting for and the reading attachment makes it perfect. I'm not an invalid and hope you can give your table a broader title. It is as servicable for the well as for the sick. I use it across my arm-chair and will soon use it across my hammock in my grape-orchard. You need far better descriptive matter in your circulars than I have seen. While your table is indispensable for the invalid, it is nevertheless invaluable for the non-invalid. Wouldn't take \$50 for mine if I couldn't get another.

Yours truly,
PITTSBURG, Pa. G. F. MULLER.

The LAKESIDE HOSPITAL, Cleveland, O.

Gentlemen:—I consider your table one of the most useful pieces of furniture we have in this Hospital. It is fulfilling every expectation. I recommend them to my friends and acquaintances in hospital work.

Yours very respectfully,
(Thirty-eight in use.) J. S. KNOWLES, Supt.

Received the table yesterday, and am very much obliged to you for your promptness in filling my order. Table was put into immediate use and is entirely satisfactory. I have been looking for some similar article for a long time but without success. I congratulate you on putting such a convenient article on the market and hope you will receive the patronage the table certainly deserves.

Yours truly,
Chicago, Ill. HENRY S. HAWLEY

The table is very handsome and we are well pleased with it.

Yours respectfully,
Homer, Mich. R. E. GOODRICH

The book rest for the table, recently purchased, is a delight. I am sure it will prove an important adjunct to the table in our family and should think every family would feel the household necessities incomplete without your table and book rest. The wood of the table is very beautiful, I think.

Cordially yours,
Cleveland, O. Mrs. J. H. McBRIDE.

NOTICE—All White Machines from No. 1 191 801 will be fitted with ball-bearing stands; all stand parts for box top machines only, must be ordered from numbers given below. Also mention number of your machine and state if drop head or machine with cover.



**List of Stand Parts for Ball Bearing Stands, White Box Top,
White Cabinets, White Automatic Swing Drops
Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27.**

375 Balance wheel stud and back cone for box top.....	\$ 20	439 Dress guard with hole in for balance wheel stud for Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 35.....	1 00
381 Treadle rod for box top.....	50	440 Pitman iron for Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 36 drops.....	25
382 Treadle for box top, drop and cabinet.....	50	441 Right leg for No. 27 drop.....	1 75
383 Balance wheel for box top.....	1 50	442 Pitman iron for No. 27 drop.....	25
384 Brace for box top.....	1 00	445 Pitman for Nos. 22, 28 and 29 cabinets.....	25
385 Dress guard for box top.....	50	512 Latch plate for head carrier.....	02
386 Right leg for box top.....	1 75	513 Pin in head carrier for slotted stop.....	01
387 Left leg for box top.....	1 75	514 Cable.....	20
388 Pitman for box top.....	25	515 Lever for cable.....	25
389 Rest pin in table for box top.....	05	516 Screw to connect cable to lid.....	02
398 Hand wheel.....	2 00	517 Screw to connect cable to lever.....	02
399 Clutch.....	25	518 Adjusting stud with plate for lever.....	03
400 Face.....	1 25	519 Nut for adjusting stud.....	02
401 Arm.....	2 50	520 Double pulley for cable complete.....	30
402 Bed.....	2 50	521 Head carrier stop plate, notched.....	05
410 Treadle rod for Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 35 drops.....	50	522 Head carrier stop plate, not notched.....	05
417 Treadle rod hangers for Nos. 22, 28 and 29 cabinets.....	25	523 Head carrier hinge square piece.....	04
418 Treadle rod for 22, 28 & 29 cabinets.....	50	524 Head carrier hinge long piece.....	06
422 Balance wheel stud and back cone for 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 35.....	20	530 Drip pan for 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 & 35.....	25
424 Treadle rod for No. 27.....	50	531 Spring for swing bottom.....	08
428 Left leg for No. 27.....	1 75	532 Eyelet for 531.....	01
435 Right leg for Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 35 drops.....	1 75	533 Drip pan for Nos. 22 and 28.....	25
436 Left leg for Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 35 drops.....	1 75		
437 Brace for Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 35 drops.....	1 00		
438 Balance wheel for Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 35.....	1 50		



No. 25 AUTOMATIC SWING DROP VIBRATOR MACHINE.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING THE

White Sewing Machine,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured by the

White Sewing Machine Company,

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

At a very large expense we have had the White Sewing Machine explicitly illustrated, and within the following pages we submit these illustrations with such explanations as will enable anyone, with little or no experience, to readily understand and satisfactorily work the machine. *All we ask is that you will carefully read and follow these directions, and you can confidently rest assured that you will find yourself the possessor of the best Sewing Machine in the World.*

Before the machine leaves our factory it has undergone a minute inspection, and every mechanical defect corrected; it has been thoroughly tested as to its perfect sewing qualities, and found satisfactory in every respect.

It is a matter of fact that any and all machinery will become worn sooner or later by constant use, and while the wear in the "WHITE" will be imperceptible for *many years*, we have so constructed our machine that any "lost motion" can be taken up in a few moments, and the parts kept in their proper position for an indefinite length of time.

Operators are cautioned not to attempt to adjust the machine unless its sewing qualities are impaired, and not then unless they are *perfectly familiar with its principles and mechanism.*

Any unskilled person attempting to adjust or repair any machine will often do greater injury than years of ordinary wear could produce.

THE TREADLE MOVEMENT.

The treadle movement should be thoroughly learned, so that the operator can readily revolve the balance-wheel by means of the treadle with either foot.

Remove the belt from the balance-wheel and place your feet on the treadle directly over the treadle rod, then take hold of the balance wheel and turn it toward you, allowing the feet to move freely with the motion thus commenced, and continue this motion by an alternate pressure of the heel and toe until a regular and easy motion is obtained.

Do not attempt to learn anything else until you are proficient in the use of the treadle, so that you can start it and stop it without ever turning it in the wrong direction.

TO OPERATE THE MACHINE.

Having become perfectly familiar with the treadle movement, now replace the belt and connect the fly-wheel of the machine with the balance wheel of the stand; raise the presser foot with the lever, remove the slide over the shuttle and take out the shuttle; then start the fly-wheel of the machine towards you and continue the motion thus imparted, with the feet, as per instructions given above.

After becoming expertly proficient in this motion and without the shuttle in or the machine threaded, place a piece of cloth between the feed and the presser foot; let the presser foot down upon it and operate the machine in this way until you are accustomed to guiding the material in whatever direction you desire.

NOTE.—Do not run the machine with the presser foot down on the feed and no cloth between the two.

Do not pull the cloth to or from you in such a manner as to bend the needle.

Do not undertake to do practical sewing, but practice upon strips of cloth until you can produce a regular motion of the machine and guide the work as you wish.

TO SET THE 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.

The needle when descending, should pass *central* in the needle hole from *front to rear*, but a *little nearer to the right* than to the left of the hole, as it prevents the needle from glancing into the race and being caught by the shuttle; if properly set, the point of the shuttle should enter the largest part of the loop formed with the thread.

NEEDLES AND THREAD TO BE USED.

The most important consideration is to buy and use perfect needles—not bent, nor blunt points. WE PARTICULARLY REQUEST OUR DEALERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS TO BUY THEIR NEEDLES AND OIL FROM US.

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.

A No. 1 needle may be used for all kinds of ordinary family sewing, where thread from numbers 50 to 60 is used; there is seldom a necessity for using a coarser cotton than No. 30, because every stitch made by a sewing machine is just double as strong as one made by hand. In general sewing use the same size of thread above and below.

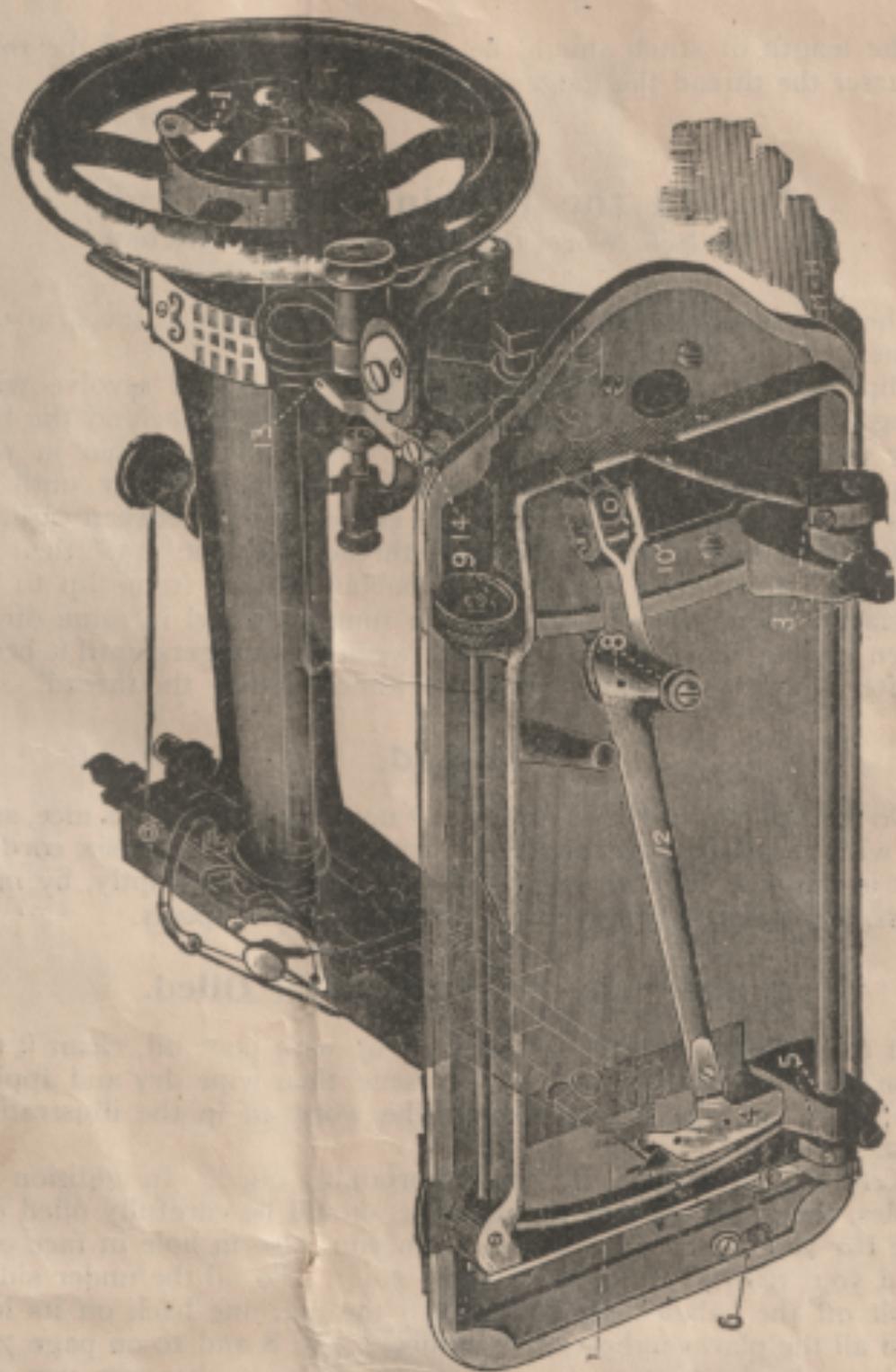
The following index will show the size of needle, thread and silk to be used:

COTTON	TWIST.	NEEDLE.
150 to 300	OOO	OO
90 to 150	OO	
70 to 90	O	0
50 to 70	A & B	1
30 to 50	C	2
20 to 30	D	3
8 to 20	E & F	

For Leather, use a twist pointed needle.

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

SKIPPING STITCHES AND BREAKING THREAD is an *unheard* complaint when the *genuine* "WHITE" needle is used. The market is full of needles of an inferior quality—*made to sell cheap* and as an inducement for every owner of a WHITE to use it satisfactorily, (which can only be done by the use of a good needle) we will mail one dozen needles, with postage prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents.



Transparent View of Machine Head.

Do not use these numbers to order extra parts from. See page 13 for order list.

No. 4 represents shuttle carrier, No. 6 feed spring, No. 7 feed bar, No. 12 shuttle lever.

The length of stitch should be governed by the size of the thread; the coarser the thread the longer the stitch.

To Fill the Bobbin with Thread with the New Worm Gear Automatic Bobbin Winder.

(see cut page 7)

The automatic bobbin winder is fastened firmly to the arm of the machine.

Slip clutch 1 out of fly wheel so that wheel will revolve without running machine; push the belt from you, putting it behind the bobbin winder pulley and into groove of same. Now place bobbin in winder and spool of thread on spool standard. Run the winder until point "13" is to the extreme right. Pinch the end of thread between right hand end of bobbin and winder; now pass thread into slot "13," then down to slot "14," then from you, back of bobbin winder frame up to spool. Now start to wind with treadle motion running wheel in same direction as when sewing, and holding thread between your fingers until it becomes taut after which it will finish winding without holding the thread.

Thread.

Do not use poor thread. You must not expect to make a nice, smooth stitch with cheap, uneven thread. Clarke's or Willimantic six cord spool cotton is the best, and we will fill all orders for it promptly, by mail or express, on receipt of price, viz.: 60 cents per dozen spools.

Keep the Machine Well Oiled.

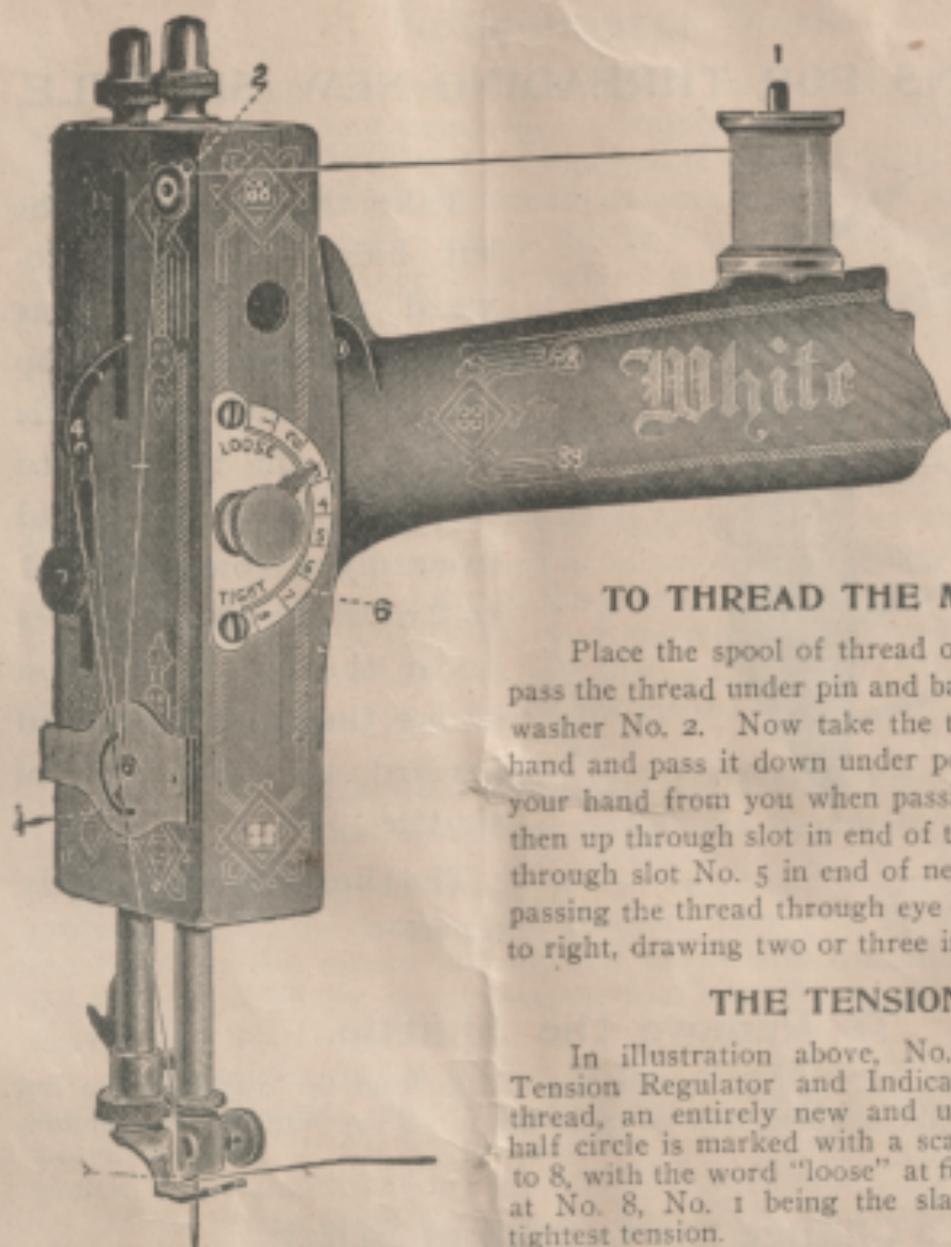
If the machine is dirty or *gummed* up with poor oil, clean it off by the use of spirits of turpentine or kerosene, then wipe dry and apply fine sperm oil in the places indicated by the word *oil* in the illustration on page 2.

Keep the inside working parts thoroughly oiled. In addition to the oil holes, the upper part of the machine should be carefully oiled on the needle bar and slot in face on side from you; also in hole in face on side toward you *with needle at its highest point*. To oil the under side, slip the belt off the balance-wheel and turn the machine back on its hinges, and oil all the places indicated by numbers 3, 5, 8 and 10 on page 7.

Use only the best quality of sperm oil, and whenever you oil the machine, work it a little to distribute the oil, and then, after standing a few moments, take a soft cloth and clean the superfluous oil from the japanned parts of the machine, also from the needle bar. The shuttle race is provided with a cup filled with waste. Keep this waste slightly moistened with oil, which will keep the shuttle and its race lubricated all that is necessary.

The Iron Stand.

Oil should be distributed upon the treadle cones at 380 and balance wheel arms, also upper and lower end of pitman 388. (See page 2.)



TO THREAD THE MACHINE.

Place the spool of thread on standard No. 1; pass the thread under pin and back of check spring washer No. 2. Now take the thread in your left hand and pass it down under point No. 3, moving your hand from you when passing under point 3; then up through slot in end of take up No. 4; then through slot No. 5 in end of needle bar to needle, passing the thread through eye of needle from left to right, drawing two or three inches through.

THE TENSION.

In illustration above, No. 6 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 figure 1 and "tight" at No. 8, No. 1 being the slack and No. 8 the tightest tension.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION.

To loosen the tension, turn the thumbscrew on dial No. 6 to the left, which will move the pointer towards figure 1. To tighten it, turn to the right, moving the pointer towards 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: 

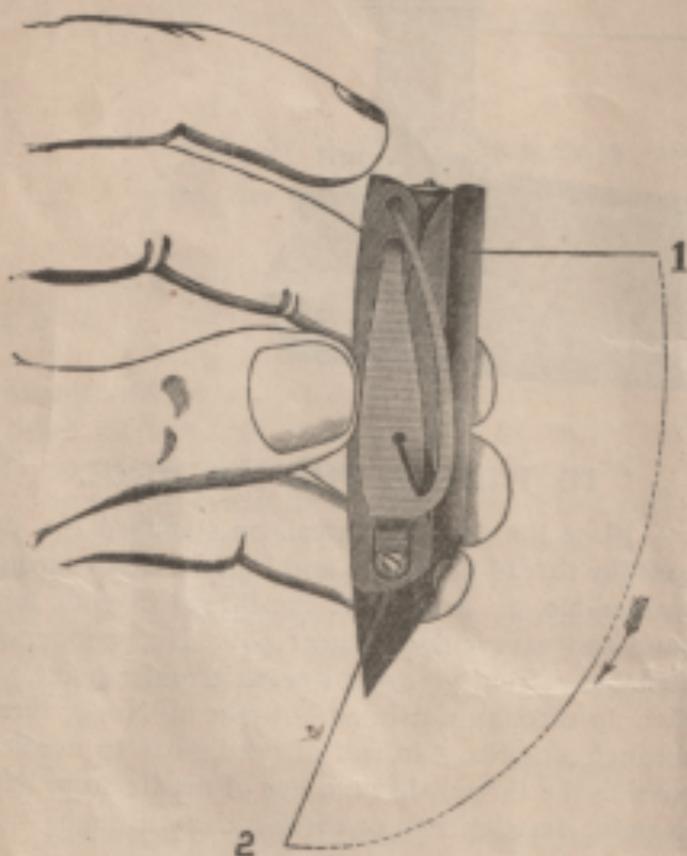
THE RELEASER.

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 presser foot is up, because the Releaser is operated by the presser bar lifter.

DIRECTIONS FOR THREADING NEW SHUTTLE.



Take the shuttle in the left hand, the point toward you, holding it as shown in illustration; drop the bobbin into the shuttle and pass the thread into slot, now draw the thread toward you from position 1 to 2 until the thread passes under the lip of tension spring, then pass the thread toward the open end of shuttle.

The shuttle is then ready for use.

To Remove the Shuttle.

Open the front shuttle-slide to take the shuttle from the machine. Do not undertake to turn the machine back on its hinges for oiling with the rear shuttle-slide partly pulled out.

To Change the Length of Stitch.

No. 9, page 7, represents the STITCH REGULATOR, which will be appreciated at sight, as the most simple and complete device of the kind ever placed upon a sewing machine.

The regulator is located at the right end of machine in front of arm. The round dial is marked with a scale running from 0 to 9, representing the limits of the stitch; No. 0 being the shortest and No. 9 the longest.

To regulate the length of stitch, place your finger on the rough surface of the regulator and move it to the number desired, from you to lengthen, and towards you to shorten the stitch. By this means, the same length of stitch can always be duplicated, thus obviating the necessity of experimental trials, as is the case with other machines. The length of stitch should be governed by the size of the thread; the coarser the thread the longer the stitch.

The Vibrator.

No. 7, page 9, represents the Vibrator thumb-screw, which regulates the Vibrator in face plate. To put Vibrator in gear, loosen thumb-screw and drop it to its lowest point with presser foot down, and tighten screw again.

If full vibration of presser foot is desired, let the point of needle down to goods and put "vibrator in gear," as above directed.

If only a partial vibration of presser foot is desired, let point of needle go down through goods and put "vibrator in gear," as above directed.

To Commence Work.

In threading the needle and shuttle 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 fly-wheel until the needle passes to its lowest point and returns, when if it is set properly, 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. Now see that the shuttle slides are both closed over the shuttle, and the machine is ready for practical operation.

To Remove Work.

Stop the machine with the needle 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 shuttle 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 shuttle, or by the thread being caught in the shuttle slides.

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 presser-bar to the right; to decrease the pressure turn it to the left.

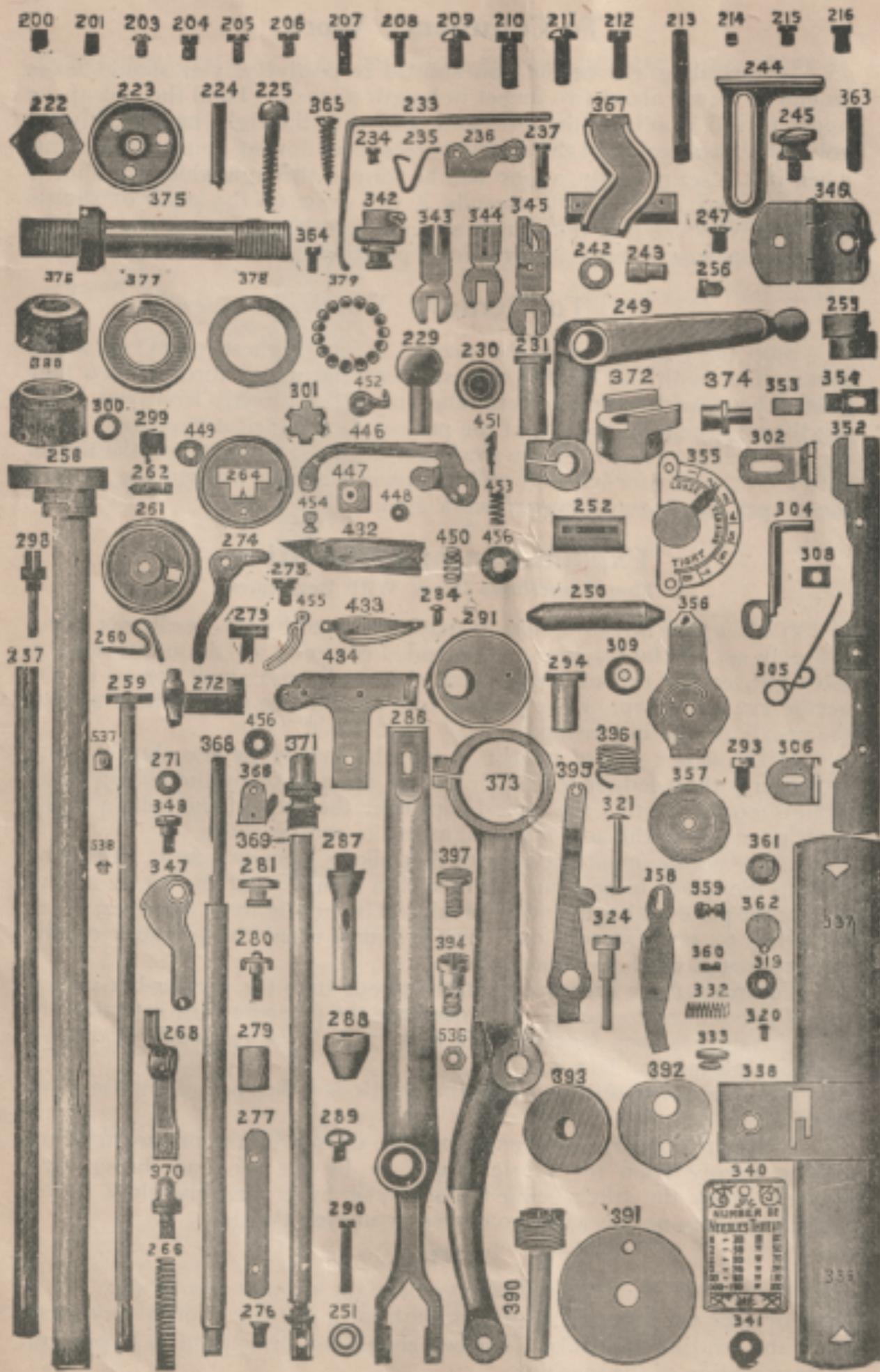
If it makes loop stitches, it is most sure to be caused by too loose tension both top and bottom.

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.

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 readjust the ends. The belt should not be so tight as to prevent an easy motion of the machine.



No.	Price.	No.	Price.
200	02	204	10
201	02	208	10
203	02	209	08
204	02	200	01
205	02	201	03
206	02	202	25
207	02	204	15
208	03	205	08
209	02	206	10
210	03	208	05
211	02	209	03
212	03	210	03
213	05	211	04
214	02	212	10
215	02	213	02
216	02	214	03
222	03	215	03
223	05	216	10
224	02	222	03
225	02	223	05
226	12	224	02
229	10	225	02
230	06	226	12
231	10	229	10
233	02	230	06
234	02	231	10
235	02	233	02
236	02	234	02
237	02	235	02
238	10	236	02
243	05	237	02
244	05	238	10
245	07	243	05
247	02	244	05
249	30	245	07
250	10	247	02
251	03	249	30
252	10	250	10
253	20	251	03
255	02	252	10
256	12	253	20
257	50	255	02
258	20	256	12
259	05	257	50
260	15	258	20
261	02	259	05
262	05	260	15
264	03	261	02
266	12	262	05
268	01	264	03
271	10	266	12
272	05	268	01
273	06	271	10
274	02	272	05
275	02	273	06
276	03	274	02
279	10	275	02
281	05	276	03
284	02	277	03
286	20	279	10
287	06	281	05
288	02	284	02
289	03	286	20
290	40	287	06
293	02	288	02
		289	03
		290	40
		291	02
		293	02
		294	10
		298	10
		299	08
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		301	03
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		455	02
		456	02
		529	1 50
		535	05
		536	02
		537	05
		538	02

Special Notice—Always order parts by these numbers and send cash with orders for parts. In ordering parts or needles, be sure to mention number of machine, found on bed under bobbin winder, close to arm.

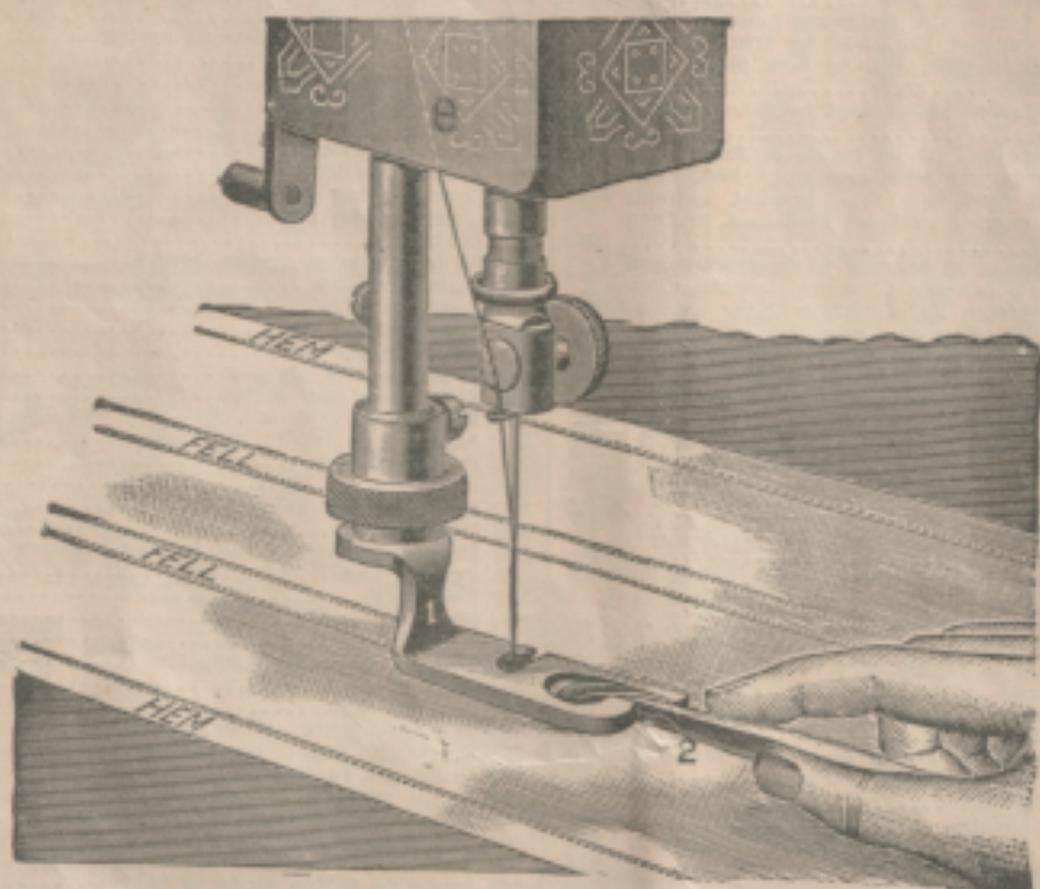


Fig. 15.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

Hemming.

Raise the needle 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.

Fig. 15 represents an operator in the act of completing a fell.

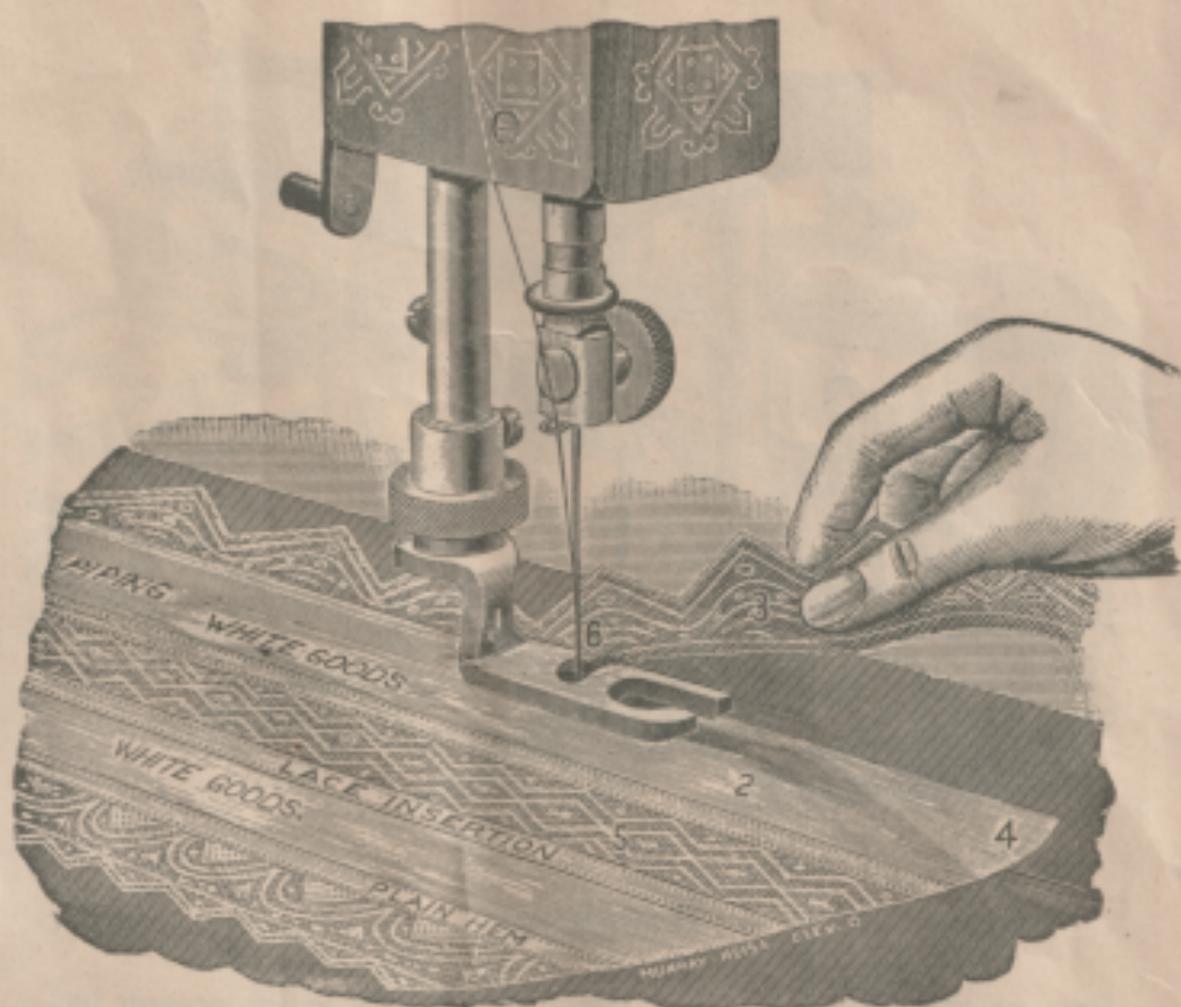


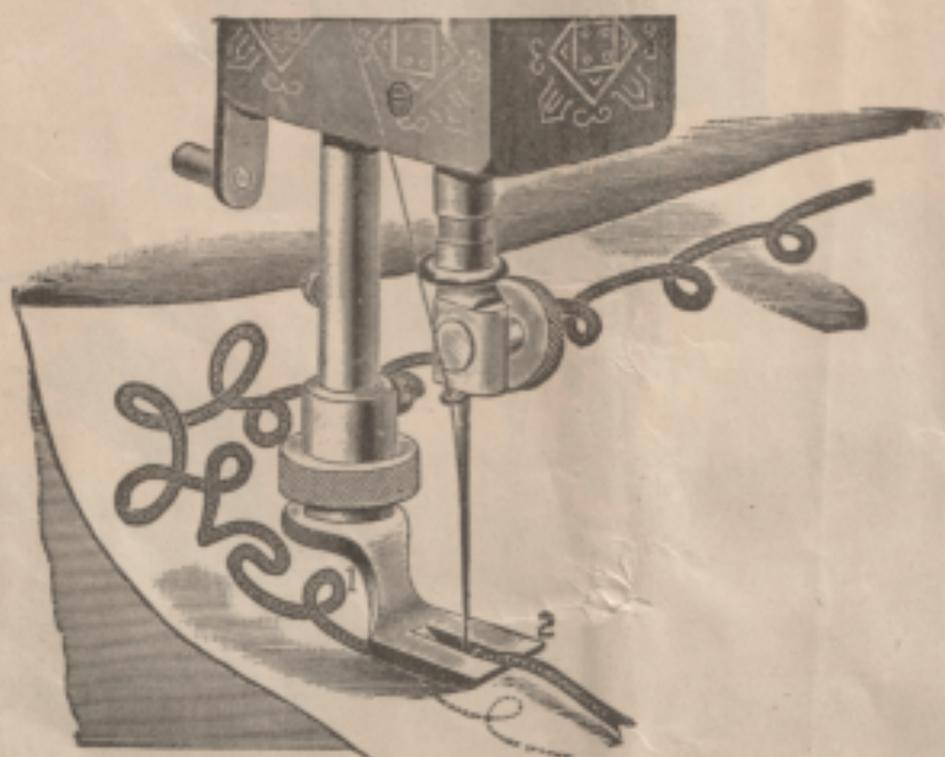
Fig. 14.

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.



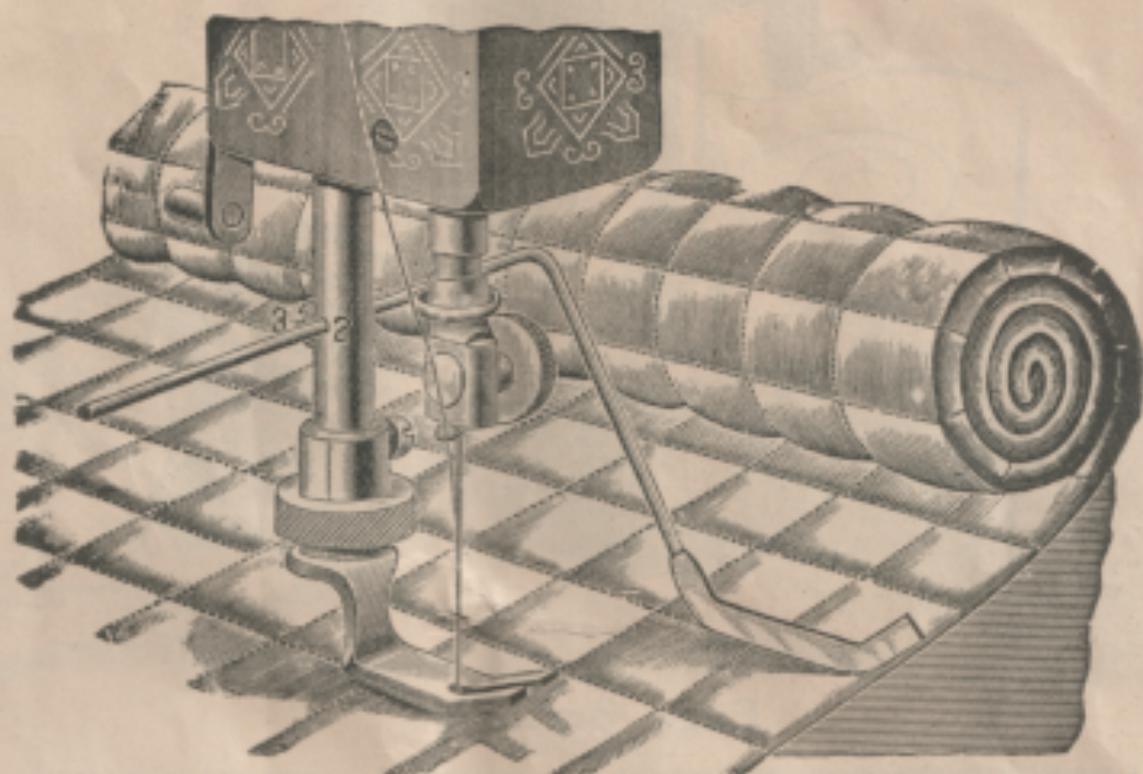
Braiding.

Remove the presser foot and attach the braider to the presser bar.

The VIBRATOR must be adjusted (see page 10), at such a height that every downward movement of the needle will cause the braider foot to raise just enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it.

The pattern to be braided should first be stamped or drawn on the cloth. To put the braid into the braider, first raise the foot, then pass the end of the braid through the slot on braider so that the braid will pass through the hole 2 in front of the pin and draw it under the foot and back of the needle; then place the stamped pattern under the foot and proceed to sew, following the design.

By the assistance of the vibrator a novice can do better braiding and more of it, on the White, than an expert can do on any other machine without such an attachment.



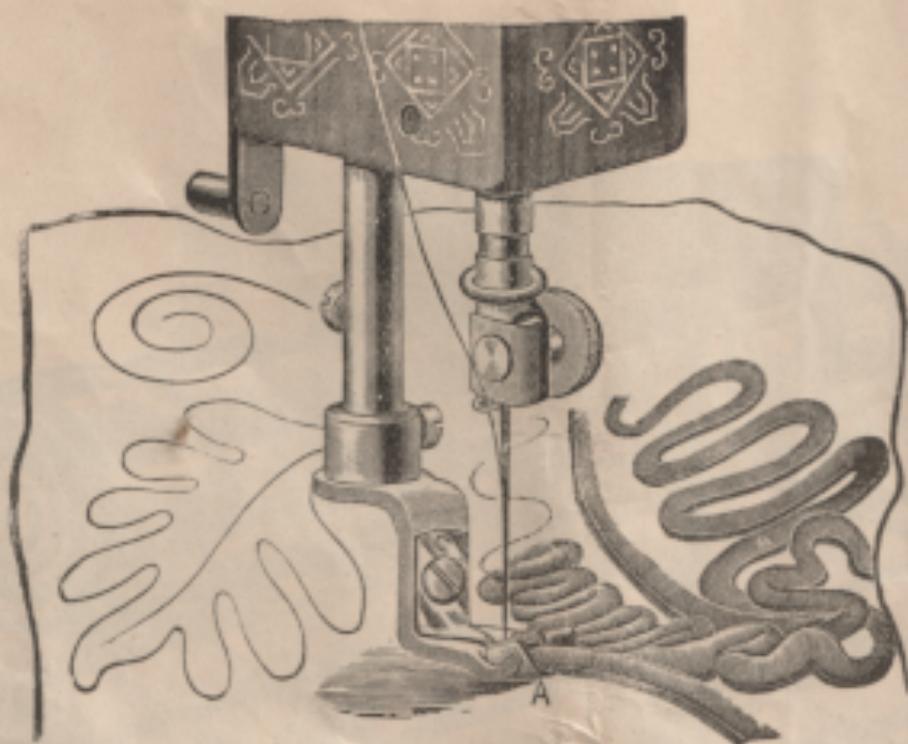
Quilting.

The QUILTER is furnished with each machine without extra charge.

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 an equal bias.



Edge Braiding.

a special extra attachment, not included with machine, of our own make and patent adapted only for the "White."

Retail Price \$1.00.

To adjust the braider for the size braid to be used, loosen the screw holding the adjustable piece C, pass the braid through hole A, then drop piece C and fasten with the screw, so that the braid will just pass through freely.

This can be done best before attaching to the presser bar.

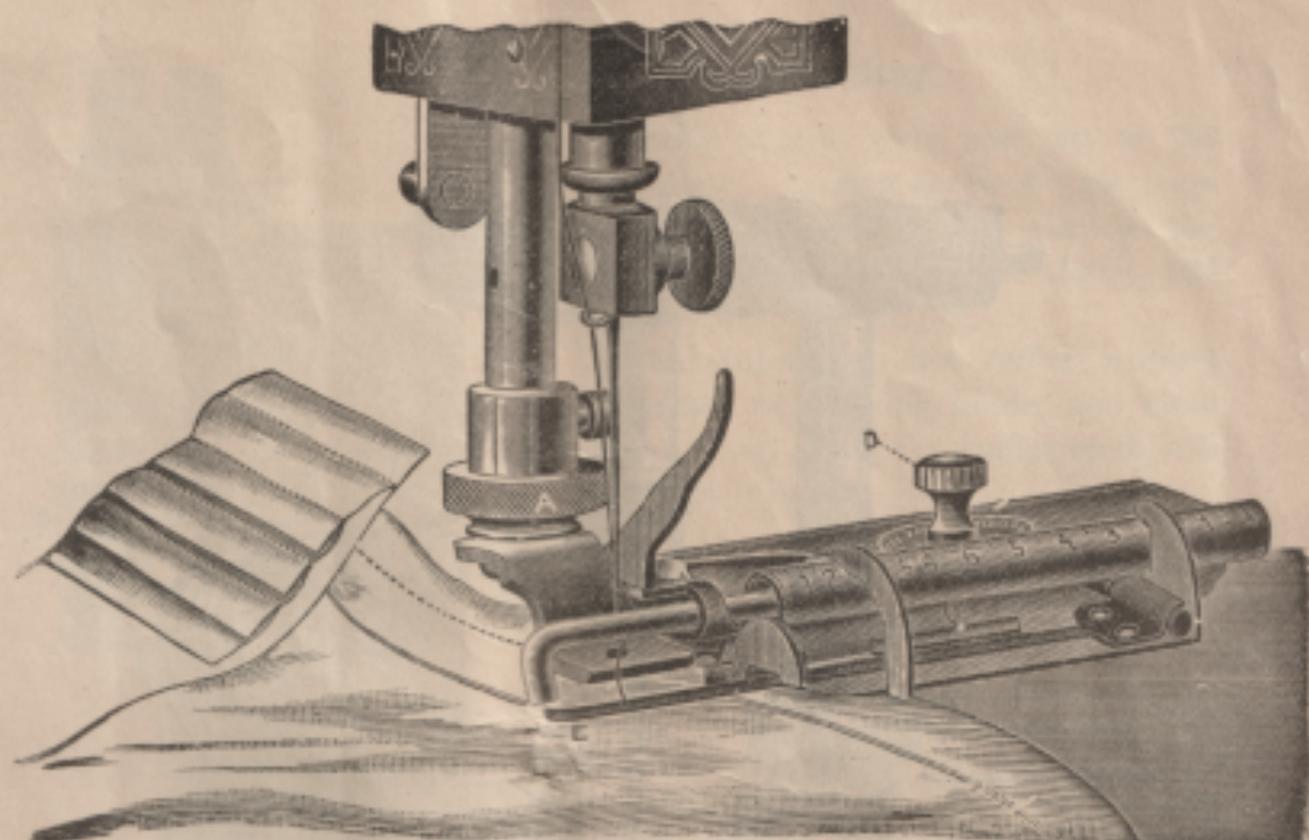
Now remove the presser foot and attach the braider to the presser bar.

The VIBRATOR must be adjusted (see page 10), at such a height that every downward movement of the needle will cause the braider foot to raise just enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it.

To put the braid into the braider, first raise the foot, then pass the end of braid through the hole A on the braider and draw it under the foot and back of the needle; then place the stamped pattern under the braider and proceed to sew, following the design.

Should the braid lay flat, loosen the screw that holds the braider on the presser bar, and move the braider a little to the left, the sewing will then come nearer the edge of braid, and bring it up edge wise on the pattern.

By the assistance of the vibrator a novice can do better braiding and more of it, on the White, than an expert can do on any other machine without such an attachment.



Tucking.

Loosen thumb-screw 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 wide space and to the right for narrow.

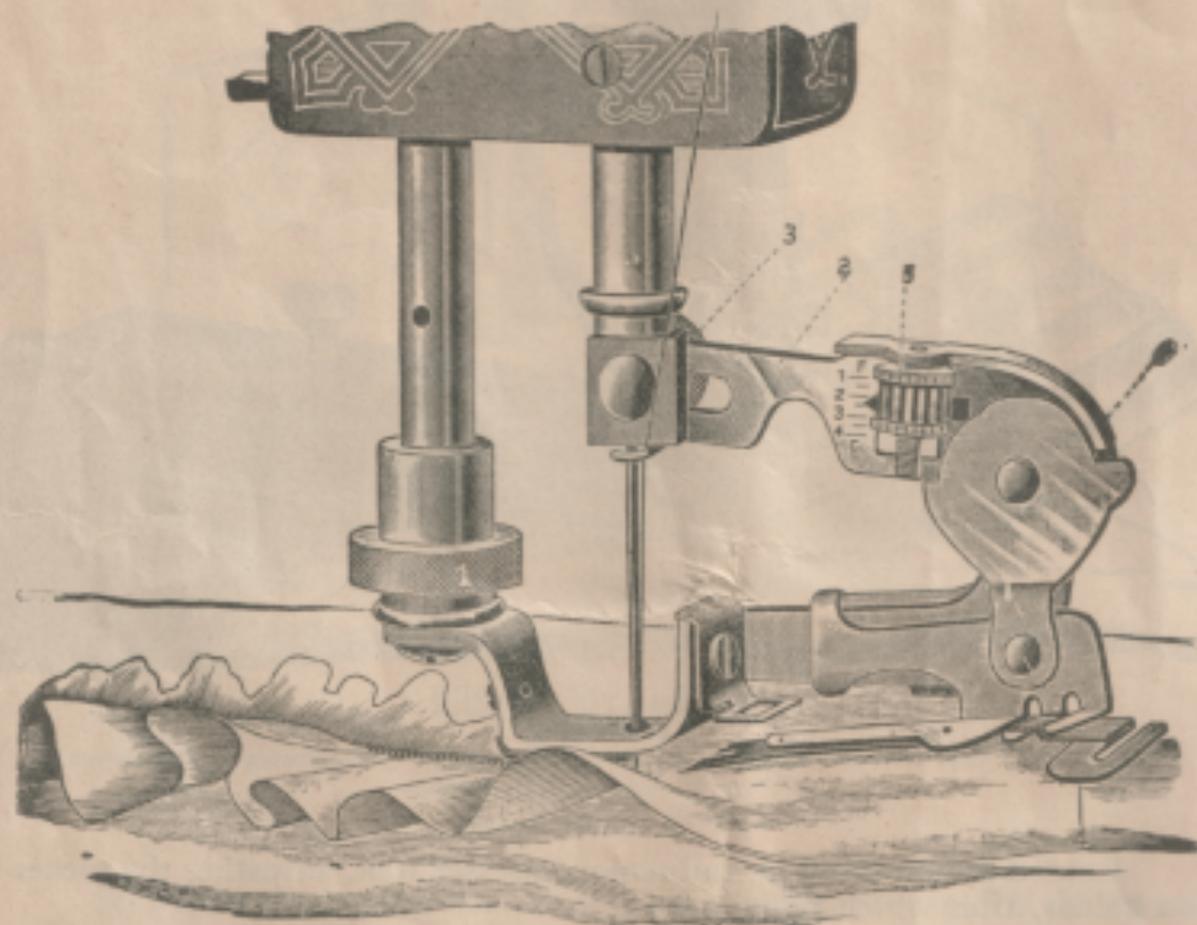
The figures on the left of cap show the width of tuck, and those on the right the width of space.

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 up.



Ruffling.

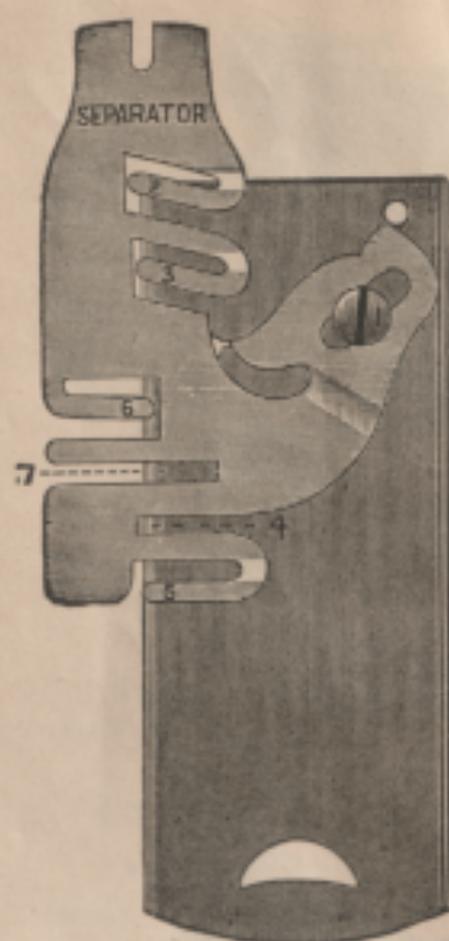
Loosen thumb-screw 1, remove presser foot and place the ruffler in holder, at the same time setting the ruffler-arm-fork 2 on needle clamp screw 3; then tighten screw 1.

The goods to be ruffled should be placed between the springs and then in gauge 4. Gauge 4 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.

For pleating, make a longer stitch, and move-nut 5 downward. If a band is required, place it below both springs.

If two bands are wanted, place the second band above both springs, drawing cloth back under the needle.



Shirring.

Remove shuttle slide and put in the shirring plate. Loosen screw 6 (see page 20) 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 with Piping.

Take striped calico or plain colored goods cut on the bias in strips one-half inch wide; fold in the center, pressing the folded edges down. Place lip 2 between the bias fold, then take the band and turn down one edge a quarter of an inch, placing lip 3 between the folded edge, having both ends under separator and on feed of machine. Then place piping and band in slot 4, bring-

ing the piping up and over lip 5, with the ruffling on left and between the springs in the same manner as plain ruffling; then proceed to sew.

The ruffling band and piping will guide properly without the aid of the operator.

To get the stitching the same distance from the edge of band, move separator right or left.

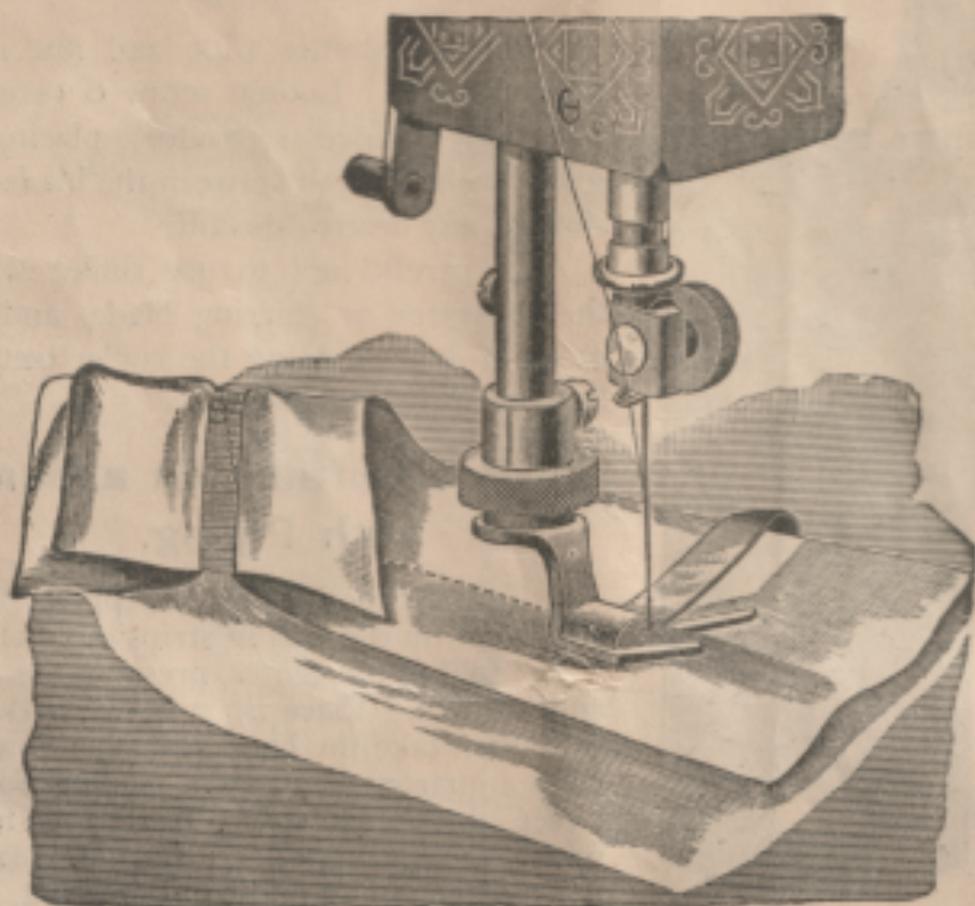
To Make Heavy Pleating.

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 or ruffler. Then in gauge 4 (see page 20) set as long a stitch as can be made; turn adjusting nut 5 to No. 4 on gauge, placing the band on shirring blade lip 3 in the same manner as when using piping.

This will make a very large sized pleat and be stitched on the band.

To Make Scallop Ruffling.

Place the goods in ruffler just the same as for making large pleats, except to remove gauge 4 from ruffler and shorten the stitch of machine. While sewing, move the goods to the right and left alternately and far enough to make the scallops of desired depth. Scallops can be made of uniform length by counting the same number of stitches between each alternate movement to the right or left.



Hem Stitcher.

Special extra attachment, not included with machine, of our own make and patent adapted only for the "White."

Retail Price, \$1.00

First remove the presser foot of the machine and place the hem stitcher on presser bar same as presser foot, so needle will enter hole in center of lower bar of attachment. Use strips of linen, lawn or muslin lengthwise of the goods of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, creased in center, for guide in stitching. Place one piece of cloth between the feed and lower bar of attachment, the other over the lower bar and beneath the foot of attachment; the ordinary tension is used for a medium space in the hem stitch; to increase the space loosen tension; to diminish space, tighten tension.

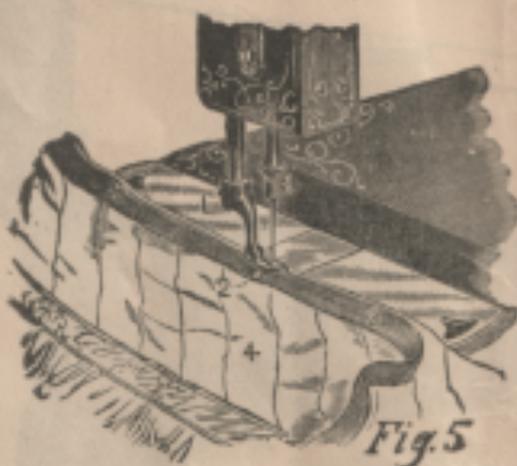
To make two or more rows, add the same size strip to feed, turning the work over and far enough to the left so that the edge of the foot will pass over the last line of stitching. This will give you the proper width of band:

Coat Binding.

This BINDER is an extra attachment and is not included with machine.

RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Remove the presser foot and attach the binder in its place. Insert the binding as shown in cut fig. 5, so that the stitching will show on the extreme right edge; then place the edge of the coat or vest to be bound under the binder and *even* with the binding and proceed to sew.



Nearly all tailors bind fine clothing by hand; that is, they seam down one edge and fold the binding over the edge, and then blind stitch it. WITH THIS ATTACHMENT THE BINDING CAN BE SEWED ON ANY DISTANCE FROM THE EDGE OF THE GARMENT WITHOUT BASTING.

IT WILL MORE THAN PAY FOR ITSELF IN BINDING ONE COAT BY THE TIME SAVED.

To Bind a Garment without Showing Stitches.

Attach face plate binder high enough to let the goods pass under freely. Insert the binding as usual, and then place the garment *next to the feed* of the machine with the edge required to be bound *to the left*; proceed to sew, and then fold back the edge, which will cover the stitches.

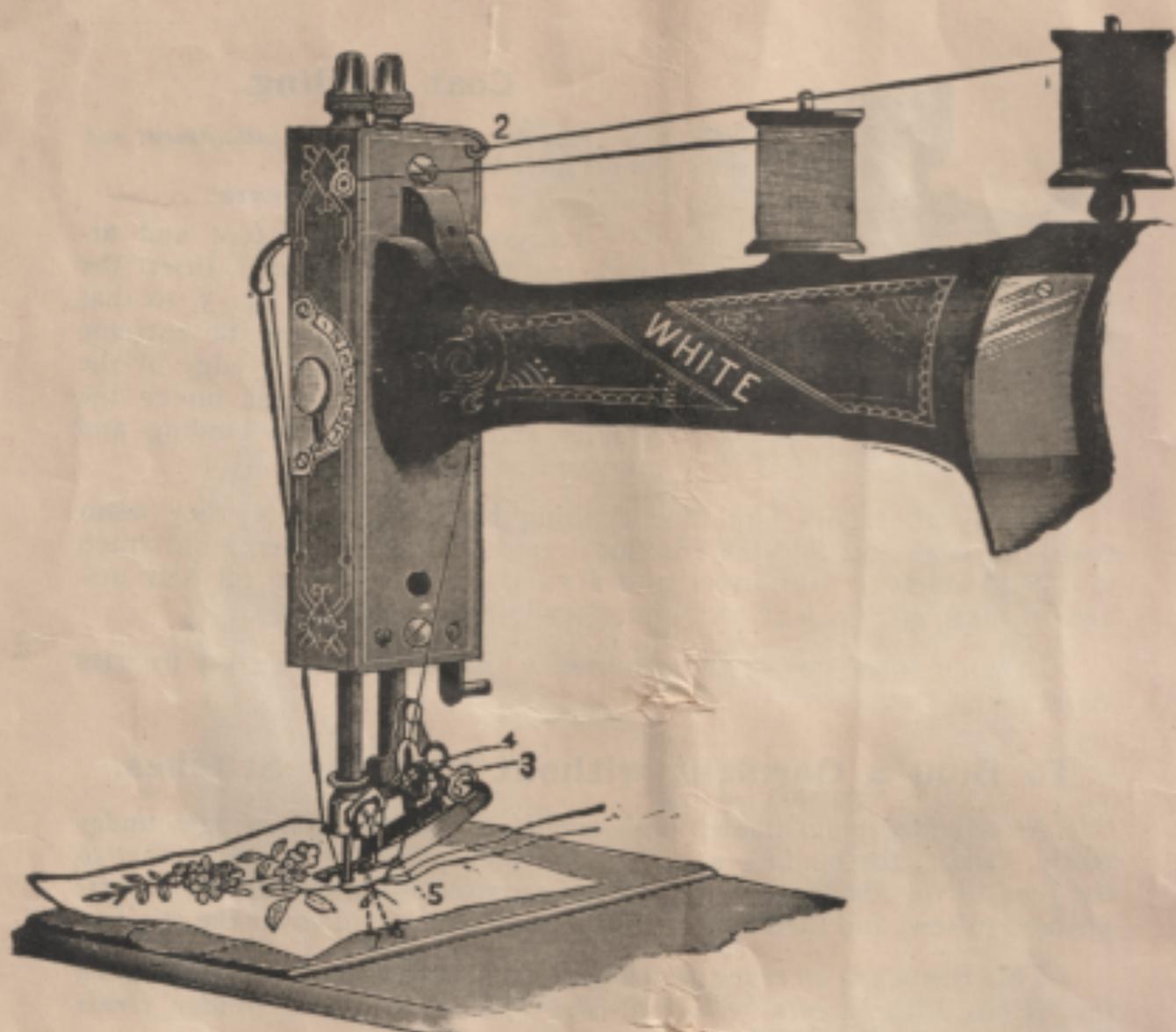
This BINDER is an extra attachment and belongs to our new set, called the "White Attachments," which consists of a Welt Corder, Binder, Dress Trimmer, and a Fold Maker. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.00.

To put on Dress-braid and sew on Facing Without Showing Stitches.

Insert the braider in binder the same as for ordinary binding, then place the edge of the skirt *next to the feed* of the machine, with the edge to be bound *to the left*; then pass the edge of the facing into the binder so that it will be stitched *over* the skirt, being careful to keep the facing *in the binder*, and the garment or skirt *far enough under the binder* to make a good strong seam; then fold back the facing and binding as in sewing by hand.

A Garment may be Bound and Lace Sewed on at one Operation.

Place the edge of the lace in the binder with the garment; after binding as in ordinary work, turn or fold the binding back and edge-stitch the same so as to leave lace on the edge. This is a very nice way of putting on narrow bias pieces without basting either edge.



Directions for Using the White Embroiderer.

A special extra attachment, not included with machine, of our own make and patent adapted only for the "White."

Retail Price, \$2.00.

First remove the presser-foot of the machine and collar and put the Embroiderer in its place.

Adjust the Embroiderer so that the needle will not touch the looper when the machine is in motion.

Place the wire thread guide, No. 2, on presser-screw, as shown in cut.

Put the tension device, (which is partly shown on lower end of spool, No. 1,) inside the Embroidery spool and put it on the back spool standard.

The thread for the machine needle should be put on the middle standard and the machine threaded up in the usual way.

The Embroidery thread is first put through thread guide, No. 2, then down back of the arm, then through hole No. 3 and 4, from front to back, then through hole No. 5 from the back side.

To thread the looper turn the machine slowly until the needle is part way down and until the looper turns about half way over, then thread through small hole No. 6, from right to left, and hole No. 7 from left to right.

The tension of Embroidery thread is regulated by pressing the spool, No. 1, up or down on the tension device and but very little is ever needed.

The Embroiderer should not be allowed to get dry or it will catch and not work; care should be taken in oiling, however, not to use too much.



How to Adjust and Thread the Arrasene Embroidery Attachment.

A special extra attachment, not included with machine, of our own make and patent adapted only for the "White."

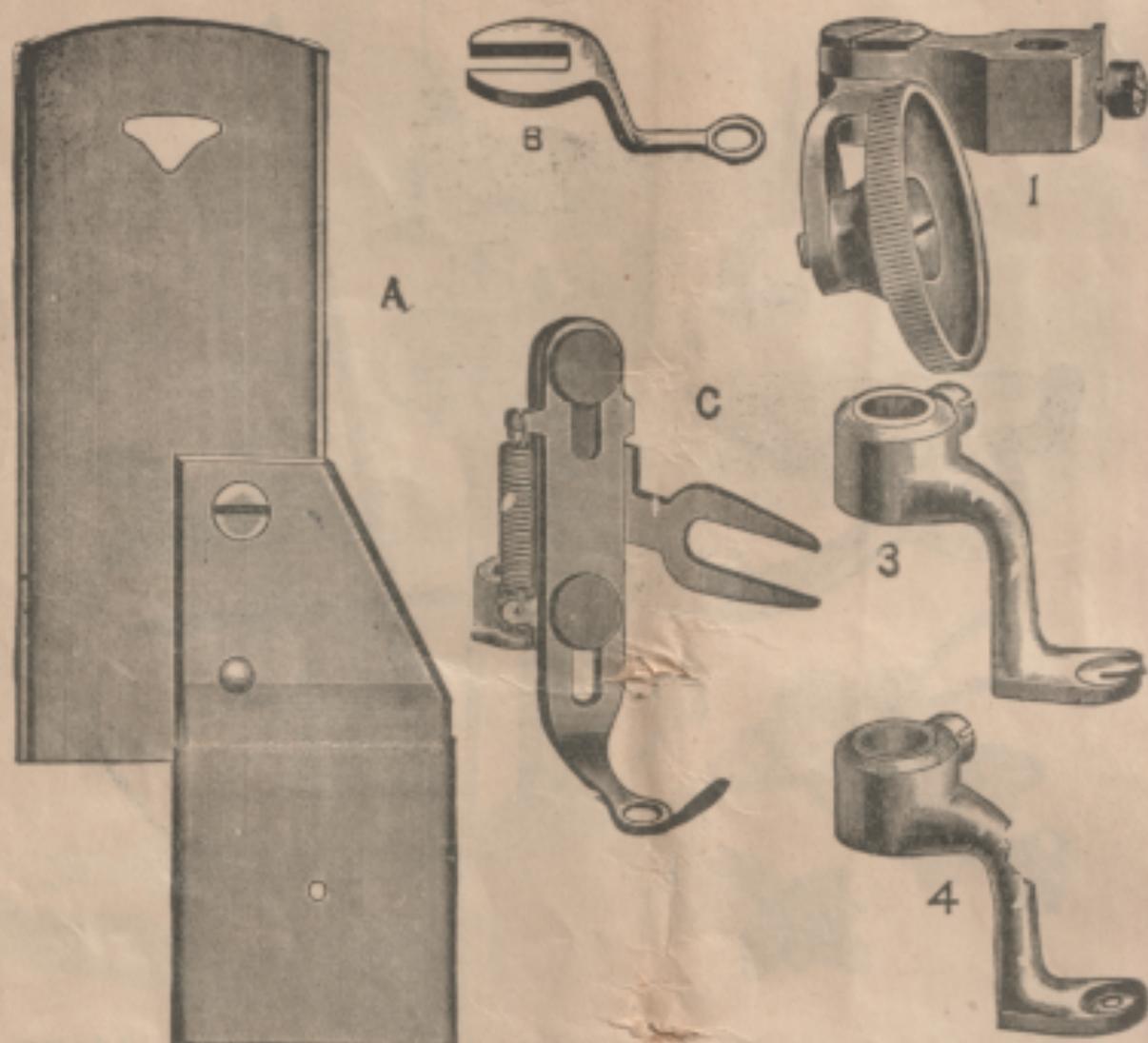
Retail Price, \$2.00.

First remove the presser foot and collar from the presser-bar. When the needle bar is half way down, raise the presser-bar and with the left hand place the attachment in position, at the same time adjusting the work of the attachment over the needle-screw. Tighten the screw in attachment firmly to presser-bar.

Have the attachment set so the needle will pass directly in center of opening of foot of attachment.

Thread the embroiderer eyelet with any kind of embroidery material, passing the material threaded back and under the foot of attachment so as to allow the stitch of the machine to fasten the material. Use a long stitch in doing this work.

The Vibrator should be used with this attachment. For its adjustment see page 10.



The above illustrations are of special extra attachments for the WHITE and Co. not included with machine.

RETAIL PRICES.

A—Etching plate	\$.60
B—Etching foot40
C—Etching attachment	2.00
1—Roller presser for leather work.....	2.00
3—Special foot for glove work.....	.50
4—Special foot for glove work.....	.50

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Etching plate A, is used by removing the front slide of the machine and placing it in its place which, you will observe, will cover the feed, which is essential in etching, so that the operators may move the work in any direction. Etching foot B is used also in doing this kind of work, and should take the place of the regular presser foot. Raise the presser bar so the foot will allow the goods to pass freely under it; then press down and tighten vibrator screw on face plate.

After you have placed the Etching foot and plate in correct positions, the material upon which the etching is to be done should be placed in an embroidery hoop firmly—pattern should be clearly stamped, then proceed to sew, following pattern closely in form and color. Etching is the simplest of all Fancy Machine work, but taste, practice and pattern are needed. Keep your work firmly in the embroidery hoop, work carefully, keeping a uniform stitch, which is regulated solely by the movement of the hands. Machine should be run rapidly so as to admit of moving the goods without drawing needle on to the plate.

Kensington and Roman embroidery, outlining, couching, feather stitching and drawn work are all done in this manner.

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.

Free with each Machine.

Tucker, Ruffler and Set of Hemmers, One Hemmer (which is also a Feller), Braider, Quilter, Oil can filled with Oil, one Screw-driver, Gauge and Screw, six Bobbins and twelve Needles. Directions in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Bohemian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Italian, Polish and Russian.

Essex Ia

12-29-1900

White Sewing Machine Co
Genl Mgr

I have the
first White-S.M. that was
sold in this town and it has
done us good and faithful
service these many years
I think twenty years it is still
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renewing. Could I not send
it to your factory and have
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a reasonable cost? My wife
says it is still the lightest
running Machine she ever
used and is worth buying
it up - A favorable reply will
be thankfully received
L. H. Patton

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