

**R. F.
BOOK 10**



DIRECTIONS

For Using the

White Rotary Sewing Machine



MANUFACTURED BY

White Sewing Machine Company

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.



When writing for information regarding parts or anything pertaining to your machine, be sure to mention style of machine, whether Vibrator or Rotary shuttle, also give the plate No. which is stamped on bed of machine at foot of arm.

By giving full information it will save time and expense.

Instructions for operating the WHITE supplied in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Bohemian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Italian, Polish, Finnish, Hungarian and Russian.

INSTRUCTIONS
 FOR USING THE
White Rotary Sewing Machine
 MANUFACTURED BY
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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 of White Rotary flat shank needle showing exact length.

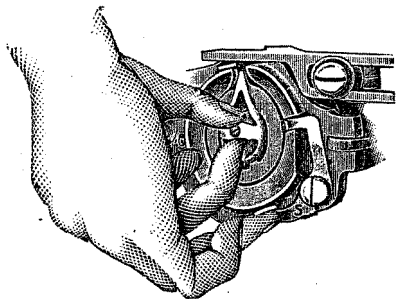
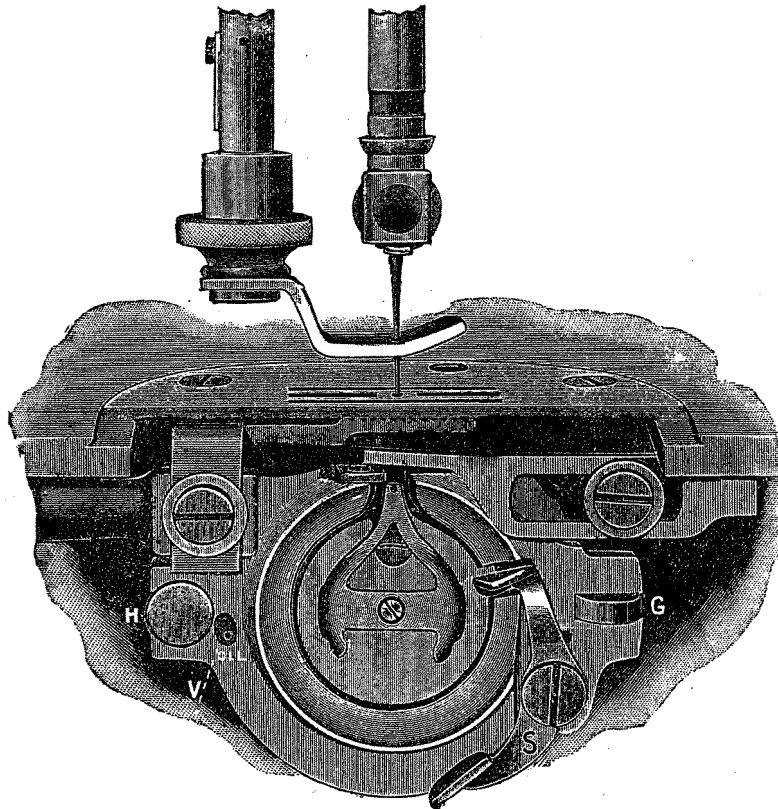


The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both be suitable to the material sewed. Use as fine a needle as will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

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

| COTTON THREAD | SILK THREAD | NO. OF NEEDLES |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 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 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.

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

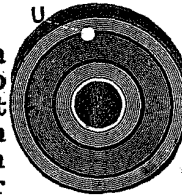


Fig. 7, Bobbin

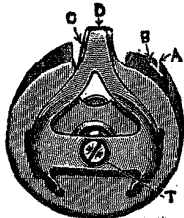


Fig. 8, Bobbin Case

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. 10, Shuttle Race Cover

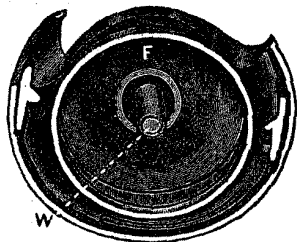
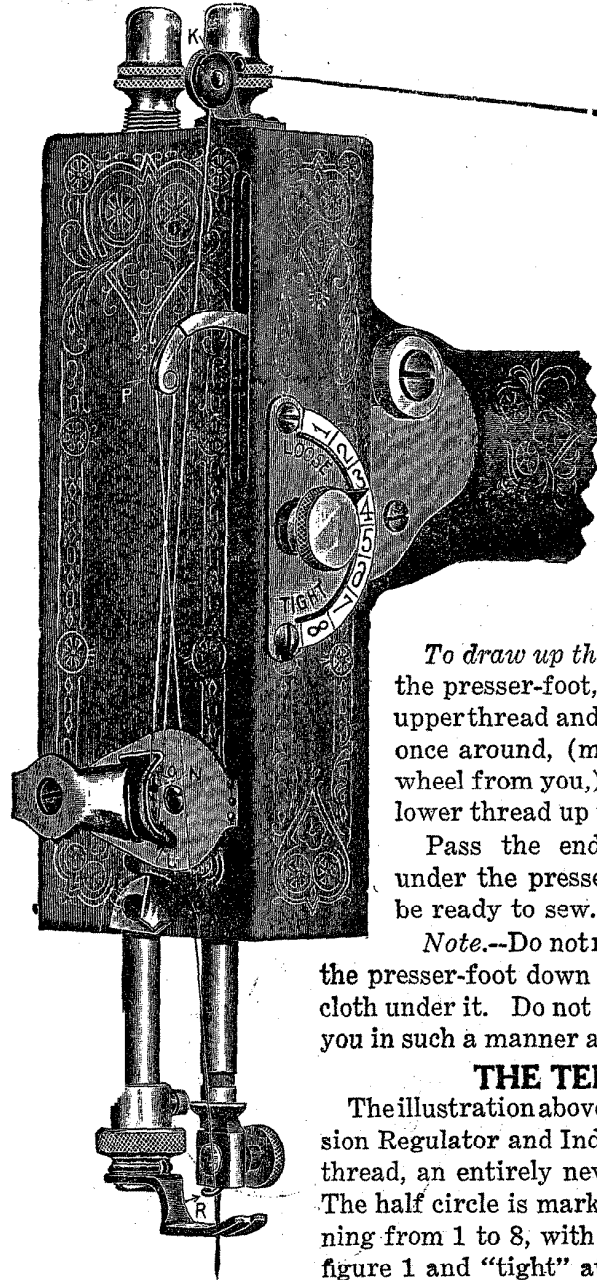


Fig. 9, Shuttle

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.



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 inches 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.

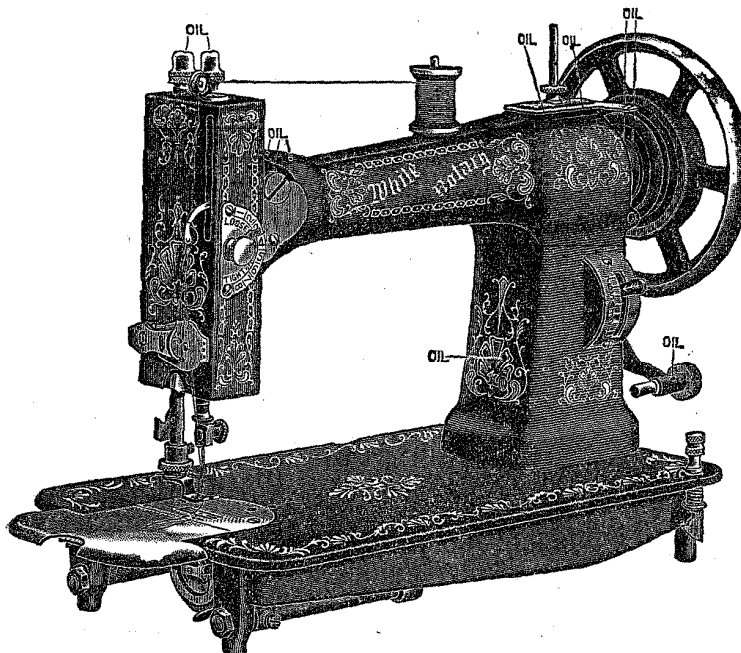
Note.--Do not run the machine with the presser-foot down on the feed without cloth under it. Do not pull cloth to or from you in such a manner as to bend the needle.

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 figure 1 and "tight" at No. 8, No. 1 being the slack and No. 8 the tightest tension

Fig. 12




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 or 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 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 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.

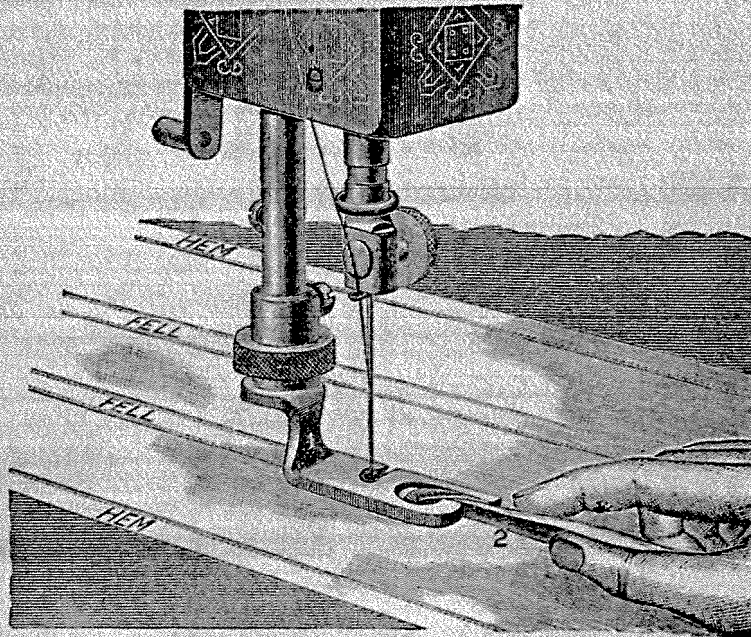
If the machine skips stitches, the needle is either bent or not in right position.

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



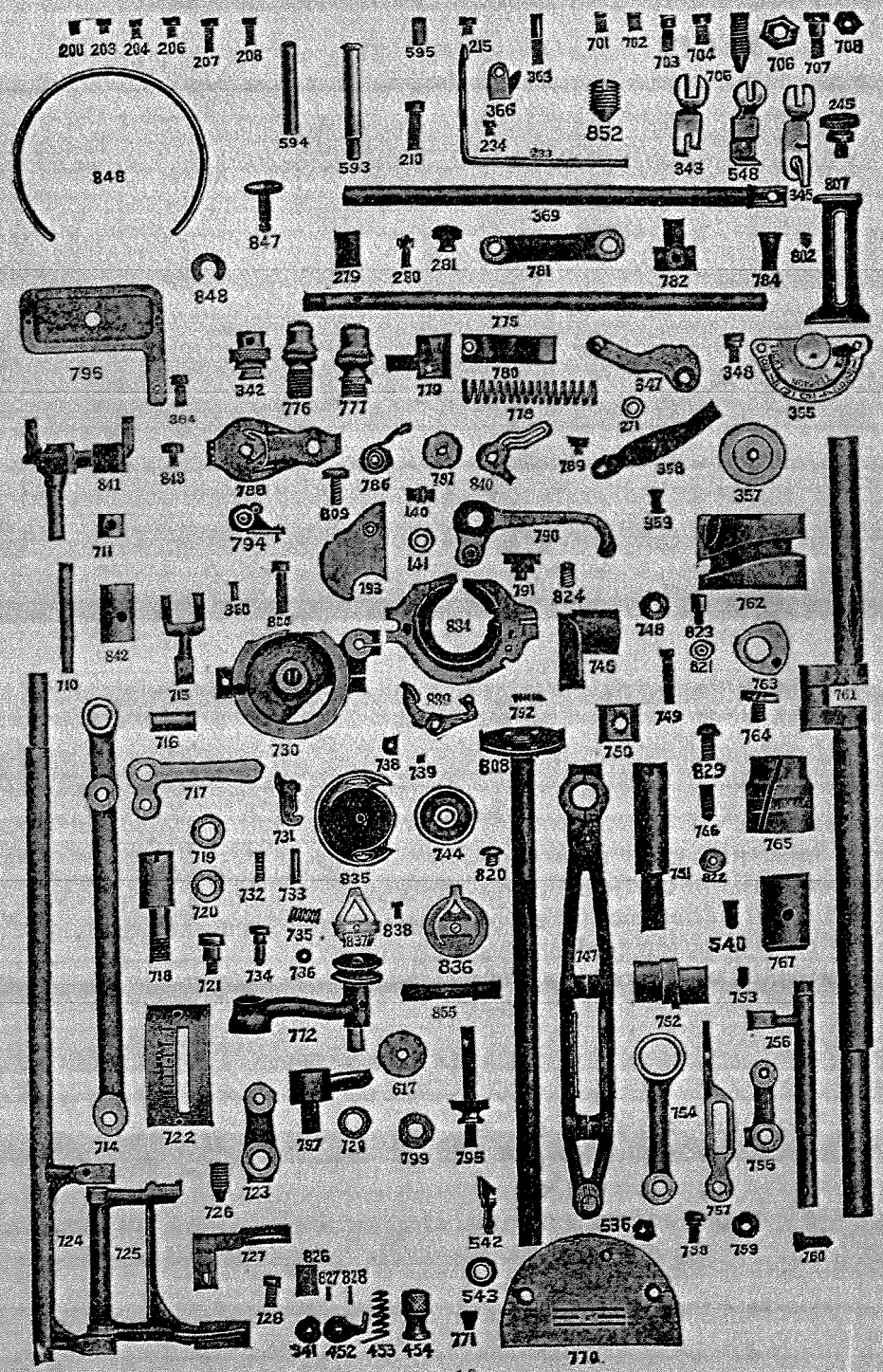
Hemming

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.

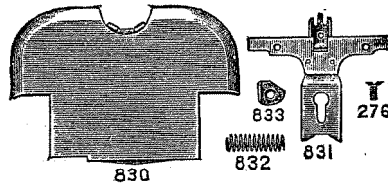


| No. | | Price |
|-----|--|--------|
| 140 | Take up roller stud..... | \$0 05 |
| 141 | Take up roller | 10 |
| 200 | Take up screw for needle bar bushing 279 | 02 |
| 203 | Screw to fasten stitch indicator plate 722 take up plate 793, check spring bracket 794 | 02 |
| 204 | Screw to fasten attachment holder 342 to presser bar 775 | 02 |
| 206 | Screw to fasten rear feed rock arm 723 to rock shaft 724 and thread pull off rock arm 755 to rock shaft 756 | 02 |
| 207 | Screw for head of main connection 747 | 03 |
| 208 | Screw to bind screw 760 in shuttle race | 02 |
| 210 | Screw to fasten face | 03 |
| 215 | Screw to fasten presser bar lifter block 779 and guide 780 to presser bar 775 | 02 |
| 233 | Quilter | 10 |
| 234 | Screw to fasten quilter and thread cutter | 02 |
| 245 | Gauge screw | 05 |
| 271 | Presser bar lifter washer | 01 |
| 276 | Screw to fasten 833 to face..... | 02 |
| 279 | Needle bar bushing | 06 |
| 280 | Needle screw and clamp | 10 |
| 281 | Needle screw nut | 05 |
| 341 | Washer for 723 | 01 |
| 342 | Attachment holder complete | 40 |
| 343 | Presser foot | 25 |
| 345 | Hemmer | 40 |
| 347 | Presser bar lifter and releaser cam. | 15 |
| 348 | Presser bar lifter screw | 02 |
| 355 | Tension indicator complete | 50 |
| 357 | Tension disc | 03 |
| 358 | Tension spring on inside of face | 05 |
| 359 | Screw and nut to connect 358 and 785 | 06 |
| 360 | Guide pin in slot of tension plate 785 | 01 |
| 363 | Screw to adjust lower end of face.. | 02 |
| 364 | Screw to clamp feed bar centers 726 in feed rock shaft 724..... | 02 |
| 366 | Thread cutter | 02 |
| 369 | Needle bar | 25 |
| 452 | Head latch guide washer..... | 02 |
| 453 | Head latch spring | 03 |
| 454 | Head latch nut | 05 |
| 386 | Lock nut for 758 | 02 |
| 340 | Screw to fasten 767 in arm..... | 02 |
| 342 | Head latch | 05 |
| 543 | Washer for head latch spring..... | 02 |
| 548 | Foot gatherer | 25 |
| 593 | Stud for revolving spool standard | 05 |
| 594 | Sleeve for revolving spool standard | 05 |
| 595 | Screw to fasten 593 in arm | 02 |
| 617 | Bobbin winder pulley | 08 |
| 701 | Screw to bind needle bar link screw 784 in take up cam 762..... | 02 |
| 702 | Screw to fasten feed cam 763, and to locate take up cam 762..... | 02 |
| 703 | Screw to tighten take up cam 762 on shaft 761 and to fasten 842 in arm | 02 |
| 704 | Screw to fasten main connection stud 751 in arm | 02 |
| 705 | Center for feed rock shaft 724 and thread pull off rock shaft 756 | 06 |
| 706 | Nuts for 705 and 797 | 03 |
| 707 | Screw to connect 714 with 723 and 754 with 756 and to fasten bobbin winder to arm | 06 |
| 708 | Nut for 707 and 721 | 02 |
| 710 | Pin in feed fork for shifting block 711 | 03 |
| 711 | Shifting block in feed connection 714 | 07 |
| 714 | Feed connection | 26 |
| 715 | Feed connection link | 13 |
| 716 | Pin for feed connection link 715 | 05 |
| 717 | Stitch adjusting lever | 12 |
| 718 | Stitch adjusting stud | 15 |
| 719 | Friction washer for 717 | 02 |
| 720 | Sleeve for 718 | 03 |

| No. | | Price |
|-----|--|-------|
| 721 | Screw to connect 715 to 717..... | 06 |
| 722 | Stitch indicator plate | 10 |
| 723 | Rock arm on rear end of feed rock shaft 724 | 13 |
| 724 | Feed rock shaft | 50 |
| 725 | Feed bar | 50 |
| 726 | Centers for feed bar 725..... | 05 |
| 727 | Feed | 60 |
| 728 | Screw to fasten feed 727 to feed bar 725 | 02 |
| 729 | Spring washer for bobbin winder frame | 01 |
| 730 | Shuttle race | 1 25 |
| 731 | Latch to hold shuttle race cover 834 on race 730 | 08 |
| 732 | Spring for 731 | 02 |
| 733 | Pin for 731 | 01 |
| 734 | Spring pin to hold shuttle race cover 834 on race 730 | 05 |
| 735 | Spring for 734 | 02 |
| 736 | Washer on 734 | 01 |
| 738 | Thread guide plate on 834 | 07 |
| 739 | Screw to fasten 738 to 834 | 02 |
| 744 | Bobbins | 08 |
| 746 | Crank on rear end of shuttle shaft 808 | 25 |
| 747 | Main connection complete | 75 |
| 748 | Main connection roll | 10 |
| 749 | Screw to adjust main connection to slide block 750 | 02 |
| 750 | Main connection slide block..... | 15 |
| 751 | Main connection stud | 15 |
| 752 | Feed raising and thread pull off cam | 20 |
| 753 | Screw to fasten 752 to 808..... | 02 |
| 754 | Eccentric connection for thread pull off | 15 |
| 755 | Thread pull off rock arm | 15 |
| 756 | Thread pull off rock shaft | 25 |
| 757 | Thread pull off | 50 |
| 758 | Screw to connect 757 to 755 | 02 |
| 759 | Thread pull off slide block | 10 |
| 760 | Screw to connect 759 to shuttle race 730 | 03 |
| 761 | Upper shaft | 1 50 |
| 762 | Take up cam | 50 |
| 763 | Feed cam | 25 |
| 764 | Screw to go in rear end of 761 | 10 |
| 765 | Forward bushing for upper shaft 761 | 25 |
| 766 | Screw to fasten 765 in arm 814 and 782 to 369 | 02 |
| 767 | Rear bushing for upper shaft 761.. | 20 |
| 770 | Needle Plate | 40 |
| 771 | Screw to fasten 770 | 02 |
| 772 | Bobbin winder complete | 35 |
| 775 | Presser bar | 15 |
| 776 | Presser screw | 15 |
| 777 | Needle bar cap | 15 |
| 778 | Presser bar spring | 10 |
| 779 | Presser bar lifter block | 25 |
| 780 | Presser bar guide | 15 |
| 781 | Needle bar link | 25 |
| 782 | Needle bar block | 15 |
| 784 | Screw to connect 781 to take up cam 762 | 06 |
| 785 | Tension plate | 30 |
| 786 | Auxiliary spring | 12 |
| 787 | Adjusting washer for 786..... | 02 |
| 789 | Screw to connect 839 to 834 and to inside of face 815..... | 02 |
| 790 | Take up complete | 40 |
| 791 | Take up screw | 10 |
| 792 | Spring for latch 839 | 02 |
| 793 | Take up cover plate | 05 |
| 794 | Check spring bracket | 10 |
| 795 | Rear spool standard | 08 |
| 796 | Rear cover plate | 08 |
| 797 | Table hinge complete | 30 |
| 799 | Washer for 797 | 02 |

(Continued on next page.)

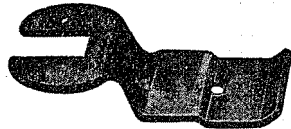
| No. | Price |
|------|-------|
| 802 | 02 |
| 804 | 02 |
| 807 | 05 |
| 808 | 1 00 |
| *809 | 02 |
| *813 | 2 75 |
| *814 | 2 75 |
| *815 | 1 25 |
| 820 | 02 |
| 821 | 01 |
| 822 | 01 |
| 823 | 05 |
| 824 | 03 |
| 826 | 02 |
| 827 | 05 |
| 828 | 02 |
| 829 | 02 |
| 830 | 1 00 |
| 831 | 20 |
| 832 | 03 |
| 833 | 05 |
| 834 | 1 00 |
| 835 | 1 50 |
| 836 | 60 |
| 837 | 07 |
| 838 | 02 |



| No. | Price |
|------|-------|
| 839 | 10 |
| 840 | 05 |
| 841 | 35 |
| 842 | 15 |
| 843 | 05 |
| *845 | 50 |
| 846 | 06 |
| 847 | 06 |
| 848 | 02 |
| 852 | 04 |
| *853 | 2 00 |
| 855 | 07 |

Numbers preceded by a star (*) are not illustrated

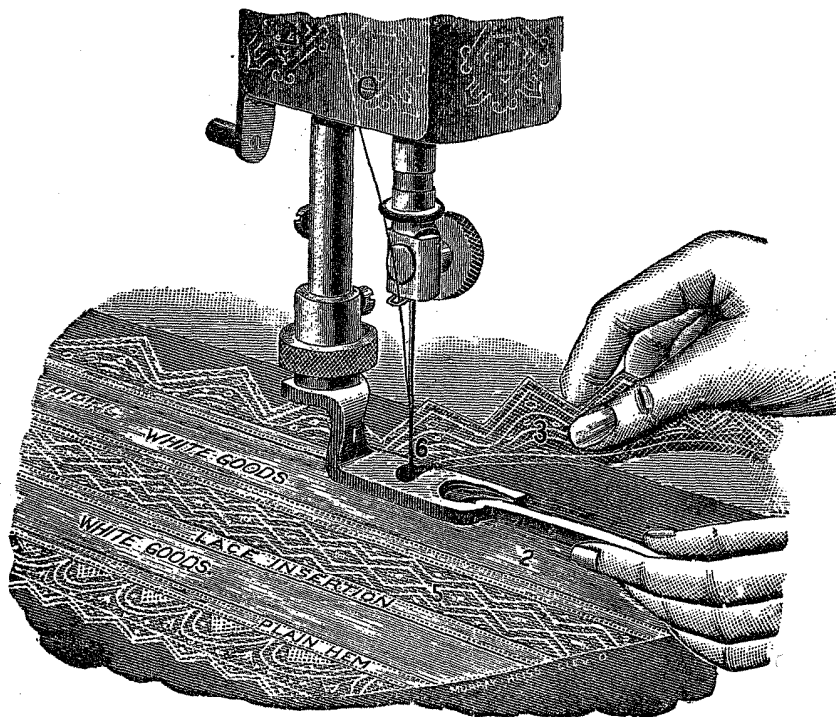
DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE FOOT GATHERER



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.

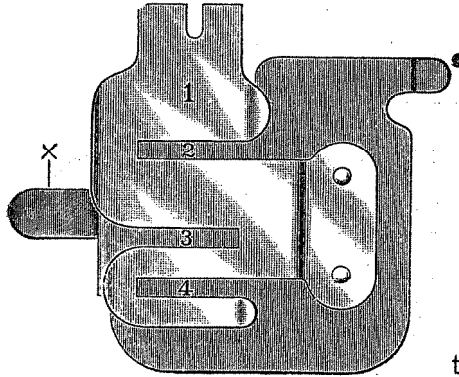


HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE ONE OPERATION

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.



Shirring.

Draw out slide of machine about half way, insert ear of shirring plate into gauge screw hole in needle plate, and holding down the shirring slide, push slide up in its place, and the shirring slide will be held firmly in that position.

Loosen screw 6 (see 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 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 8 having both ends down under foot. The guide can be adjusted to right or left by loosening screw 9. Place the ruffling to the right between the blades and in guide 4; 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.

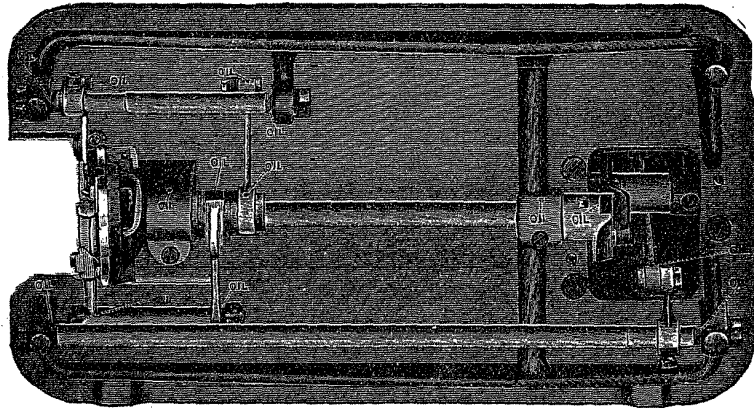
To Make Heavy Pleating.

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 of ruffler, then in gauge 4 (see page 16). Set a long stitch, turn adjusting nut 5 to No. 4 on gauge, placing the band in guide 8 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.

OIL PLACES INDICATED BELOW



KEEP MACHINE WELL OILED

Oil in the 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

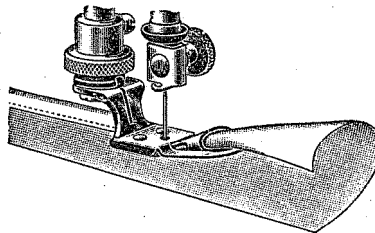
Oil occasionally the treadle centers, upper and lower end of pitman and the balance wheel hub bearings. Whenever you oil the machine work it a little to distribute the oil. After standing a few moments take a soft cloth and clean the superfluous oil from the Japanned parts of machine.

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.

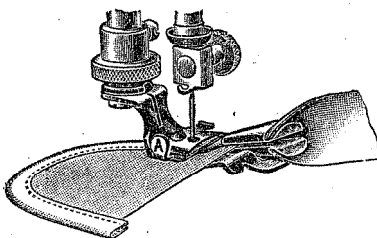
Hemming

We furnish with each machine five 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.



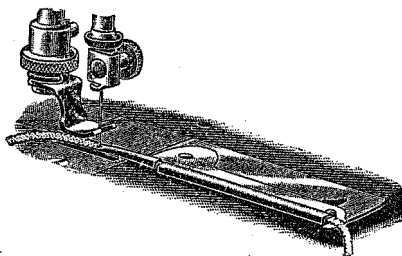
Binding

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.

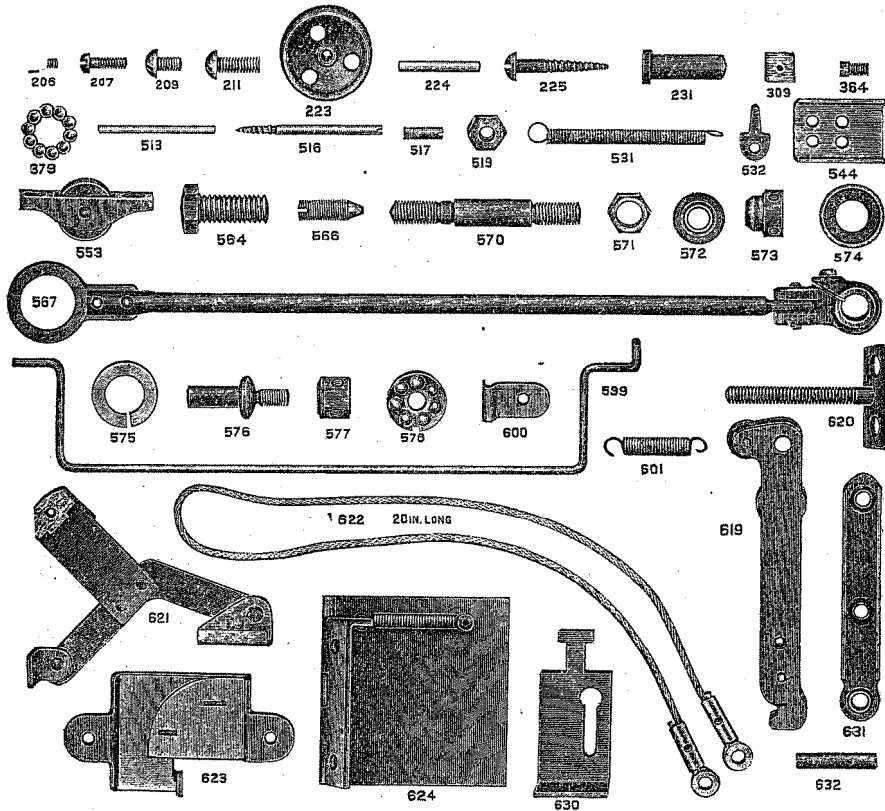
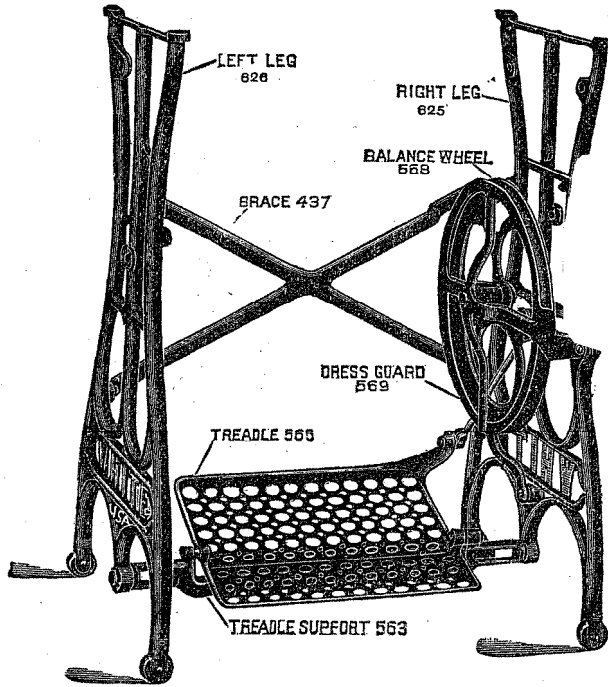


Under-Braider

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, and 78

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>206 Screw to fasten link No. 621 to plate No. 63002</p> <p>207 Adjusting screw in lower end of pitman03</p> <p>209 Screw to fasten stud in treadle, treadle centers in treadle support and crank pin in balance wheel02</p> <p>211 Screw to fasten dress guard and brace to leg02</p> <p>223 Stand caster05</p> <p>224 Pin in stand caster02</p> <p>225 Wood screw to fasten swing drawer to table02</p> <p>231 Stud in treadle, for pitman06</p> <p>309 Felt head tack02</p> <p>364 Set screw to tighten balance wheel cone 573 and crank pin cone 57702</p> <p>379 Balls for balance wheel and pitman, per 10050</p> <p>*384 Brace for box top60</p> <p>*385 Dress guard for box top50</p> <p>*389 Rest pin in table for box top05</p> <p>437 Brace for Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 85 drops60</p> <p>513 Pin in head carrier for slotted stop01</p> <p>516 Screw to connect cable to lid02</p> <p>517 Screw to connect cable to lever02</p> <p>519 Nut for adjusting stud02</p> <p>*530 Drip pan for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80 and 8525</p> <p>531 Spring for swing bottom06</p> <p>532 Eyelet for 53101</p> <p>*533 Drip pan for Nos. 72 and 7825</p> <p>544 Latch plate for head carrier04</p> <p>*550 Treadle for No. 80 drop75</p> <p>*552 Treadle support for No. 80 drop50</p> <p>553 Caster for No. 80 drop10</p> <p>563 Treadle support for Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 8550</p> <p>564 Screw to fasten treadle support to leg05</p> <p>565 Treadle for Nos. 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 8575</p> <p>566 Treadle center06</p> <p>567 Pitman for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76, 80 and 85 drops50</p> <p>568 Balance wheel for Nos. 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 85 1.50</p> <p>569 Dress guard for Nos. 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 85 1.00</p> | <p>570 Stud in dress guard for balance wheel 56815</p> <p>571 Nut to fasten stud 57003</p> <p>572 Rear cone for balance wheel stud 570... .05</p> <p>573 Front cone for balance wheel stud 570... .08</p> <p>574 Ball race in balance wheel hub08</p> <p>575 Ball retainer for ball race 57402</p> <p>576 Crank pin in balance wheel, for pitman (including rear cone)12</p> <p>577 Front cone for crank pin 57608</p> <p>578 Ball cage for crank pin balls, with balls50</p> <p>*579 Pitman for No. 7750</p> <p>*580 Treadle support for No. 77 1.75</p> <p>*581 Right leg for No. 77 1.75</p> <p>*582 Left leg for No. 77 1.75</p> <p>*583 Pitman for box top50</p> <p>*584 Treadle support for box top50</p> <p>*585 Right leg for box top 1.75</p> <p>*586 Left leg for box top 1.75</p> <p>*587 Balance wheel for box top 1.50</p> <p>*588 Stud in leg for balance wheel 58715</p> <p>*589 Treadle support for Nos. 72, 78 and cabinets50</p> <p>*590 Pitman for Nos. 72, 78 and cabinets75</p> <p>599 Wire bail for belt grip08</p> <p>600 Clip for 59902</p> <p>601 Spring for 59905</p> <p>*603 Treadle for No. 7060</p> <p>*604 Treadle support for No. 7060</p> <p>*605 Brace for No. 7060</p> <p>619 Cable adjusting lever20</p> <p>620 Adjusting stud and plate for cable lever15</p> <p>621 Link to connect swing front to head carrier25</p> <p>622 Cable (20 in. long) for Nos. 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 8530</p> <p>623 Cable guide30</p> <p>624 Swing cover for corner of head carrier... .30</p> <p>625 Right leg for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76 and 85. 1.75</p> <p>626 Left leg for Nos. 70, 74, 75, 76 and 85.. 1.75</p> <p>*627 Brace for No. 7760</p> <p>630 Support for cable adjusting lever No. 61910</p> <p>631 Head carrier hinge06</p> <p>632 Pin for head carrier hinge No. 63102</p> |
|--|--|

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 for the Binder should always be cut on the bias, also the piping which is used with the Ruffler.

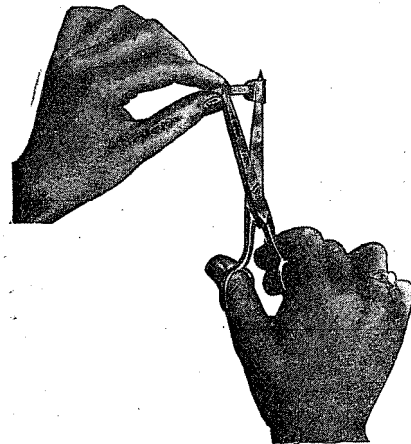


The Scissors Gauge

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

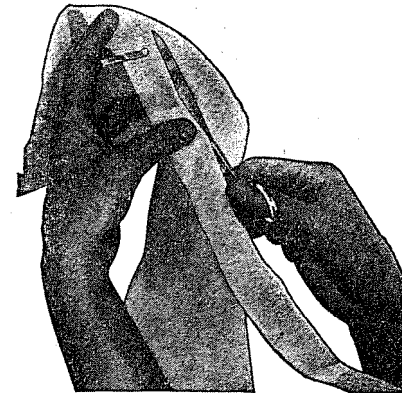
The letter **B** indicates the width for cutting bias bands which are used with the binder.

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 $\frac{7}{8}$ 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.



Cutting a Bias Band with the help of the Gauge

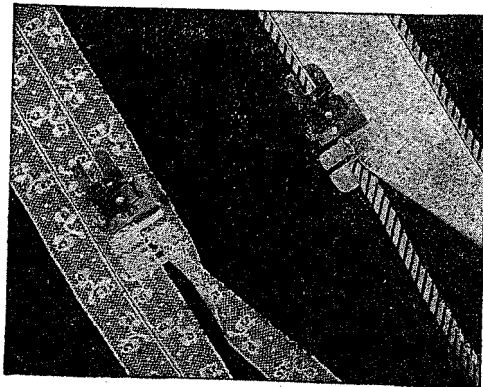
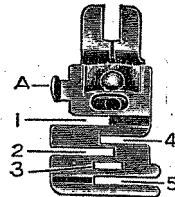
With the aid of this gauge any number of folds may be cut of exactly the same width. Those who have tried know the difficulty of doing this with the scissors alone. Everyone who uses a bias gauge is delighted with it.

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, shirtwaists, 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 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.

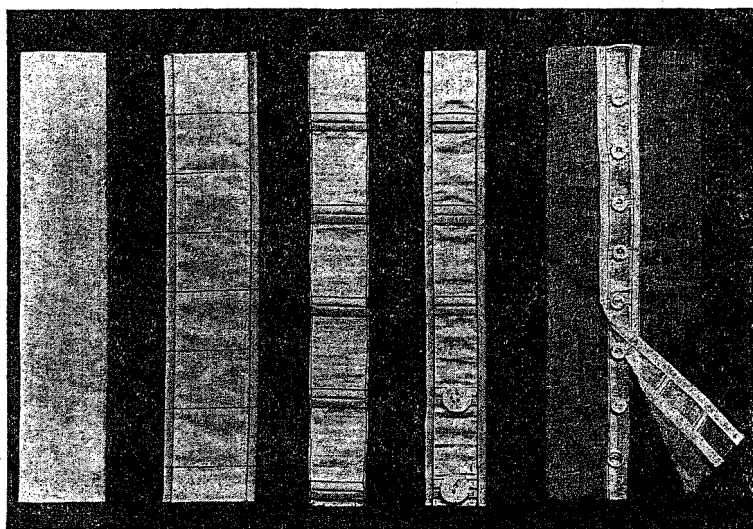
Practical Buttonholes made with the Binder and Hemmer

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.



A

B

C

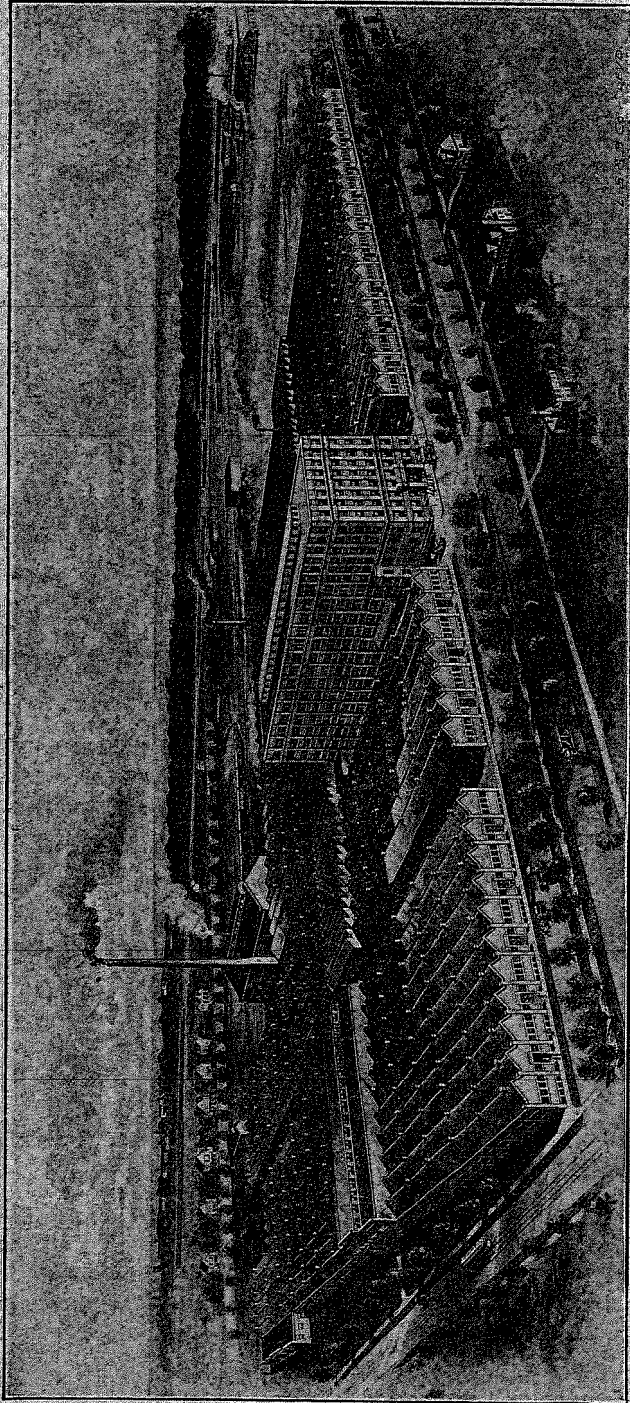
D

E

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 instead 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.



WHITE SEWING MACHINE FACTORY, CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.