

575

Model 575

# INSTRUCTION BOOK

for  
your

SEWING  
MACHINE



WHITE 575

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Please do  
not take  
Thanks

## 1. CORRECT SEWING POSTURE

Correct sewing posture is valuable both for the sake of efficiency and for health.

Sit naturally without bending over too far. It is important to have the center of the body in front of the needle bar when sewing.

## 2. OPERATION OF HAND WHEEL

Always turn wheel toward you.

There is a clutch nut in the middle of the hand wheel as shown in the accompanying figure. This device allows the wheel to run free, so that bobbins may be wound without operating the mechanism. To disengage the wheel, hold it with the left hand, and with the right hand turn the clutch nut toward you.



To operate the sewing mechanism, hold the wheel as before, and with the right hand turn the clutch nut away from you.

### 3. TO SET THE NEEDLE

Turn the wheel toward you, raising needle bar to its highest point, and loosen the needle clamp screw.

Hold the needle in the left hand with the point down, and insert the needle up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, with its flat surface to the right; then retighten the clamp screw.

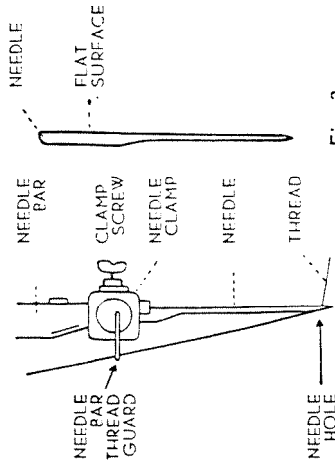


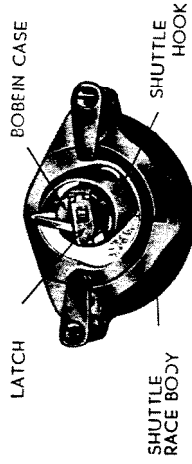
Fig. 3

### 4. TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE AND BOBBIN

Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle bar is at its highest point; flip the hinged cover plate up to reach the bobbin case.

With the thumb and forefinger of your left hand, grasp the latch on the bobbin case and remove.

Turn the bobbin case down, release the latch, and the bobbin will fall out. If the bobbin is forcibly removed when the needle bar is down, thus bending the needle or damaging the hole of the bobbin, it will cause trouble and impair the working of the machine. Therefore great care should be taken. The under thread mechanism is the most important part of the machine.



### 5. TO WIND THE BOBBIN

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder so that the slot on the bobbin fits onto the small pin on the winder.

Place spool of thread on lower spool pin, lead thread from left to right through tension disc at right of pin. Insert end of thread through a hole in bobbin, letting about three inches extend.

Press the rubber wheel of the bobbin winder against the hand wheel by pushing the lever on the winder. Set machine in operation, holding onto thread end for a few turns. When bobbin is full, winding stops automatically.

#### 6. THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the bobbin case with latch closed in your left hand and put the bobbin in so that the bobbin

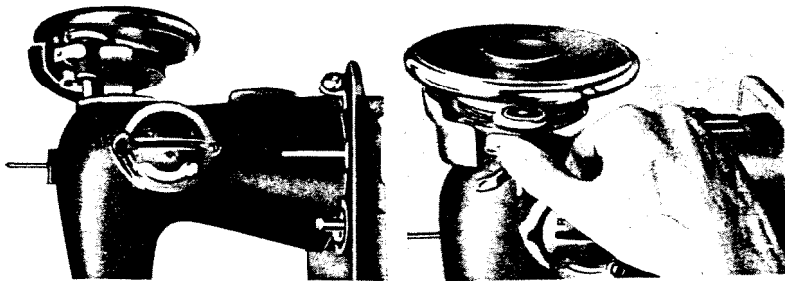


Fig. A Fig. B Fig. C

can rotate to the right or clockwise. Pull the thread through the slot and under the tension spring.

See Figs-a, b, c.

The tension of the bobbin thread can be regulated by the tiny screw on the side of the case. To increase the tension, turn it to the right. To lessen the tension, turn it to the left.

#### 7. TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the latch of the bobbin case between thumb and forefinger, insert the case into bobbin case holder, fitting the tongue into the upper groove of the bobbin case holder. Push the case in firmly, closing the latch so that it fits over the stud of the holder.

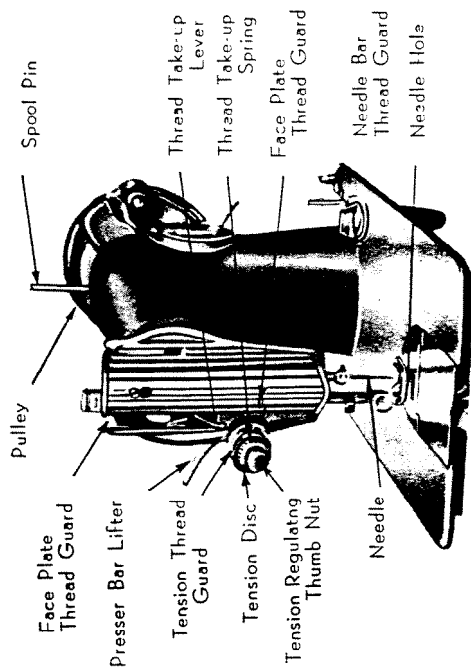
If the bobbin is not placed correctly, it will cause all kinds of trouble, such as, needle breaking, entangling of the thread, etc.



Therefore, please be sure that the tongue of the bobbin case is correctly fitted into the groove at the top of the shuttle.

### 8. TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

As before, turn the wheel toward you until the needle bar is at its highest point. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin of the machine and pass the thread through the thread guide at the top rear corner of the face plate; down through the tension



Spool Pin

Pulley

Face Plate Thread Guard

Presser Bar Lifter

Tension Thread Guard

Tension Disc

Tension Regulating Thumb Nut

Needle

Thread Take-up Lever

Thread Take-up Spring

Face Plate Thread Guard

Needle Bar Thread Guard

Needle Hole

disc from back to front and over the slack thread bar; then pass thread to right, down and up into the hook of the thread take-up spring; up into the hole of the take-up lever from back to front; down through the face plate guard; into the thread guide on the needle bar. Thread needle from left to right, leaving end of thread three or four inches long.

### 9. TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread loosely. Turn the wheel toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the under thread; then pull the

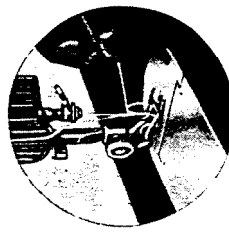


Fig. A

end of the needle thread you are holding and the under thread will be brought up with it through the needle hole in the throat plate. (Fig. A)

Lay both ends of thread back under the presser foot. (Fig. B)

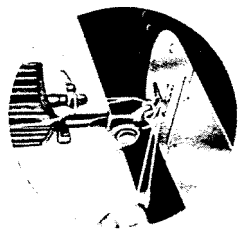


Fig. B

### 10. TO COMMENCE SEWING

Have the needle at its highest point; lay the ends of both the needle thread and the under thread back

under the presser foot; place the edge of the material under the presser foot; lower the foot; commence to sew by turning the wheel toward you. The material will be fed forward naturally with the up and down movement of the needle and the action of the machine.

Note :- Care should be taken to avoid turning the hand wheel the wrong way. Turn it toward you.

### 11. TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop operation with the needle bar at its highest point, and lift the presser foot; then move the material slowly to the back and to the left; sever the threads with the thread cutting knife attached to the upper part of the presser foot.

For convenience in resuming sewing, leave three or four inches of thread under the presser foot.

### 12. TO REGULATE THE TENSIONS

When the tensions of the upper and under threads

are equal in sewing, both threads will inter-lock in the center of the work. This is the correct stitch, as shown in illustration A.

The regulation of the stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread only.

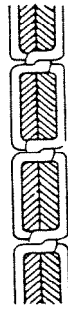
To increase the tension of the needle thread, tighten the tension regulating thumb nut on the tension disc. (Turn it toward you.) To lessen the tension, turn the nut in the opposite direction. (When regulating always have the presser foot down.)

Although the machines are all correctly adjusted so that there is almost no necessity of regulating the under thread, sometimes it may be necessary due to the thickness of the material.

At such times, tighten the screw on the outside of the bobbin case to increase the tension, or loosen the screw slightly to lessen the tension.

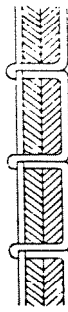
When sewing voile, silk and other very thin materials it is necessary to loosen both the upper and under threads properly to prevent the material from puckering. When this occurs care must be taken not to pull it forcibly to straighten it out for the thread is liable to break.

Care should be taken to use thread and needle suitable for the material being sewn.

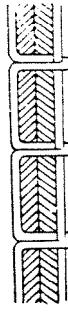


Correct Stitch

Fig. A



Needle Thread Tension too strong



Needle Thread Tension too weak

Please consult the following table in selecting the right needle and thread for the material.



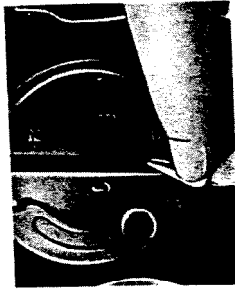
### 13. NEEDLE-THREAD-FABRIC-STITCHING GUIDE

Fabric	Needle No.	Machine Stitches Per Inch	Cotton Thread	Mercerized Thread	Silk or Nylon
Extremely heavy tarpaulin, sacking, canvas, duck, etc.	4	6 to 8	10 to 30	Heavy Duty	—
Heavy upholstery fabric, ticking, denim, leatherette, etc.	3	8 to 10	30 to 40	Heavy Duty	—
Medium heavy drapery fabric, velveteen, suiting, felt, terry, etc.	2	10 to 12	40 to 60	Heavy Duty	—
Medium broadcloth, percale, gingham, linen, chintz, taffeta, sheer wool, shantung, etc.	1	12 to 14	60 to 80	50	A
Sheer voile, lawn, dimity, crepe, handkerchief linen, plastic film, etc.	0	14 to 16 (Plastic Film 8 to 10)	80 to 100	50	A
Very sheer chiffon, batiste, lace, organdy, ninon, net, marquissette etc.	00	16 to 20	100 to 150	50	A

### 14. ADJUSTING THE STITCH LENGTH AND REVERSE STITCHING

The length of the stitch and reverse stitching are both regulated by the regulator lever located on the right of the machine arm.

To adjust the stitch length, set the regulator on neutral position (0 on the round metal plate.) Loosen thumb screw at left and move up or down until the number of stitches per inch desired shows on the window at right.



Tighten thumb screw and move lever down until it stops. The machine is now set to sew the same length stitch, whether forward or reverse.

To sew in reverse, raise the regulator lever upward from the center line or zero position, and move lever down again to resume forward sewing.

### 15. TO CHANGE THE PRESSURE ON THE MATERIAL

It is sometimes necessary to regulate the pressure on the material when sewing thin silk materials, weak cloth, or extra thick materials. To do this tighten or loosen the pressure regulating thumb screw on the top of the head of the machine as required.

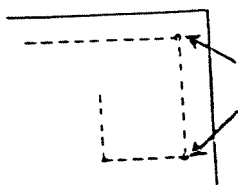
To increase the pressure, give the thumb screw a few turns downward. To lessen the pressure, turn the screw upward.

If the pressure is too strong, when sewing thin silk or weak materials, the materials will easily pucker. Therefore the pressure must be lessened. If difficulty is still encountered in sewing very thin materials, after the pressure has been regulated, place ordinary paper on the cloth and sew it together with the cloth and a satisfactory result will be obtained.

(Some machines are not equipped with a pressure release.)

### 16. TO TURN A CORNER

When the point of turning has been reached, stop the machine with the needle deep in the cloth, raise the presser foot and turn the work, as desired, using the needle as a pivot. Then lower the presser foot.



### 17. TO SEW JERSEY OR BIAS SEAMS

Use a short stitch and as light a tension as possible, or the thread will easily break when the cloth is stretched.

### 18. TO OIL THE MACHINE

For easy and quiet working of the machine, it is necessary that all moving parts in contact with each other be oiled and not allowed to become dry. A drop of oil is sufficient at each oiling point.

To oil the parts of the needle bar and presser bar, loosen the face plate screw and remove the face plate.

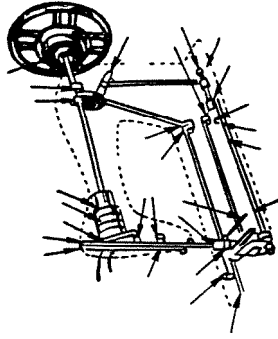
To oil the moving parts inside of the machine arm, loosen the thumb screw on the rear cover plate. Turn up to expose parts for oiling. Replace and tighten screw.

In applying oil to the oil hole right next to the spool pin as well as to the comparatively large one to the right of the aforementioned hole, turn the wheel slowly toward you until the thread take-up lever has gone up and has come down to a horizontal position; stop the wheel, then apply oil. If the oil is applied without heeding the above directions, the important places will not be lubricated and the oil applied will go to waste.

In oiling the under parts of the machine, tilt the head back and oil the moving parts in contact with each other.

After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few

minutes to work the oil into the bearing. If the machine is used constantly it should be oiled two or three times weekly.



### HINTS

**Needle Breaking :-** Needles often break when the needle clamp screw is not tight enough, when the needle is not inserted into the needle clamp as far as it will go, when the needle is bent, and when the material is pulled while sewing.

Pulling the material when sewing must be avoided at all times.

### Upper Thread Breaking :-

1. When the machine is not properly threaded.
2. When the tension is too tight.
3. When the thread is too coarse for the size of the needle.
4. When the needle is bent at the point.
5. When the thread take-up spring is broken.

6. When the thread take-up spring is caught on the slack thread regulator.
7. When the needle has been inserted improperly.

#### Under Thread Breaking :-

1. When the under thread tension is too tight.
2. When the bobbin is not threaded correctly.
3. When the needle is bent.
4. When fluff or dust has gathered under the bobbin thread guard.

#### Skip Stitches :-

1. When the needle is not accurately set.
2. When the needle is bent or blunt.
3. When the point of the shuttle is broken.
4. When the pressure regulating thumb screw is not tight.

Material Puckering :- This is generally due to irregular tensions. Attention must be given to the tension of the thread and the pressure on the material.

Loops Occurring in Stitches :- See that the machine is properly threaded, that the thread suits the needle, that the thread take-up spring is not broken, etc.

#### Stitches Looping :-

1. Generally due to the tension of the thread not being proper.
2. When the loops appear on the upper side, tighten the tension of the lower thread.
3. When they appear on the underside, tighten the tension of the upper thread.
4. When the thread take-up spring is out of order.
5. When the upper and lower threadings are not correct.

#### Machine Working Heavily or Noisily :-

1. If the machine is left standing for some time, the oil usually hardens, making the machine work heavily. Therefore clean all the revolving parts.
2. When the end of the thread is caught and still remains between the shuttle race and the shuttle.

#### Taking Apart and Cleaning the Under Thread Mechanism :-

The under thread mechanism is the most important in the machine. When the machine is being used, fluff and dust accumulate in the shuttle race, making the working of the machine heavy.

If the machine is worked the wrong way the thread will be caught between the shuttle race and the shuttle, causing the machine to stop.

At times like these, if the shuttle race is taken apart and cleaned in the following manner, the machine will run smoothly and lightly as before.

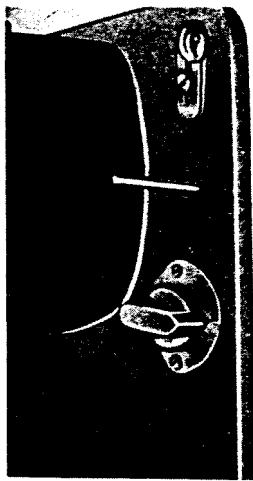
1. Raise the needle bar to the highest point. Slowly tilt the head of the machine away from you. Remove bobbin case.
2. Turn the levers on both sides of the shuttle race down, and the shuttle race and the shuttle will both come out. If the shuttle is caught by a thread, grasp it by the center pin and pull.
3. Wipe the groove of the shuttle race clean with a piece of cloth so that it is absolutely

free from fluff and dust. Apply oil as required and replace shuttle. When cleaning the groove of the shuttle race, if the thread is lodged there, use a needle or something pointed and be sure to take it out completely.

This part of the machine is especially made with delicate precision and even tiny fluff or dust accumulating there will affect its working.

4. To replace the shuttle race assembly, again turn the wheel toward you until needle is at its highest point. Grasp shuttle by center pin, with point facing down, and place in race way. Do not force. Place race cover, shiny side out, over shuttle and fit pin in groove at lower edge of race way. Turn up levers over small knobs on cover.

**DROP FEED**:- Turn the button on the base to the left and the feed dog drops, making darning and embroidering an easy task. Turn the button to the right and the feed dog rises and begins its usual motion.



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