

# DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

## White Sewing Machines.

- No. 1. Plain Table.  
 No. 2. Plain Table, with Cover, Lock and Key.  
 No. 3. Fancy Cover, Drop Leaf, 2 Drawers each end of Table.  
 No. 5. Fancy Cover, Full Cabinet Case.  
 No. 6. Fancy Cover and Drop Leaf.  
 No. 6½. Fancy Cover, Drop Leaf, 1 Nest of 2 Drawers.  
 No. 9. Skeleton Cabinet and Nest of Drawers on one side, and Shelves on the other.  
 No. 10. Artistically finished Cover, Drop Leaf, 3 Drawers each end of Table, with Drop Knobs on Drawers.  
 No. 11. Fancy Cover, Drop Leaf, 3 Drawers each end of Table.  
 No. 12. Tailoring Machine, Plain Table.  
 Styles Nos. 3, 6, 6½, 10 and 11 are trimmed with Plated Wheels.  
 Style No. 5 is inlaid with Pearl on Bed-plate, and has Plated Wheel.  
 Style No. 9 is supplied with Plated Fly-wheels and Face-plate.  
 Style No. 1 has Plain Black Japanned Wheel.  
 Styles Nos. 2 and 12 are highly ornamented with Nickel Wheels.  
 Style No. 2 has Plain Box Cover.

### ACCESSORIES.

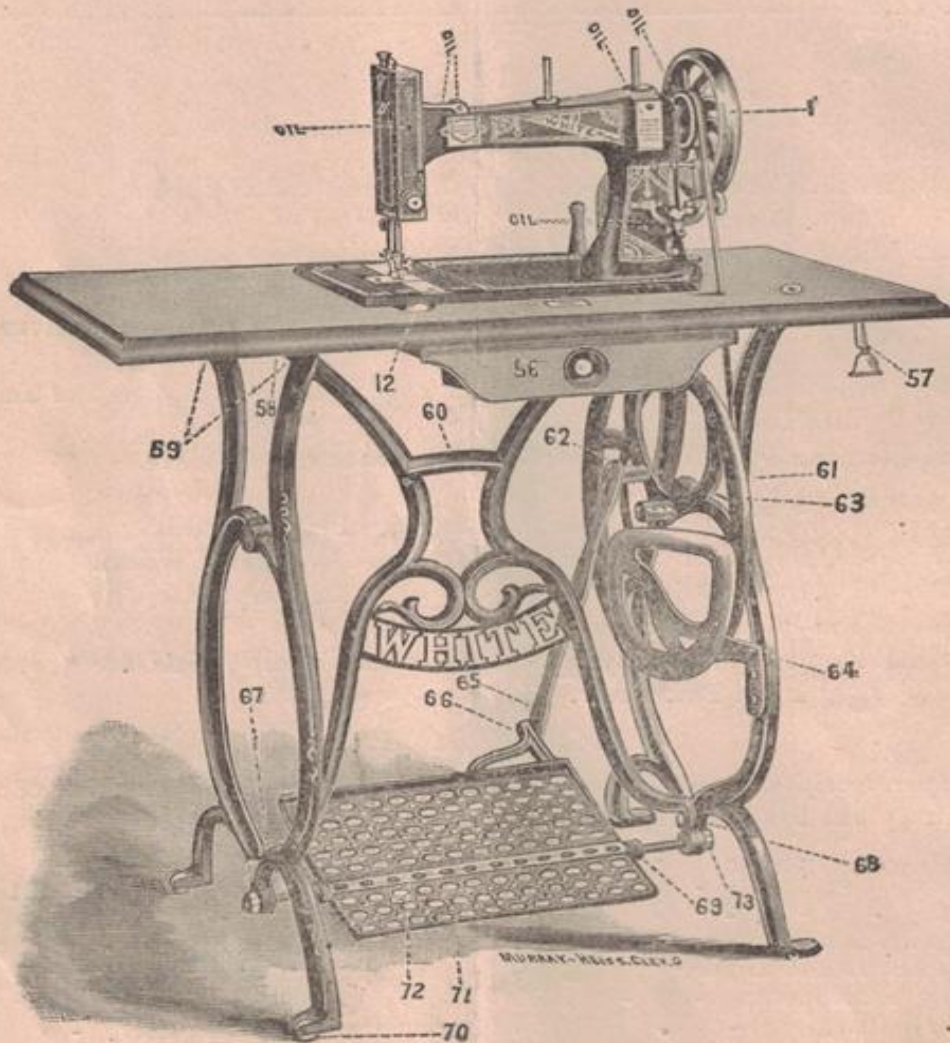
Upon receipt of cash with order, we will send by mail, all or either of the Attachments at the following prices:

Tucker, - - - - -	\$1 50	Short Presser-foot for Glove-	
Raffler, - - - - -	1 50	makers' use, - - - - -	\$1 00
Corder, - - - - -	1 00	Extra Quilter, - - - - -	40
Adjustable Binder, - - - - -	1 00	Extra Bobbins, per doz., - - - - -	50
Set Hemmers and Binder, - - - - -	1 00	Needles, Cloth or Leather, per	
Darning attachment, - - - - -	1 00	doz, - - - - -	40
Extra Braider, - - - - -	50	Extra Hemmer and Feller, - - - - -	75
Roller Presser-foot for Leather, - - - - -	2 00	Extra Shuttle, - - - - -	1 00
One sided Presser-foot for Tail-		Spool Cotton, per doz. spools, - - - - -	65
ors' use, - - - - -	1 00	Oil, per bottle, - - - - -	10

WE CAN NOT SEND OIL BY MAIL.

### FREE WITH EACH MACHINE.

One Hemmer (which is also a Feller), Braider, Quilter, Castors, Oil-can filled with Oil, Oil-can holder, Screw-driver, Gauge and Screw, six Bobbins, twelve Needles, and threaded ready for use. Directions in English, German, Spanish and French.



FOR DESCRIPTION OF NUMBERS, SEE NEXT PAGE.



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|---|--|
| <p><b>No.</b></p> <p>1 Fly Wheel of Machine.</p> <p>2 Bobbin-Winder Spool Standard.</p> <p>3 Spool Standard.</p> <p>4 Needle Bar.</p> <p>5 Presser Bar and Nut.</p> <p>6 Take-up.</p> <p>7 Thread Guide.</p> <p>8 Tension Check-Spring.</p> <p>9 Tension and Nut.</p> <p>10 Presser Bar Lifter.</p> <p>11 Inside Slide, to steady Presser Bar.</p> <p>12 Stitch Regulator.</p> <p>13 Heart on Needle Bar.</p> <p>14 Disc for driving Heart.</p> <p>15 Shuttle.</p> <p>16 Needle Hole in 41.</p> <p>17 Shuttle Lever.</p> <p>18 Shuttle Lever Stud.</p> <p>19 Screw to secure Conc on 18.</p> <p>20 Lug on end of Feed Arbor.</p> <p>21 Screw to secure Feed Lever to Link on Lug 20.</p> <p>22 Lever Arm and Ball to give motion to 17.</p> <p>23 Screw to take up wear on 17.</p> <p>24 and 25 Screws to take up wear on 43.</p> <p>26 Hardened Centers upon which the Elbow Lever or Bill Crank oscillates.</p> <p>27 Vibrator.</p> <p>28 Automatic Bobbin Winder.</p> <p>29 Main Shaft.</p> <p>30 Large Crank connection.</p> <p>31 Screw to take wear on same.</p> <p>32 Feed Lever.</p> <p>33 Bed of Machine.</p> <p>34 Arm of Machine.</p> <p>35 Screw to secure Fly Wheel to Main Shaft.</p> | <p><b>No.</b></p> <p>36 Feed Bar.</p> <p>37 Space in which Slides cover Shuttle.</p> <p>38 Presser Bar Spiral Spring.</p> <p>39 Shuttle Carrier.</p> <p>40 Feed Spring.</p> <p>41 Throat Plate.</p> <p>42 Feed Arbor.</p> <p>43 Take-up Cam.</p> <p>44 Feed Cam.</p> <p>45 Feed Cam Screw.</p> <p>51 Bushing on Top of Face Plate.</p> <p>52 Bushing on Bottom of Face Plate.</p> <p>55 Wooden Pin in Table for Machine to rest on when turned back for oiling.</p> <p>56 Drawer in Table.</p> <p>57 Oil Can Holder.</p> <p>58 Screw to secure Brace to upper part of left Leg.</p> <p>59 Screws to secure Leg to Table.</p> <p>60 Brace.</p> <p>61 Balance Wheel.</p> <p>62 Screw to secure Pitman to Balance Wheel.</p> <p>63. Stud and Collar to secure Balance Wheel to right hand Leg.</p> <p>64 Screw to secure Shield over Balance Wheel.</p> <p>65 Pitman.</p> <p>66 Screws to secure Pitman to Treadle.</p> <p>67 and 72 Screws to secure Brace to Legs.</p> <p>68 and 68 Nuts on end of Treadle Rod.</p> <p>69 and 69 Cones to secure Treadle on 72.</p> <p>70 Casters on right hand Leg.</p> <p>71 Treadle.</p> <p>72 Treadle Rod.</p> <p>73 Tension Nut.</p> |
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# 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.



## TO THE JOBBER AND EXPORT TRADE.

**F**OR large jobbers or for the export trade, where orders are for one hundred or more machines at a time, we ship securely and compactly boxed, so that in transportation charges a large saving is obtained. In this manner of shipping, as before stated, all the work is carefully inspected; the heads of the machines have each been tested in sewing, and are boxed by themselves, whilst the stands are taken apart and shipped in as small and compact shape as possible. Consequently, for the information of this class of trade, we submit and call attention to our first illustration—THE STAND—and explanation as how to set it up properly.

In the first place, remove the nuts 68-68 and cones 69-69 from the treadle rod 72 and slide the treadle 71 on the rod with a cone on each side of the treadle.

In the second place, attach the *stud* 63 by screwing it securely to the right hand leg, then slide upon the stud the balance-wheel, and then screw the washer or collar on the stud, so it will hold the balance-wheel in position: THIS WASHER OR COLLAR SHOULD NOT BE "SET UP" TOO TIGHT, NOR TOO LOOSE, BUT SO AS TO PERMIT THE WHEEL TO REVOLVE TRUE AND WITH BUT LITTLE FRICTION. The balance-wheel has a *slotted hub* by which any lost motion or wear can be readily taken up, and thereby relieve it from irregular motion and unnecessary noise. Next, attach the pitman 65 to the balance-wheel, then the shield to the right hand leg at 64.

Having thus put together these disconnected parts, it is an easy matter for a beginner to determine their relative positions by reference to the cut. 60 represents the brace. The left hand and the right hand legs are connected to the brace by screws as shown in cut.

55 represents a wooden pin in table for machine to rest on when turned back for oiling; this pin is taken out of the table and packed with the stand when it is shipped in boxes.

To have the machine run extraordinarily light the greatest care must be exercised in setting up the stand work. Everything must be *true and in line*.

Be sure that you have the wood work placed upon the stand so that the belt does not rub against it, and also so that it does not rub against the balance-wheel of the machine.

If the stand rests upon the floor in an uneven manner, and the floor is level, it is evident that the stand is not properly set up; in which case loosen the screws and nuts and place the stand in its proper position, and gradually tighten its connections.

Place the Rubber Head Tacks in marked places in the front part of the table before you connect the machine head, by its hinges, to the table.

To prevent noise, no part of the machine should touch the wood work, but the machine head should rest entirely upon the Rubber Head Tacks and Hinge Rubbers.



## THE TREADLE MOVEMENT.

WE CLAIM AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN TREADLES, BY ALLOWING "ROOMY" SPACE FOR THE FEET SO THAT THE OPERATOR IS NOT "CRAMPED UP" BY THE USE OF BOTH FEET. Physicians will acknowledge the advantages of this improvement, and tell you that nearly all the diseases contracted by seamstresses and working girls in the use of the sewing machine arises from the cramped position in which they have been compelled heretofore to sit and place their feet upon so little space, and from the fact that the majority of sewing machines run too heavy.

**These objections are removed in the White Sewing Machine.**

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 slides 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 might 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 and pass the shank of the needle up into the hole in the needle-bar as far as you can push it, with the *long groove* of the needle turned precisely toward the left; then fasten securely with the needle screw.

TO SEW EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY GOODS, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO LOWER THE NEEDLE A VERY LITTLE.

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 80 is used; there is seldom a necessity of 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.

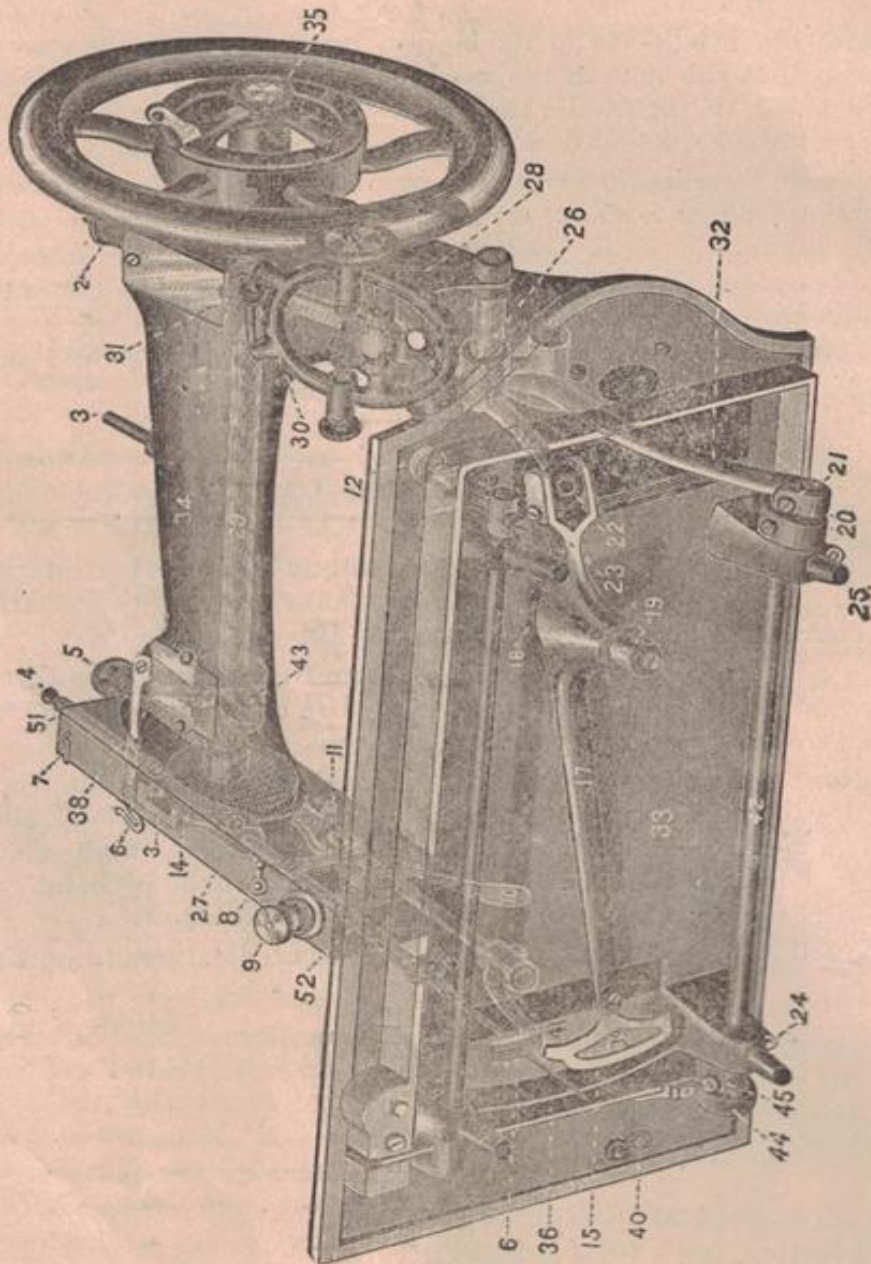
The following index will show the size of needle, thread and silk to be used.

COTTON.	TWIST.	NEEDLE.
150 to 300	000)	00
90 to 150	00)	
70 to 90	0	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.

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.

FOR DESCRIPTION, SEE PAGE 5.



## TO FILL THE BOBBIN WITH THREAD.

NEVER USE GLAZED THREAD ON THE BOBBIN.

You have the great advantage of our Automatic Bobbin Winder, a feature that no other machine possesses.

Figure 28 represents the Automatic Bobbin Winder, which is fastened firmly to the arm of the machine.

Place the spool of thread on spool standard No. 1 and fasten the end of the thread between the end of the bobbin and the bobbin winder shaft, and put the other end of the bobbin in the bobbin winder; then turn the bobbin winder, adjusting screw until the bobbin winder pulley (rubber) shall come against the fly-wheel. Wind the thread a few turns around the bobbin; then pass the thread up and over the small pulley on the curved shaft at top of winder; then down and through the slot at the bottom of bobbin winder frame; steady the thread with the hand, and the bobbin will wind itself automatically as smooth as a spool of silk.

Should the thread change direction at any time when filling the bobbin, pay no attention to it, except to see that the curved shaft is free from dirt or thickened oil, and in the next layer it will regulate itself all right.

## THREAD.

Do not use poor thread. You must not expect to make a nice, smooth stitch with cheap, uneven thread. Clark'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 4.

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; also the bearings of the bobbin winder should be kept constantly oiled. 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 the numbers 19, 20, 22, 44, and on lower arbor bearings.

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 frequently upon the treadle-rod cones at 69 and upon the balance-wheel wheel stud at 63; and upon the pitman connections at 62-67.








## TO THREAD THE MACHINE.

Place the spool of thread on the spool standard No. 2, pass the thread through the thread guide No. 7; thence under the check spring No. 8, and thence twice around the tension No. 9 to the right; thence up and through slot in end of take-up No. 6, and down through thread-guide at bottom of face-plate; thence through slot in end of needle-bar to the eye of the needle from left to right, drawing two or three inches of thread through.

## THE TENSION.

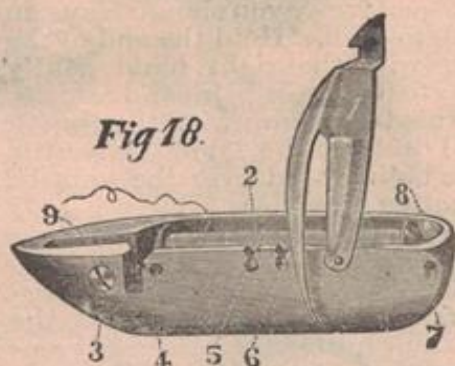
The tension on the upper thread is controlled by the tension nut No. 73, shown on face of machine; by turning it to the right tightens the tension on upper thread, by turning it to the left loosens it. If a tight tension is desired, both upper and under threads must necessarily be tight. If the upper 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, 

In sewing all cotton and fine linen goods, avoid a tight tension as much as possible, to prevent fullness after having been washed. When you desire the goods to look alike on both sides and be elastic, balance the tensions, thus 



## TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.



*Fig 18.*

The Shuttle of the White Sewing Machine is acknowledged to be the least complicated of any in the market.

Having raised latch 1 and holding the bobbin so the thread will draw off from the under side, place one end of bobbin into the center of the heel of shuttle and drop the other end of bobbin into the slotted hole in point of the shuttle; then pass the thread through slot 6; thence *in* through slot 5; thence *out* through slot 4; then press latch 1 down into position and the shuttle is threaded ready for use.

*In all cases the thread must pass out under latch 1!*

Figure 3 is the shuttle tension screw. To obtain a tight tension on shuttle thread turn this screw to the right; for a light tension turn screw to the left.

We claim a decided advantage over many other machines in the control of our shuttle tension, as it is so arranged we can increase or decrease it without removing the shuttle from the machine or disarranging the work.

To open the latch, press slightly against it and open.

## To Remove the Shuttle.

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

## To Change the Length of Stitch.

No. 12 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 oval dial is marked with a scale running from 0 to 4, representing the limits of the stitch; No. 0 being the shortest, and No. 4 the longest.

To regulate the length of stitch, turn thumb-screw a very little to the left to loosen, and move pointer at left of thumb-screw to place desired, then tighten again. 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. 27 represents the VIBRATOR, which is in the face of machine and is regulated by thumb-screw in front of face plate.

To put Vibrator in gear, loosen thumb-screw and drop it to its lowest point and tighten screw again.

If full vibration of presser 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 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 of 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 the Work.

Stop the machine with the needle at its highest point; raise the presser-foot; slacken the upper thread by drawing about three inches from the top spool, then take hold of your work and pull it directly from you, keeping the top thread in the slot of the pressure-foot, which will prevent bending the needle. Cut the threads close to the cloth, which will leave the ends projecting from needle and shuttle preparatory to commencing 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 pressure-bar nut 5 to the right; to decrease the pressure turn it to the left.

*If the machine skips stitches*, the needle is either bent or the long groove is not exactly to the left.

*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.

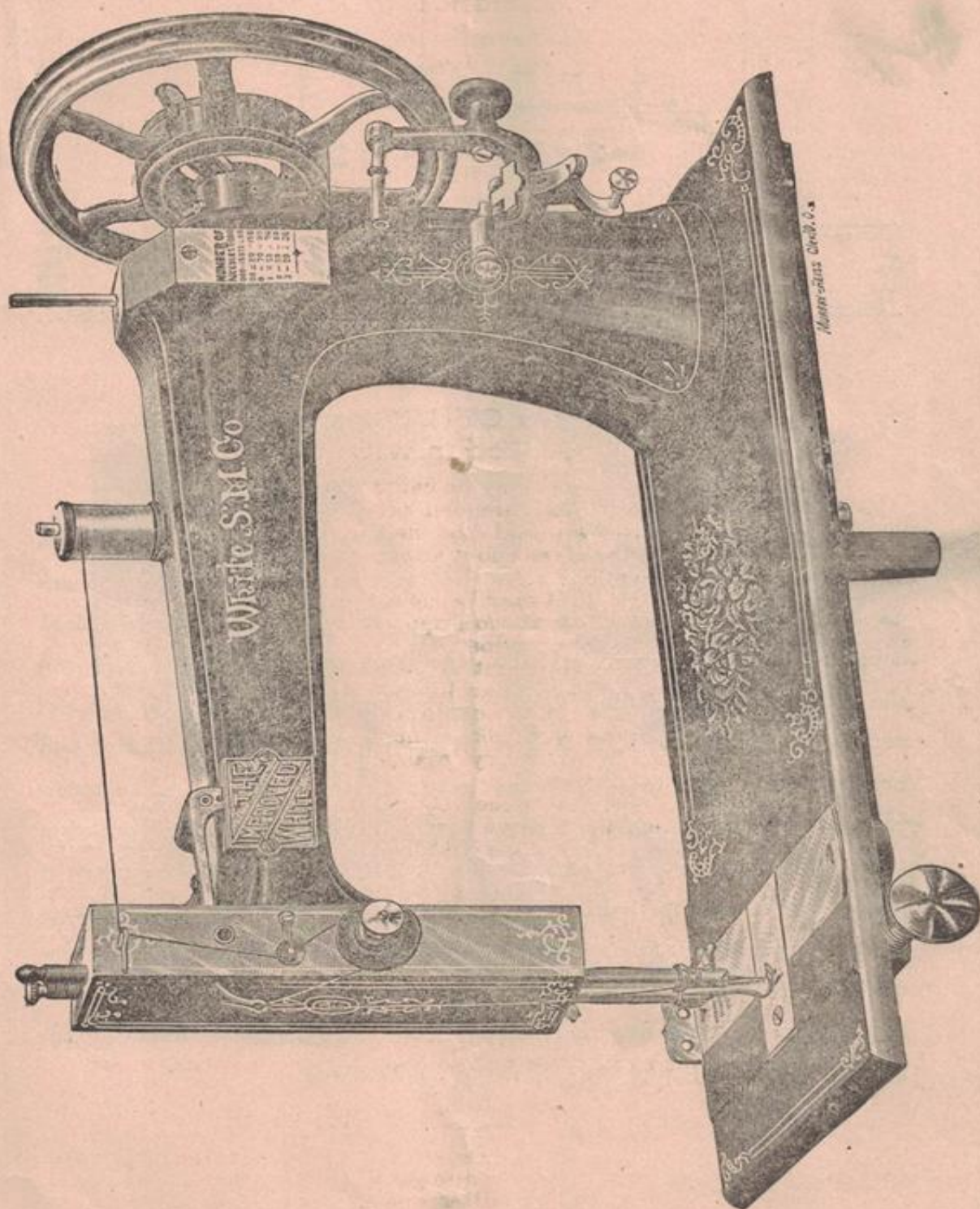
## NOTICE.

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.

## FREE WITH EACH MACHINE.

One hemmer, (which is also the feller), one braider, one quilter, one oil can filled with oil, one screw driver, one gauge and screw, one shuttle in the machine, six bobbins, twelve needles, one shuttle tension screw driver, and one spool of thread on machine ready for use, and one copy of directions.



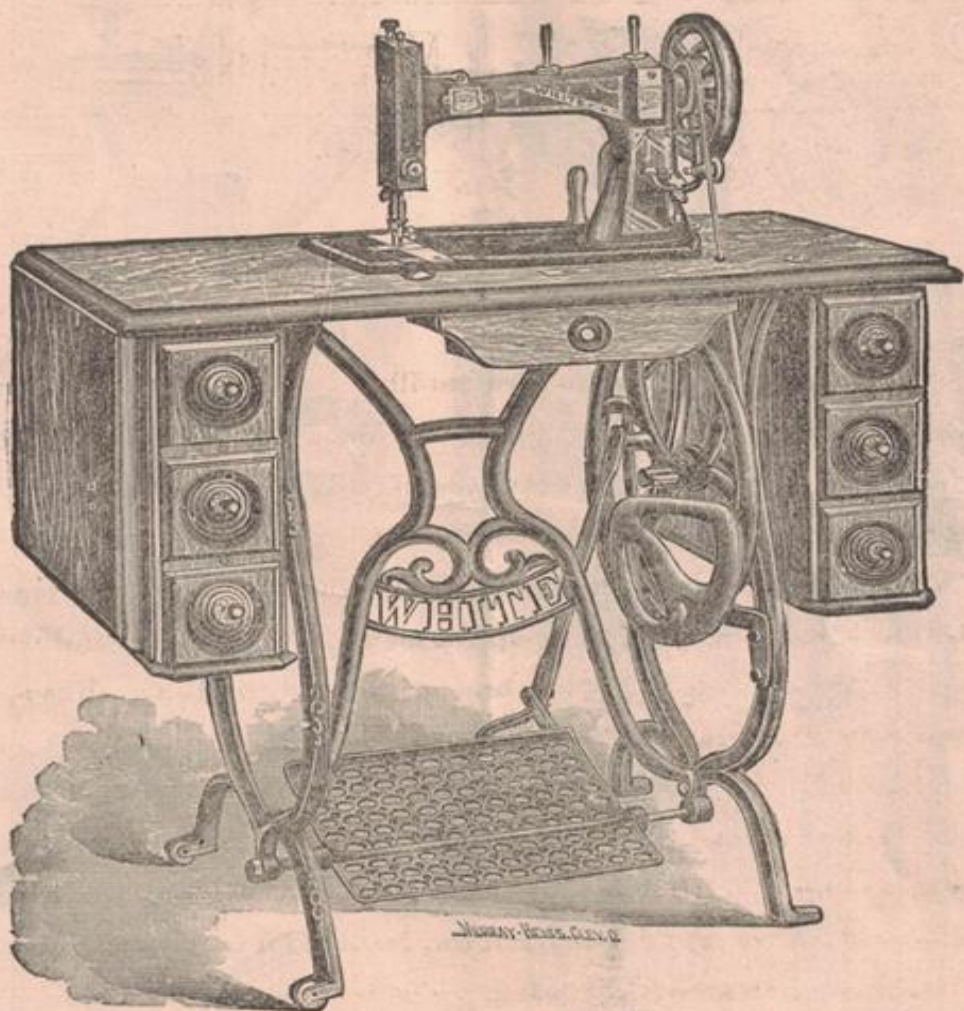




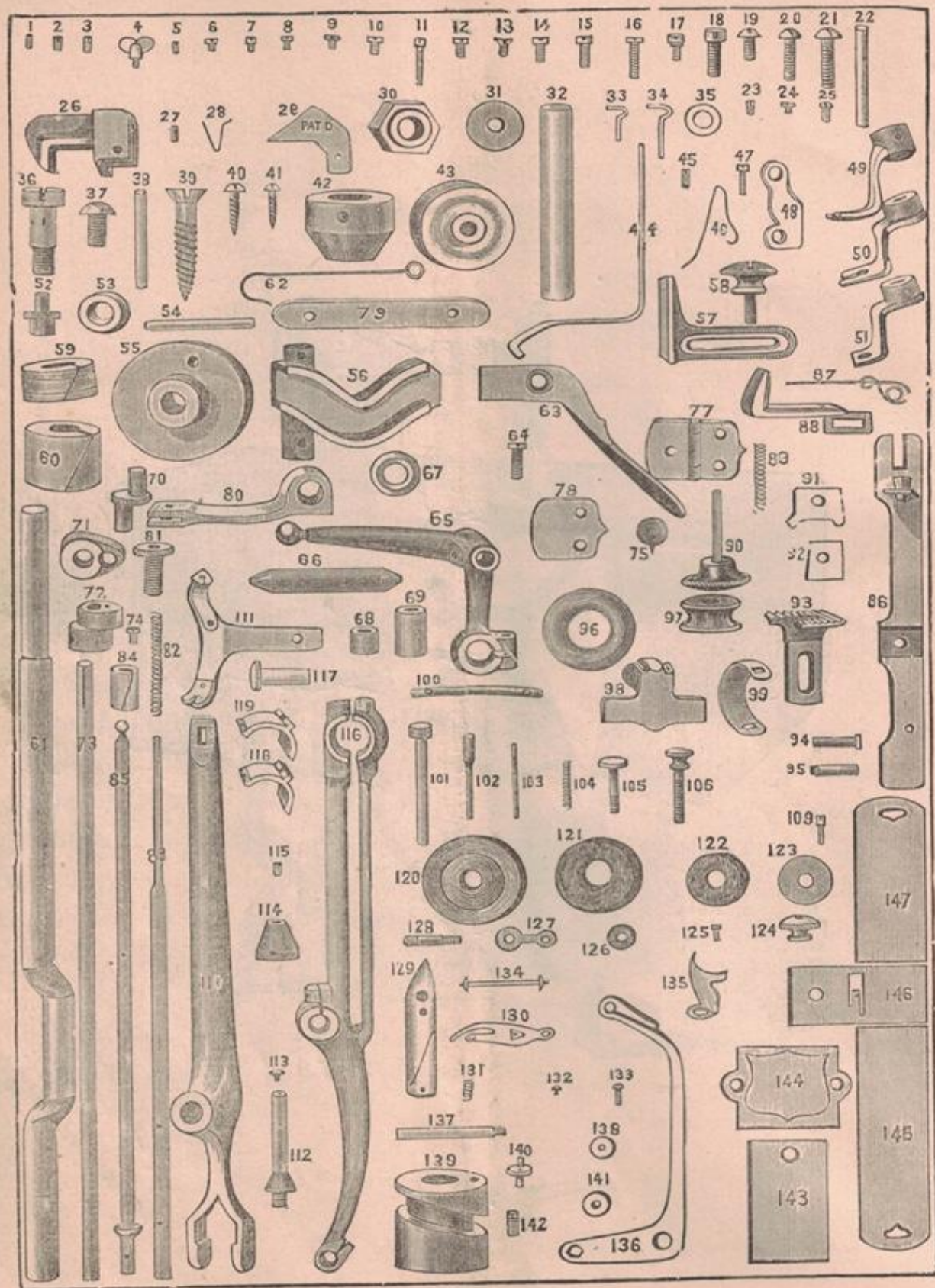


On the preceding page we give an illustration of the No. 12 White or Tailoring Machine, which is designed to meet the wants of purchasers who desire a larger machine than the Family White. In mechanical construction and finish, it embodies the same principles that have given the White Family Machine its wide-spread popularity. It is the acme of perfection, combining in its make-up the elements of a model tailoring and perfect family machine—the attachments for the one being alike applicable for the other; and the favor with which it is received by the tailoring trade, the manufacturers of all kinds of fabrics, and by that class of people who are compelled by circumstances to make work-shops of their homes, surpasses our fondest expectations. Its light-running and noiseless qualities are keenly appreciated, and the demand for our No. 12 or Tailoring Machine is constantly increasing. The instructions for threading the Family White will apply to our Tailoring Machine.







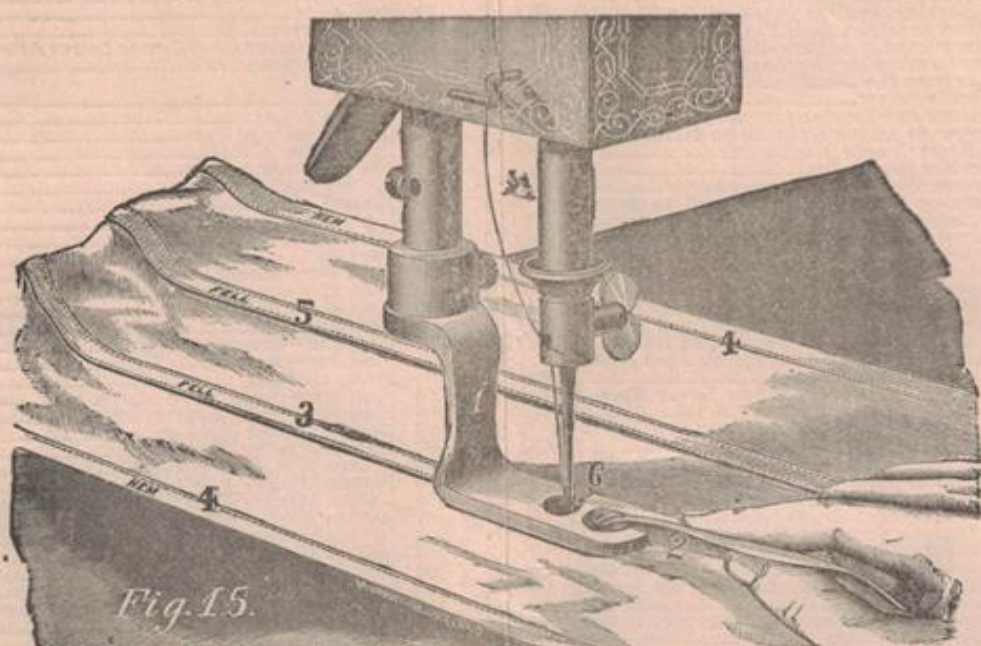




No.		No.	
1	Screw, Take-up Screw in Needle Bar Bushing, and Set Screw in No. 71.....	71	Lug on rear end of Lower Arbor.....
2	Screw to adjust Face Plate on inside.....	72	Feed Cam.....
3	Screw to adjust lower end of Face Plate so as to move the Needle nearer to, or farther from the Shuttle.....	73	Lower Arbor.....
4	Needle Screw.....	74	Screw to fasten Feed Cam to Lower Arbor.....
5	Quilter and Tension Check-Spring Screw.....	75	Rubber-headed Tack.....
6	Screw to fasten Take-up to No. 137 and Heart Cam to Needle Bar.....	76	Hinge.....
7	Braider Screw.....	77	Hinge Rubber.....
8	Presser Foot and Hemmer Screw.....	78	Gib on inside of Face.....
9	Take-up Screw on No. 80, and to fasten Name and Thread Plates to Arm.....	79	Presser Bar Guide.....
10	Screw to fasten Gib on inside of face.....	80	Presser Screw.....
11	Take-up Screw on rear end of Shuttle Lever.....	81	Presser Spring.....
12	Screw to fasten Feed Spring to Bed, Oil Cup to Race, and Feed to Feed Bar.....	82	Presser Bar.....
13	Screw to fasten Hinge to Bed, and Washer No. 31 to Balance Wheel Stud No. 32.....	83	Needle Bar Bushing.....
14	Take-up Screw on bearings to Feed Arbor No. 73.....	84	Needle Bar.....
15	Take up Screws on Elbow Lever No. 65, and Crank Connection, No. 116.....	85	Feed Bar.....
16	Take-up Screw for upper end of Crank Connection No. 116.....	86	Feed Bar Spring.....
17	Screw to fasten Elbow Lever No. 65 to Centre No. 66.....	87	Feed Hook.....
18	Screw to fasten Face Plate to Arm.....	88	Feed Screw Spring.....
19	Screw to fasten Dress Guard to Table Leg, Take-up Screw on Balance Wheel, and to hold Centres No. 68 and 69 to Arm.....	89	Feed Screw.....
20	Screw to fasten Arm to Bed Plate.....	90	Feed Bar—Front Guide Plate.....
21	Screw to fasten Brace to Leg of Table.....	91	Feed Bar—Rear Guide Plate.....
22	Spool Standard.....	92	Feed.....
23	Screw to Main Shaft Bushing, Nos. 69 and 60.....	93	Feed Bar—Front Take-up Pin.....
24	Screw to Needle Plate to fasten Presser Guide No. 80 to Presser Bar No. 71 to Lower Arbor, and to fasten Presser Bar Pins Nos. 94 and 95.....	94	Feed Bar—Rear Take-up Pin.....
25	Screw to fasten Feed Hook to Feed Bar and Shuttle Carrier to Shuttle Lever.....	95	Bobbin Winder Rubber.....
26	Castings for Belt Shifter.....	96	Bobbin Winder Pulley.....
27	Pin in No. 25.....	97	Bobbin Winder Presser Pad.....
28	Spring in No. 25.....	98	Bobbin Winder Pad Spring.....
29	Latch for No. 25.....	99	Bobbin Winder Radius Bar.....
30	Nut on Treadle Rod.....	100	Bobbin Winder Main Centre.....
31	Washer on end of Balance Wheel Stud.....	101	Bobbin Winder Spring Centre.....
32	Balance Wheel Stud.....	102	Bobbin Winder Pin through Rod.....
33	Upper Thread Guide.....	103	Bobbin Winder Spring to Centre.....
34	Lower Thread Guide.....	104	Screw to fasten Bobbin Winder to Arm.....
35	Small Washer.....	105	Screw to adjust Bobbin Winder to Wheel.....
36	Pitman Screw.....	106	Nut on end of No. 102.....
37	Screw to fasten Cones to Treadle Rod.....	107	Roller on Radius Bar.....
38	Pin to Porcelain Roller.....	108	Screw to fasten No. 100 to Bobbin Winder Frame.....
39	Screw to fasten Swing Drawer to Table.....	109	Shuttle Lever.....
40	Screw to fasten Hinge to Table.....	110	Shuttle Carrier.....
41	Take-up Screw, to take up wear on Pitman.....	111	Shuttle Lever Stud.....
42	Cones on Treadle Rod.....	112	Screw in end of No. 112.....
43	Porcelain Roller.....	113	Cone in No. 112.....
44	Quilter.....	114	Set-Screw to No. 114.....
45	Screw to fasten Clutch to Upper Arbor.....	115	Connection to Main Arbor.....
46	Spring to Clutch.....	116	Bearing in middle of No. 116.....
47	Screw to Latch of Clutch.....	117	Upper Box in No. 116.....
48	Clutch Latch.....	118	Lower Box in No. 116.....
49	Presser Foot.....	119	Tension Wheel.....
50	Hemmer and Feller.....	120	Large Washer on Tension Wheel.....
51	Braider.....	121	Felt Washer on Tension Wheel.....
52	Heart Roller Stud.....	122	Disk on Tension Wheel.....
53	Heart Roller.....	123	Tension Nut.....
54	Pin to fasten Disk to Upper Arbor.....	124	Tension Check Spring Pin.....
55	Disk on front of Upper Arbor.....	125	Tension Check Spring Washer.....
56	Heart Cam.....	126	Tension Check Spring.....
57	Gauge.....	127	Tension Stud.....
58	Gauge Screw.....	128	Shuttle.....
59	Front Bushing for Upper Arbor.....	129	Shuttle Tension Spring.....
60	Rear Bushing for Upper Arbor.....	130	Shuttle Coil.....
61	Upper Arbor.....	131	Shuttle Spring Rivet.....
62	Oil Can Holder.....	132	Shuttle Tension Screw.....
63	Presser Bar Lifter.....	133	Bobbin.....
64	Presser Bar Lifter Screw.....	134	Brass Cup.....
65	Elbow Lever.....	135	Take-up.....
66	Centre for No. 65.....	136	Take-up Stud.....
67	Washer on Ball of No. 65.....	137	Take-up Stud Washer.....
68	Front Centre for No. 65.....	138	Take-up Cam.....
69	Rear Centre for No. 65.....	139	Take-up Roller Stud.....
70	Crank in No. 71.....	140	Take-up Roller.....
		141	Screw to fasten Take-up Cam to Arbor.....
		142	Thread Number Plate.....
		143	Name Plate.....
		144	Rear Shuttle Slide.....
		145	Needle Plate.....
		146	Front Shuttle Slide.....
		147	Stand Parts, not Illustrated.
			Table legs, each.....
			Table brace.....
			Treadle.....
			Balance wheel.....
			Belt with hook.....
			Drip pan.....
			Pitman to Treadle.....
			Treadle Rod.....

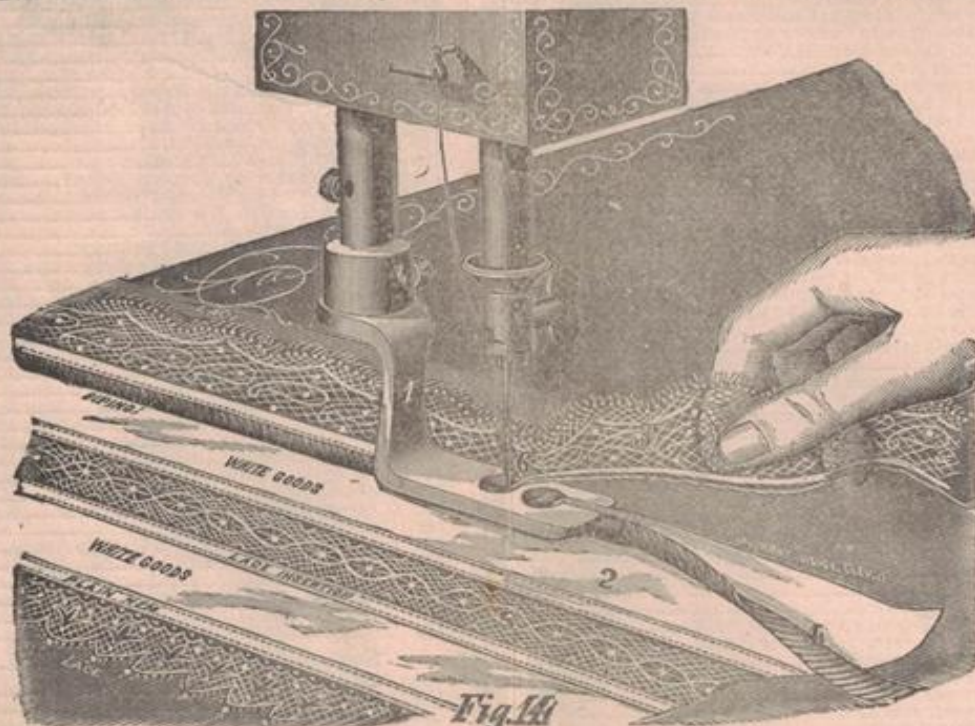
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Always order parts by these numbers and send cash with orders for parts.





#### HEMMING AND FELLING.

*The HEMMER AND FELLER is furnished with each machine without extra charge.*



*Fig. 14*


**HEMMING, SEWING ON LACE AND INSERTING BIAS TRIMMING AT HEAD OF THE HEM—ALL IN ONE OPERATION.**

*The HEMMER AND FELLER WITH HEAD TRIMMER COMBINED is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.00.*



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

### HEMMING.

 RAISE the needle to its highest point, remove the presser foot and in its place attach the hemmer. Insert the edge of the cloth, folded up, into the mouth of the hemmer as represented at 2 in Fig. 15; then with a pin or thread in the fold draw the edge of the cloth far enough through the hemmer so that the needle will enter the cloth at its extreme edge; 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 ordinary hemming.

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

### HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE—ONE OPERATION.

Our hemmer and feller, which accompanies each machine, is now made with a slot—6. (See Figs. 14 and 15.) In this slot place the edge of the lace and sew it on at the same time as in ordinary hemming.

### HEMMING, SEWING ON LACE AND INSERTING BIAS TRIMMING AT HEAD OF THE HEM—ALL IN ONE OPERATION.

Cut a narrow piece of bias trimming out of colored goods (see 4 in Fig. 14.) Pass the bias trimming into the tube near the mouth of the hemmer; then place the edge of the lace in slot 6; then place the fabric to be hemmed into the mouth of the hemmer as for ordinary hemming, and then proceed to sew, keeping the edge of the fabric turned as it feeds through, and at the same time holding the lace in its proper position. It will require a little patience and experience for an operator to become proficient in this work, but as it makes a most desirable style of trimming, we have no doubt it will come into general use by owners of the WHITE machines.

### 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.

### "GOODRICH" SETS OF HEMMERS, SIX PIECES. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.00 PER SET.

To successfully do various widths of hemming upon all classes of goods, we recommend the Goodrich. Lace can be sewed in with these hemmers as follows: Place the goods to be hemmed in the hemmer, and then pass the edge of the lace into the hemmer and sew it in when hemming; then turn or fold the hem back, which will carry the lace with it, and then stitch the edge of the hem down.



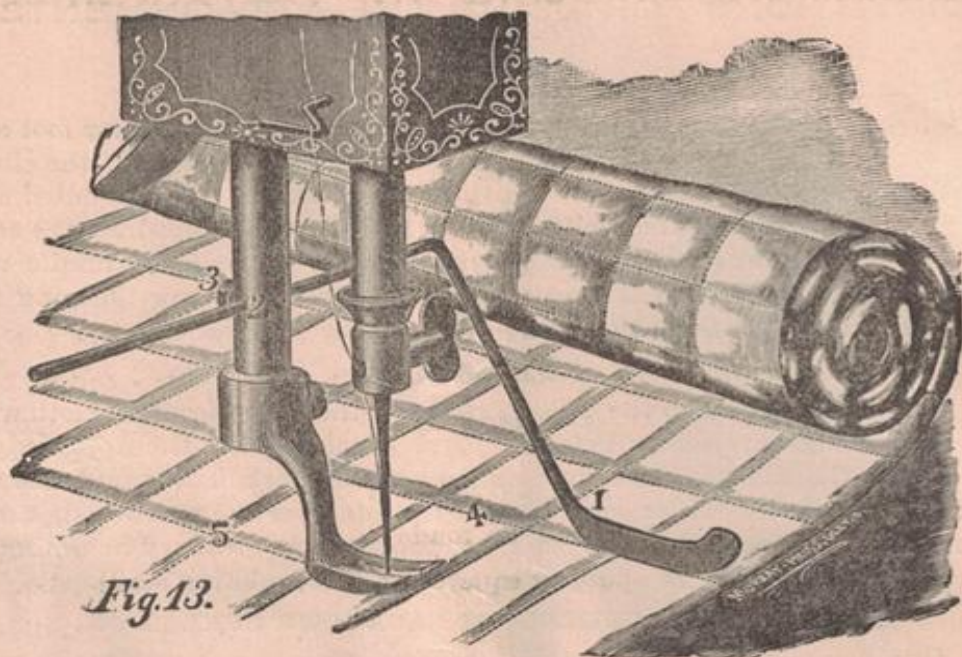


Fig. 13.

### QUILTING.

*The QUILTER is furnished with each machine without extra charge.*

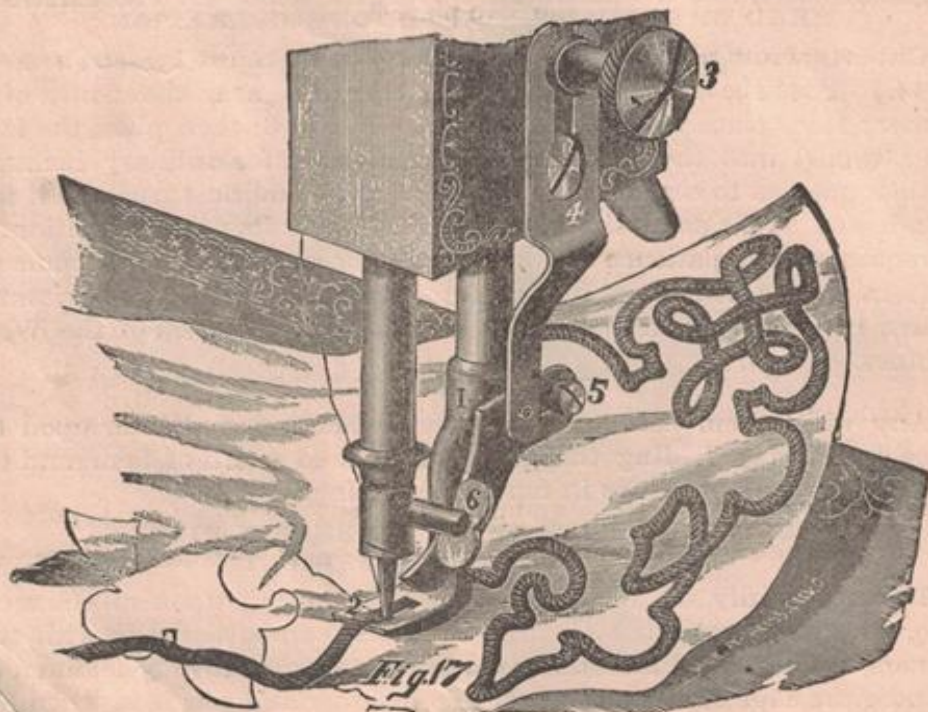


Fig. 17

### BRAIDING.

*The BRAIDER is furnished with each machine without extra charge.*



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

### QUILTING.

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

IN STARTING to quilt use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide, or else crease the cloth on the right and let the quilter guide 1 follow the crease; quilt the remainder by keeping the guide in a line and over the seam last 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.

### BRAIDING.

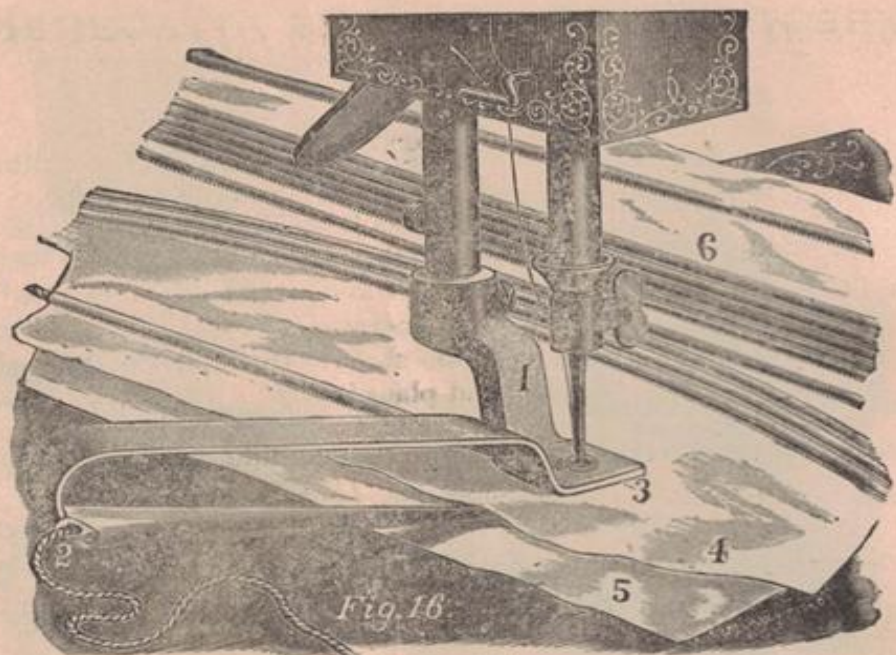
Remove the presser foot and attach the braider to the presser bar; then attach the VIBRATOR 4 to the face plate by using the gauge screw 3, so that the slot end of the the lever will work on the screw 5 and the other end of the same lever will work under the needle screw 6.

*The VIBRATOR must be attached 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.*

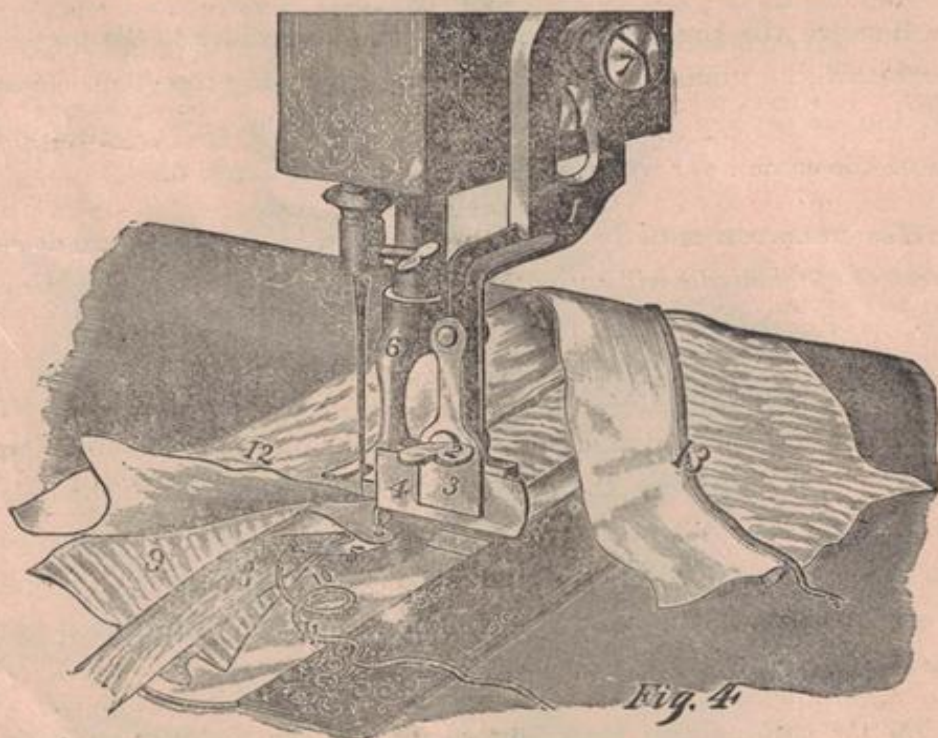
The pattern to be braided should first be stamped or drawn on writing paper, then basted to the cloth. To put the braid into the braider, first raise the foot, then pass the end of the braid down through the hole 2 in the front of the foot and draw it under the foot and back of the needle; then place the stamped pattern under the foot and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth with the right hand and holding the braid with the left hand to keep it from twisting.

*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.*



**CORDING.**

The CORDER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.00.

**WELT-CORDING.**

The WELT-CORDER is an extra attachment, and belongs to our new set, called the "White" attachments, which consist of a Binder, a Dress-Trimmer, a Welt-Corder, and a Fold-Maker. RETAIL PRICE OF SET, \$1.00.



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

### CORDING.

Remove the presser foot and attach the corder to the presser bar so that the needle will pass through the centre of the needle hole. Pass the cord through hole 2 into the tube of the corder, which is slotted so that the cord can be easily *pulled* into the tube; always draw the end of the cord back of the needle before commencing to sew.

To COMMENCE CORDING;—A seam should first be made in the cloth, or else fold the piece to be corded and place it so that the under piece 5 will come *under* the foot of the corder, and the other piece 4 will come *over* the tube of the corder; then draw the cloth close up to the end of the tube and let down the foot without disarranging the work; then proceed to sew, holding the work slightly to the left and keeping it smooth in front of the needle, so as to lay the cord firmly against the fold.

The corder has a groove at 3 in which the *last* seam or cord made should pass.

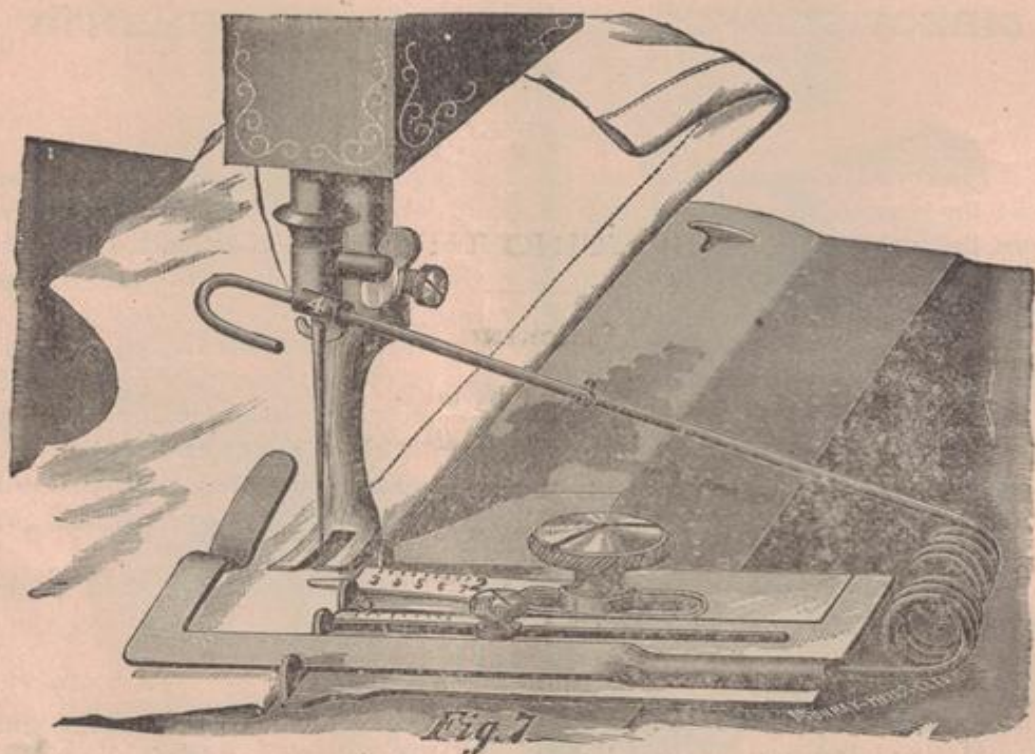
### WELT-CORDING.

Remove the regular presser foot that accompanies each machine and attach the plated presser foot that accompanies the set of "White" attachments; fasten the ATTACHMENT HOLDER 1 to the face plate by the gauge-screw 7, and then place the welt corder 4 in the holder by sliding it behind the clamp 3 and securing it firmly with screw 2; then take ordinary dress cord and pass the end of it through the hole 10 in CORDER CARRIER and back through the folder; then cut a *narrow* piece of bias trimming, as represented by 8, and pass it into the folder so as to surround and cover the corder; then take the two pieces of cloth between which the welt cord is to be stitched, as shown in cut by 9 and 12, allowing the piece 9 to pass under the attachment and to be next to the feed of the machine, whilst the piece 12 must pass *over* the welt corder and be *next* to and *under* the presser foot; lower the presser foot and then proceed to sew, guiding the edges of 9 and 12 pieces together, and the result will be as shown at 13. By using the pieces 8, 9 and 12 out of different colors, it makes a very handsome piece of trimming.

### SHIRRING.

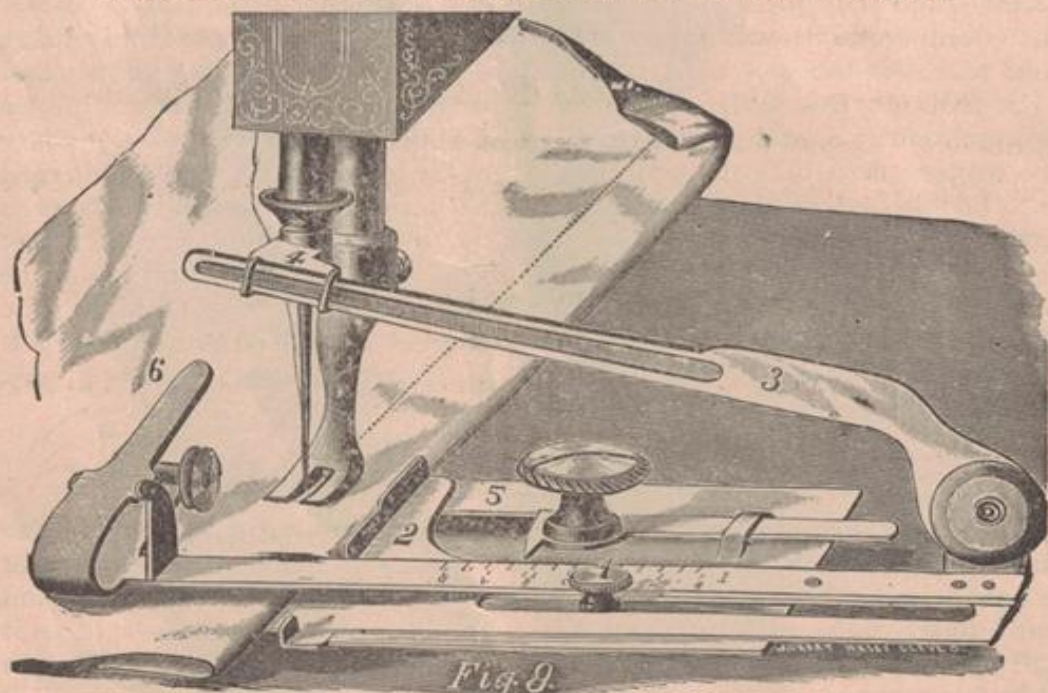
Shirring is another new popular style of trimming, and can be done successfully with the White machine by using the same presser foot that is used with the welt corder, as follows: see cut fig. 19, and turn tension nut 6 to the right, making the tension on the upper thread as tight as it will sew without breaking; then make the stitch a little longer than in ordinary sewing, and pass the goods *to be shirred* under the presser foot and proceed to sew.





**TUCKING.**

*The GOODRICH TUCKER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.*



**TUCKING.**

*The JOHNSTON TUCKER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.*



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

### TUCKING.

Attach the tucker to the machine by means of the gauge screw. Set the guide 2 (see fig. 8) *as far from the needle as you want the tuck in width*, and then fasten the tucker firmly to the machine by turning gauge screw to the right; then loosen little screw or nut 1 (see fig. 8) and move the creaser 6 *exactly twice as far from the needle to the left as the guide 2 is to the right*; then fasten little screw 1.

This adjustment will make tucks *without any space* between them.

If space between tucks is desired, move the creaser 6 *as much further from the needle to the left as the space desired*.

Connect the tucker-arm or wire 3 to the needle by the hook 4.

To COMMENCE TUCKING:—Fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it under the creaser bar and presser foot with the folded edge against the guide 2, lower the presser foot and sew as usual, keeping the edge of the goods close against the guide 2.

The creaser 6 marks the cloth as it passes over the creasing blade; after the first tuck is completed, fold the cloth by the mark made by the creaser and place again as before. Continue this operation until the garment has the required number of tucks.

THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS HAVE REFERENCE TO THE JOHNSTON TUCKER, WHICH, HOWEVER, ARE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME FOR THE "GOODRICH."



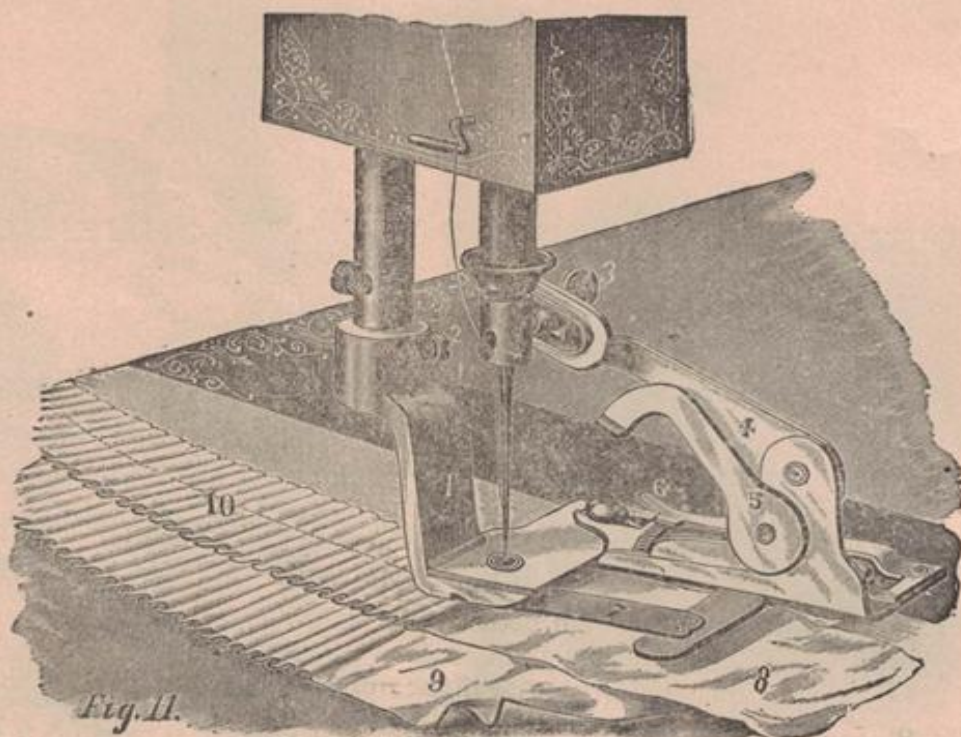
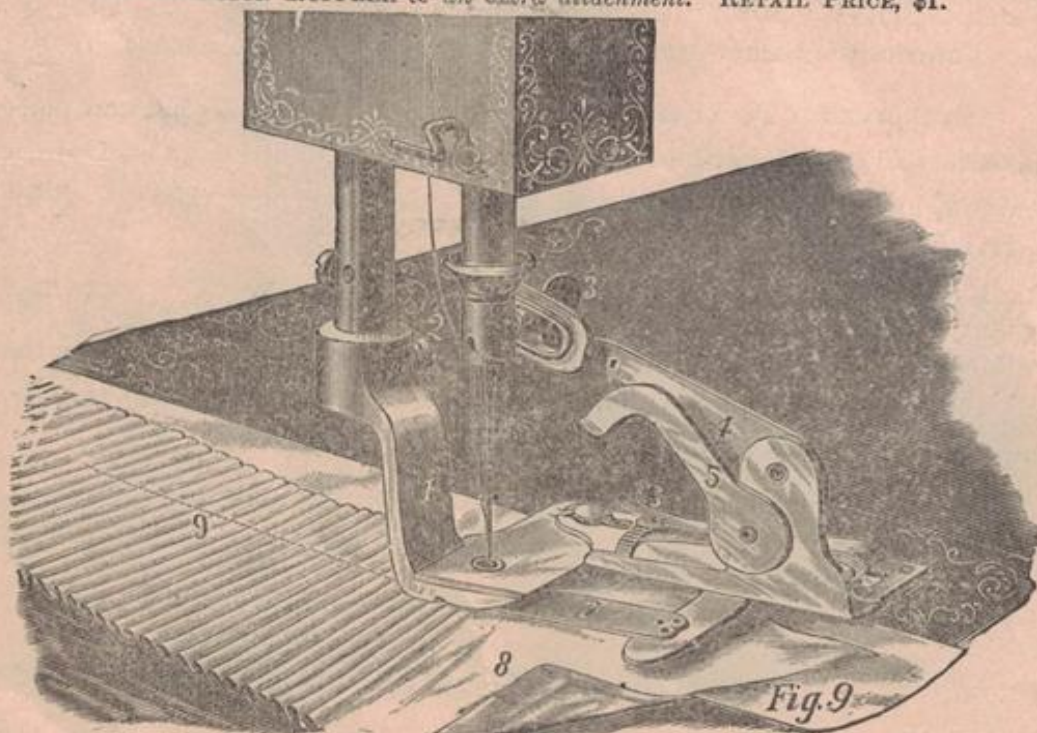


Fig. 11.

## RUFFLING OR GATHERING.

The JOHNSTON RUFFLER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.



## RUFFLING AND SEWING ON.

The JOHNSTON RUFFLER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

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### RUFFLING.

Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place with screw 2, first connecting lever arm 4 on the needle screw 3. Adjust so that the needle will pass down through needle hole in its centre.

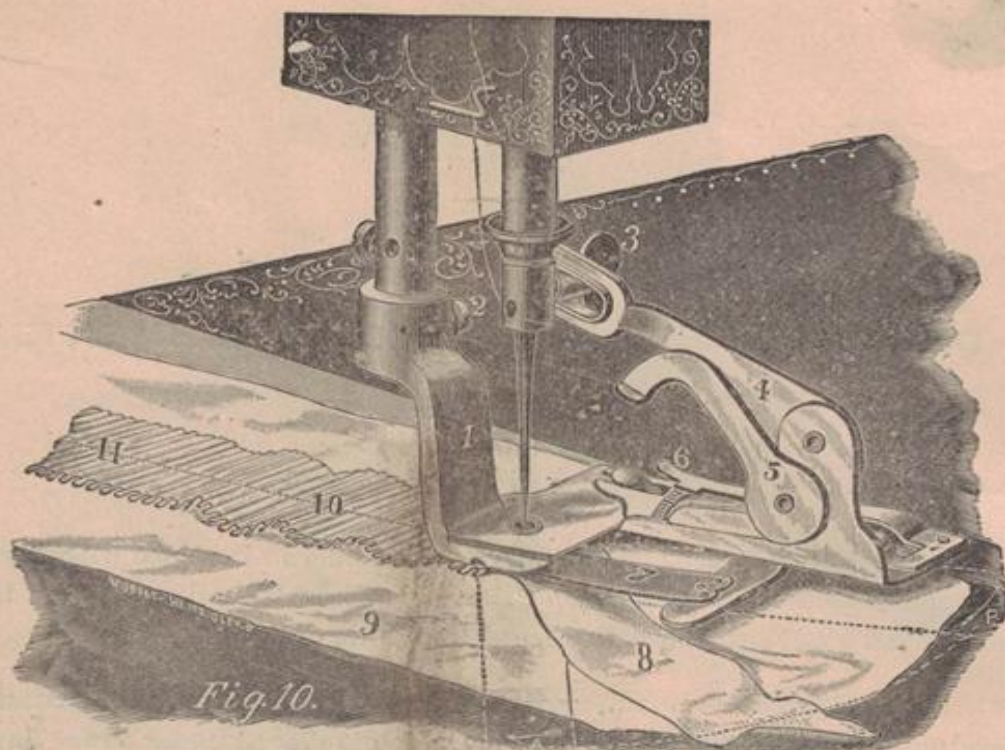
Fig. 11 represents common or plain ruffling: 8 is a strip of material (cotton or muslin most generally used) which is placed under *feeder* 7 and far enough back under the presser foot so the feed of the machine will catch the goods: now lower the foot and proceed to operate the machine as in ordinary sewing.

*To make the ruffle or gather fuller, move lever 6 to the right: To make ruffle or gather not so full, move lever 6 to the left.*

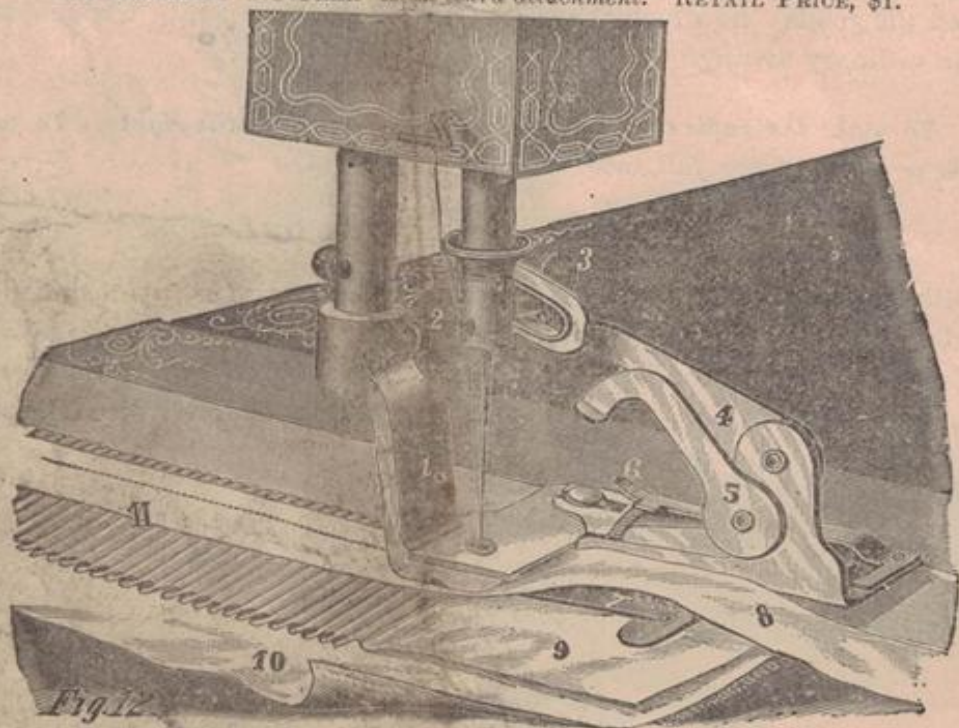
### RUFFLING AND SEWING ON

Is illustrated in figure 9. Place the piece *to be gathered or ruffled* under the feeder 7, and the piece or garment to which the gather or ruffle is to be stitched must be placed *next to the feed of the machine, or under the piece to be gathered*. Then sew as in plain ruffling, holding the lower piece slightly, so it will not be puckered.





**RUFFLING OR GATHERING IN SCALLOPS.**  
*The JOHNSTON RUFFLER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.*



**RUFFLING OR GATHERING BETWEEN TWO BANDS.**  
*The JOHNSTON RUFFLER is an extra attachment. RETAIL PRICE, \$1*



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

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### RUFFLING IN SCALLOPS.

Attach the ruffler the same as for gathering, as before explained. Push ratchet lever 6 to the right to make a *very full gather*. Have stitch a little shorter than ordinary. Use Lonsdale cambric if the trimming is being made for white garments that are to be washed. It can be made of other materials and in colors, and in this manner, either straight or scalloped, forms a beautiful trimming for children's dresses, ladies' underwear, &c., &c.

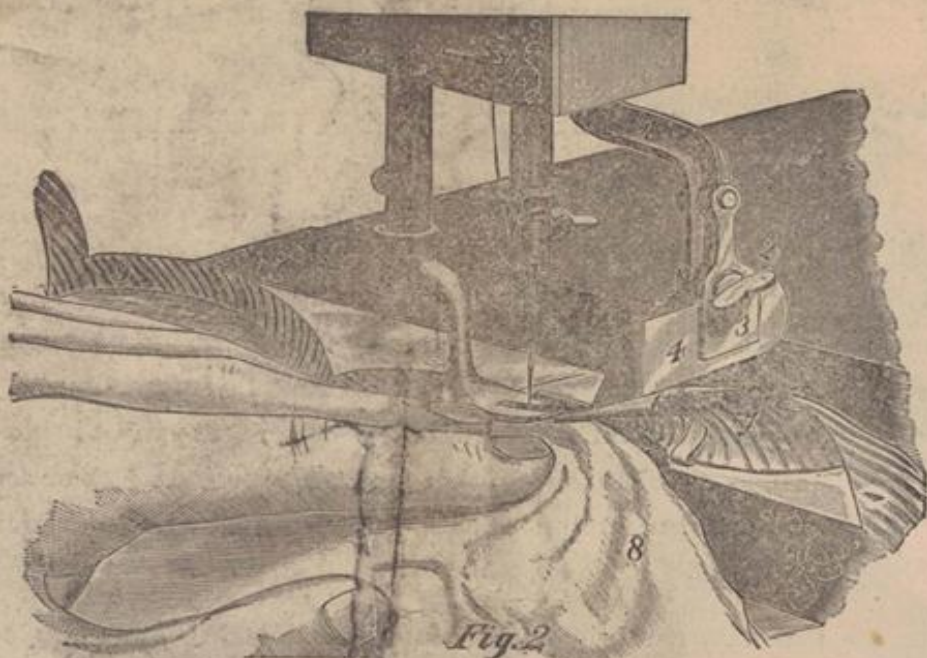
Cut the Lonsdale cambric or other material in strips about *an inch wide*, and *across the goods*; fold the strip in the center and press the folded edge down smooth. Pass the folded material, with folded edge to the left, *under* the feed 7, and proceed to sew. While sewing, move the goods to the right and left, alternately, far enough to make the scallops as deep as desired. The scallops can be made uniform in *length* by counting the same number of stitches between each alternate movement to the right and left.

This pleated trimming can be made either straight or *scalloped*, and is sewed on to the goods or garments desired to be trimmed by placing the goods the same as in gathering and

### RUFFLING BETWEEN TWO BANDS.

Insert the edge of the piece to be gathered on to feeder 7; place one band *next to and over* the feed; then, in other words, *under the piece to be gathered*; then place the other band over and above feeder 7. Let down the foot, being careful to hold the bands straight and in the proper position.





### BINDING SCALLOPS.

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

This DRESS TRIMMER is an extra attachment, and belongs to our new set, called the "White" attachments, which consist of a Welt-Corder, Binder, Dress-Trimmer, and a Fold-Maker.

RETAIL PRICE OF SET, \$1.00.

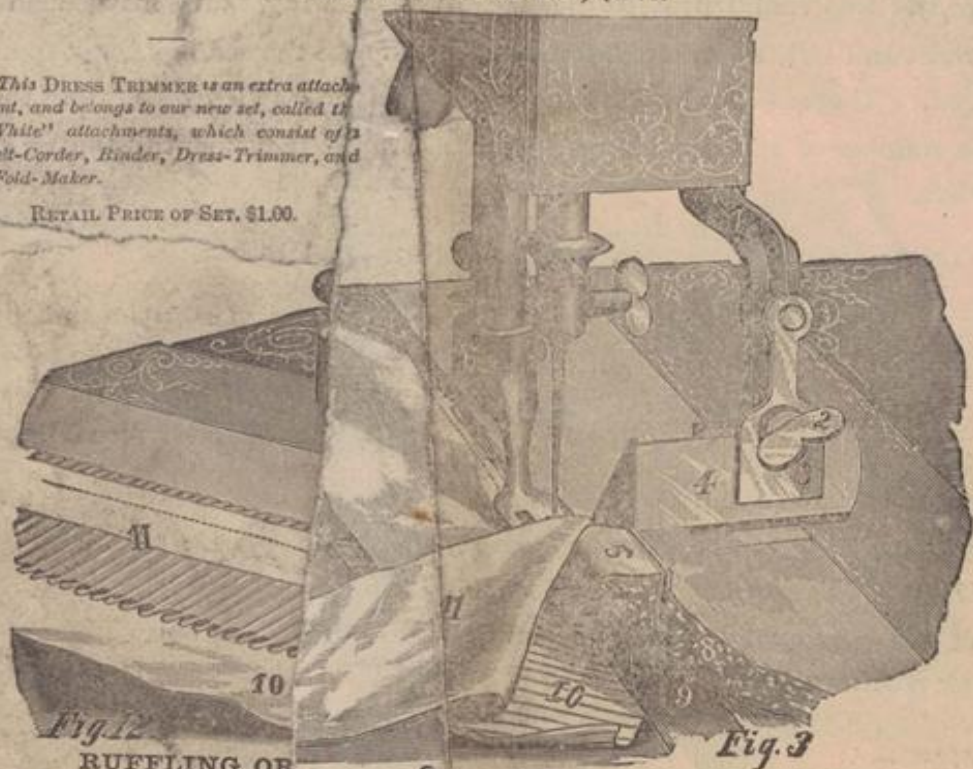


Fig. 3  
RUFFLING OR  
The JOHNSTON RUFF

DRESS TRIMMING.



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS

### BINDING.

Attach the *irregular-sided* presser foot to the machine. Fasten the attachment holder 1 to the face plate with guage screw, and then place the binder 4 in the holder by sliding it behind the clamp 3 and securing it firmly with screw 2; then pass the binding material into the mouth of the binder with the edges of the binding under the lips, and carry the binding far enough back so the needle will catch it; then place the garment or goods to be bound, in the binder, between the binding material; then let down the presser foot and proceed to sew, holding the goods as in fig. 2 close up to the needle and binder.

### BINDING SCALLOPS.

In binding scallops, after binding around the curve of the scallop, stop the machine with the needle in the goods and then fold the elbow or the angle of the following scallop so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line, and then continue the binding, being particular to hold the goods being bound a little firmer than the binding, which will prevent its being drawn.

### DRESS TRIMMING.

Fasten the dress trimmer into the holder in the same manner as the binder. For bias binding or dress trimming, goods of any description can be used. Cut the binding about three-quarters of an inch in width.

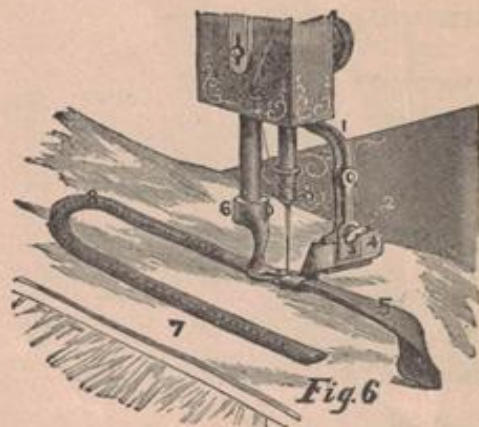
To make a "showy" trimming, use two pieces of different colors, as represented by 8 and 9 in fig. 3. Pass these bias strips through the folders 5 and 7; then place the goods or garment to be trimmed *under* the dress trimmer and next to the feed of the machine, and proceed to sew.

With this attachment, a single fold can be attached as trimming to one piece of goods; or a single fold can be inserted between two pieces of goods; or two folds of different colors can be inserted between two pieces of goods of different colors, all at one operation, as represented in fig. 3.



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

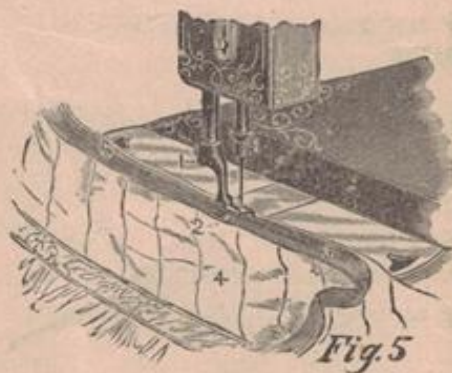
### FOLD MAKING.



Attach the fold maker 4 behind clamp 3 with screw 2. Cut a piece of bias trimming about three-fourths of an inch in width and pass it into the mouth of the folder so the needle will catch it; then place the dress or garment to be trimmed under the folder and presser foot, and then proceed to sew. The folder can be moved to the right or left so that the stitch will appear in the centre of the fold, or upon either side of the centre, or edge, as may be desired. With this attachment the FRENCH fold can easily be made.

*The FOLD-MAKER is an extra attachment and belongs to the "White" set of attachments, which consists of a Binder, Fold Maker, Dress Trimmer, and Welt Corder. RETAIL PRICE OF SET, \$1.00.*

### COAT BINDING.



*This BINDER is an extra attachment. 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.**



## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

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### FOLDS OF A DIFFERENT VARIETY CAN BE MADE.

Cut the binding of one color; cut a piece out of another color and fold it through the center so that when folded it will be about same width as the binding; put the binding into the binder, between its lips, and then insert the fold into the binder with the folded edge *to the left*, and with the article or garment required to be bound.

ANOTHER STYLE OF TRIMMING can be made by putting the garment *next to the feed* of the machine and binding the edge of the fold, being careful to keep about the same width as the binding.

This makes the *Milliner's* fold of two colors.

### TO BIND A GARMENT WITHOUT SHOWING STITCHES.

Attach face plate binder (see cut fig. 2, page 32) 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.

### TO PUT ON DRESS-BRAID AND SEW ON FACING WITHOUT SHOWING STITCHES.

Insert the braid 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.

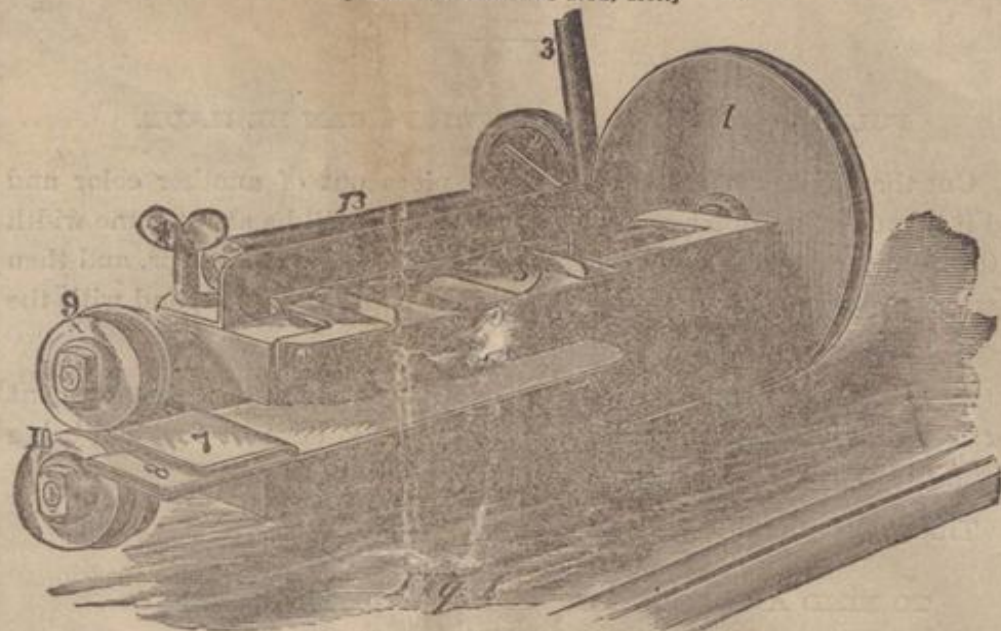
### A GARMENT MAY BE BOUND AND LACE SEWED ON AT ONE OPERATION.

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 the lace on the edge. This is a very nice way of putting on narrow bias pieces without basting either edge.



# Rotary Cutter and Self-Folding Attachment.

[PATENTED FEBRUARY 17TH, 1880.]



## DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING.

Turn the machine head back on its hinges and fasten the attachment to the bed of the machine by a screw through the hole in the bed, so that the belt will pass between the wheels 1 and 2. Figs. 9 and 10 are blades of rotary shears; the blade 9 being fixed upon the upper shaft and driven by wheel 1, whilst blade 10 is fixed upon a parallel shaft. Upon each side of the upper blade are placed rubber rollers, which, in revolving, act as feeds to carry the goods to the cutters.

Figs. 7 and 8 represent two plates between which the fabric is passed to the cutters; these plates are made to pinch more or less tightly upon the fabric passing between them, and they can be adjusted to the right or left so as to cut any desired width of bias trimming.

## DIRECTIONS FOR FOLDING.

Fig. 13 represents a roller: Figs. 5 and 6 are guides, adjustable to the right and left, through which the strips of bias goods are passed into and between the rollers, whereby the edges are turned in upon each other and are pressed and retained in this folded condition; being thus prepared, the fabric is ready to be used as trimming or otherwise. Pulley wheel 2 revolves upon the end of a lever pivoted to the iron frame, which lever may be drawn towards or pushed from the operator so that the belt may be tightened or loosened upon wheel 1.

By using one of the guides 5 or 6, a narrow fold can be turned; which can be used for *pip*ing.

To facilitate repairs or replacement, the cutters 9 and 10 with the feeding rollers on each side are removable by taking off the nuts which screw on the ends of the shafts.