Book No. 12

DIRECTIONS
FOR CARE AND USE OF

White
Rotary Electric
Sewing Machines

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

EDITION-B-32

CONTENTS

To "WHITE" OWNERS

YOU may secure from the dealer in the United States from whom you purchased your White Rotary Electric Machine a printed course on the Art of Sewing and Dress Creation in book form.

If you purchased your White Rotary Electric Machine from one of the White Sewing Machine Company's agencies, you are privileged to enroll for the White School of Costume Art Extension Course.

GOOD oil is an absolute necessity in the smooth running of a sewing machine.

WHITE Sewing Machine Oil, especially prepared is a quality product that will satisfy you in every particular.

Be Sure to Ask for It

Repairing

When repairs are needed get in touch with the nearest White Sewing Machine store or White Sewing Machine agency where the work will be done right.

Do not permit unskilled repairmen to fix your machine.

&

Machine, Machine Heads or Motors Returned to Us for Repairs

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

Also be sure to write us promptly stating how and when the machine or motor was shipped and tell us just how it acts. Give the plate number of the machine (this is found on bed plate under the bobbin winder and close to the arm or on bed plate under the motor).

Write us plainly how we are to return your goods—whether by freight or express and where it is to be sent.

Operation and Care of the White Rotary Sewing Machine

THESE instructions are arranged in sequence as to the proper steps to take in the operation of a White Rotary Electric Sewing Machine.

The illustrations on pages three and four, picture the different types of motor application to White Electric Sewing Machines. When occasion calls for instructions upon adjustment for connecting these motors, refer to these illustrations and determine which of these pictures applies to the particular type of motor equipment on your machine.

Illustration No. 1

First, determine that the motor pulley is so adjusted that it centers on the hand-wheel for proper drive; next, see that the insulating bushing found on three wire cord leading from the rheostat on the inside of the cabinet is properly placed in the hole found in the corner of the bed of the machine (see illustration); next, connect the three contact connector plug to motor terminal as shown in illustration No. 1; next, unwind the long wall plug cord from the reel provided for storage and connect it to any electrical outlet.

First, determine that the motor pulley is so adjusted that it centers on the hand-wheel for proper drive; next place three prong plug found attached to motor in socket on sewing machine table top, as shown in illustration No. 2; the plug will only fit the socket in one position (do not force connection). No further adjustments are necessary.

Then unwind wall plug cord from reel provided for the storage of same and connect to any electrical outlet.

Illustration No. 2

Illustration No. 3

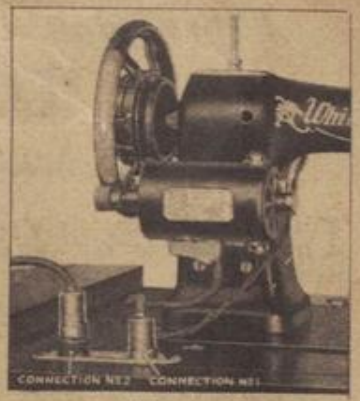


Illustration No. 3

First, determine that the motor pulley is so adjusted that it centers on the hand wheel for proper drive; next, connect the short cord leading from the motor into connection No. 1, then connect the cord from the sewing light into connection No. 2, and last connect the smaller plug of the long cord on top of connection No. 2, the other end of long cord is then ready to place in any electrical outlet.

NOTE: Make the above connection in exactly the order named, and in disconnecting, always disconnect *wall plug first*.

Adjustment For Such White Machines That Are Equipped With Beval Face Motor Pully

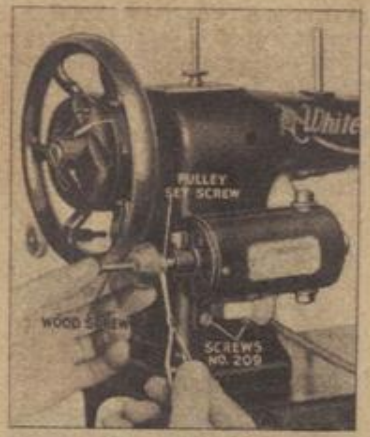


Illustration No. 4

Illustration No. 4

For best results the motor pulley should be adjusted to the hand wheel in the following manner, see illustration No. 4.

First, loosen motor pulley set screw.

Second, place the point of a wood screw or nail in the center of the motor shaft holding it in place with a slight pressure of the thumb as illustrated above.

Third, place the index and third fingers against the hub of the pulley and draw the pulley gently against the hand wheel. It is important that this adjustment not be too tight, the bevel faced pulley should touch the hand wheel but slightly.

Fourth, holding the pulley in position as stated, tighten the pulley set screw with a screw driver.

If the adjustment is correct your machine will run properly, quietly and evenly. To make a test that it is the correct adjustment, hold the hand wheel of the sewing machine head stationary and with the power full on, the motor pulley should slip slightly on the hand wheel.

Special Note—Be certain that screws No. 209 are made tight with a screw driver as well as the motor pulley set screw.

Lubrication

There are two cups provided for lubrication of the motor (one at each end of the motor shaft). If these cups are on the *bottom* of the motor shaft unscrew the cups and fill with vaseline occasionally, depending upon the use of the machine. If these cups are on the *top* of the motor shaft oil with one or two drops of White Sewing Machine oil in each cup occasionally, depending upon the use of the machine.

Control

The desired control is obtained by the amount of pressure on the knee lever. There are five speeds, increased pressure on the knee lever increases speed. The same applies to foot controls on Portable Electrics.

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 with screw-driver.

Never run Machine with needle threaded without goods under presser-foot.

Do not pull cloth to or from you as it will bend or break the needle.

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

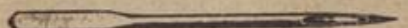
The needle, when descending, should pass CENTRAL, in the needle hole from FRONT TO REAR, but close to the right side of the hole.

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. Imitation or "just as good" needles will cause trouble. Get the genuine "White" with W. S. M. stamped on the shank.

Illustration 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 a needle sufficiently large to permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

No. 1 needle should be used for all kinds of family sewing where thread from numbers 60 to 90 is used. There is very little need to use a coarser cotton than No. 30, because stitches made by a sewing machine are doubly as strong as those made by hand. In general sewing use the same thread above and below.

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

Cotton Thread	Silk Thread	No. of Needle
150 to 300	000	00
90 to 150	00	0
60 to 90	0 & A	1
40 to 60	B	2
30 to 40	C	3
20 to 30	D	4

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

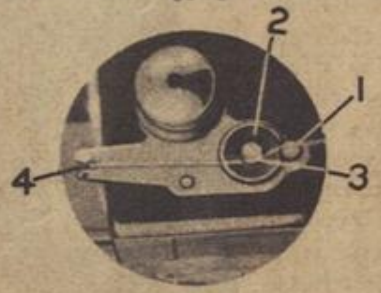
Directions for Upper Threading

1. Place your machine in proper position for threading by raising the presser foot, using the lever at the back of the face; then turn the hand wheel so the take-up No. 8 is at its highest point.

2. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin near the center of the arm; use the first finger and thumb of the right hand to put a slight tension on the thread while doing the subsequent threading operation. Then take the end of the thread between the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Next we refer you to illustrations on page 8. Depending upon the type of thread check on your machine, use the method of threading as instructed under illustrations. Next take the thread and hook it under the point No. 5 of the tension plate, hooking under from side of machine nearest you. Move the hand toward the

back, and pull the thread upward until it passes through the eye of the auxiliary spring No. 6, and into notch No. 7.

Next pull the thread upwards, hooking it into the spring on the end of the take-up No. 8. All these steps can be done without changing the position of the thread between the thumb and first finger. Next place the thread through the guide No. 9 on end of needlebar, which is done by pulling it in through the open slot. We are now ready to snip off the end of the thread, and thread it through the eye of the needle, threading from the left to the right. Allow about two inches of thread to project beyond the needle when the take-up is at its highest point.



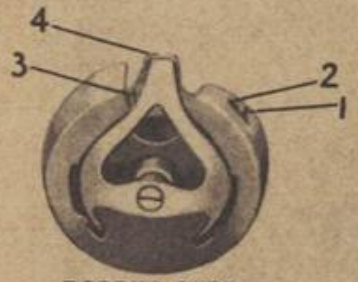
The thread should pass back of pin No. 1 (not wound around) and under washer No. 2 but in front of pin No. 3 then to open slot No. 4

As shown in the above illustration, thread as it comes from your spool should pass under hooks A and B

The above illustration is a picture of the machine as you look down upon it and shows some very important points at which the thread passes as described on page 7.

To Thread the Bobbin Case

To thread the bobbin case, hold it in the left hand with the first finger and thumb on the outer rim of the bobbin case (the center spindle upward), let four to six inches of thread extend from the bobbin, place the bobbin in the bobbin case over the center spindle, so that thread will come from bobbin on same side as hole 2 in bobbin case, pull the extended end of the thread downward through slot No. 1, upwards (or towards you) to point No. 2, con-



BOBBIN CASE

BOBBIN

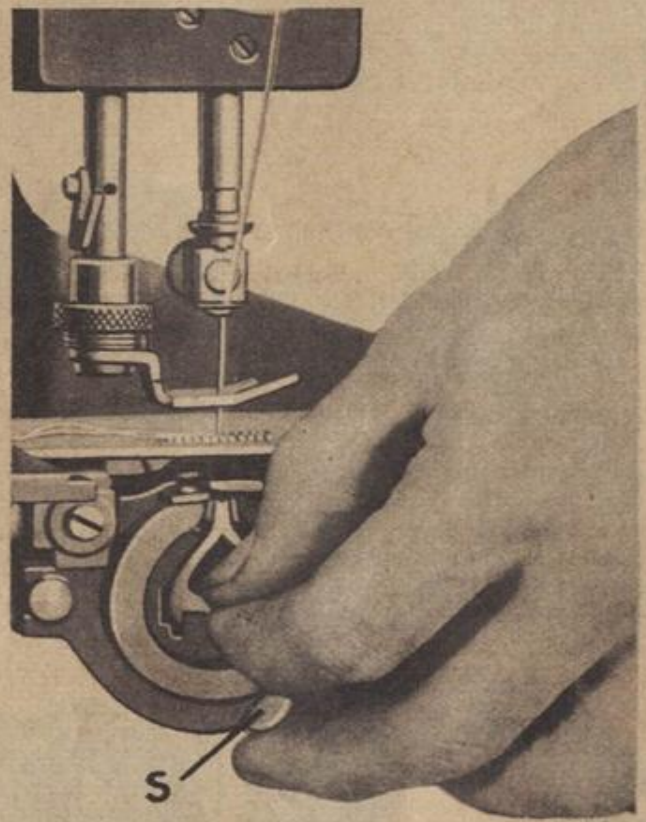
tinuing pulling the end of the thread towards you down through slot No. 3, this pull to be directly towards the palm of your left hand, then by holding the bobbin so it will not revolve in the case, reverse the motion of your right hand pulling the thread to the right, and it will find its correct place through the lip of spring at point No. 4.

SHUTTLE RACE COVER

SHUTTLE

To Remove Bobbin Case from Shuttle

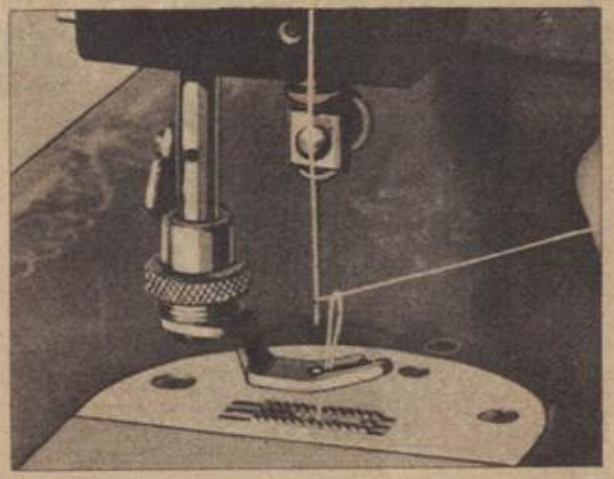
Raise the take-up to its highest point and with the thumb and second finger of left hand, clasp bobbin case as shown in illustration, then lift latch S with the third finger, when bobbin case may readily be withdrawn from shuttle.



To Replace Bobbin Case

To replace the bobbin case, 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 two inches from the bobbin case tension.



To Draw Up the Lower Thread

Hold the end of the upper thread loosely in the left hand, and with the right hand gently revolve the hand-wheel, turning the top side from you until the needle passes to its lowest point and returns. A loop will be formed and drawn up through needle hole. The ends of the threads should then be passed under and to the rear of presser-foot.

The machine is now ready for practical operation.

Important

Always stop the machine with the take-up No. 8 (see illustration, page 7) at its highest point; raise the presser-foot, then take hold of the work being done with your left hand, pull it directly from you or towards the back of the machine keeping the upper thread in the slot of the presser-foot, which will prevent bending the needle, then cut threads on thread cutter found on presser-foot bar.

The Tension Indicator

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 stitches to look alike on both sides, and be elastic, balance the tension thus:

Lower Tension

Illustration herewith represents the bobbin case. To regulate the lower tension, turn screw T to the right to tighten and to the left to loosen.

The Tension Releaser

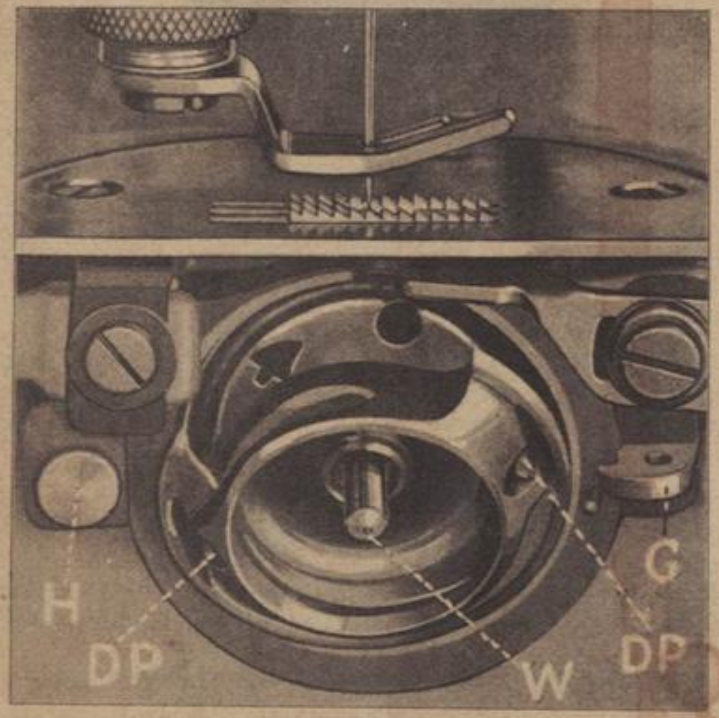
The tension releaser is operated by the presser-bar lifter lever. By means of it, all tension is taken off the upper thread when the presser-foot is raised, and the work can be taken out without pulling the thread down by hand.

Always regulate tension of upper thread when presser-foot is down.

To Remove Shuttle from Shuttle Race

First remove the bobbin case (see illustration, page 10). Turn the head back on its hinges, then turn top of the hand-wheel from you in the same direction as in sewing, until the point of the needle just enters the needle-plate hole; then remove shuttle race cover by pushing on the rear end of latch G, at the same time pull shuttle race cover away from shuttle and towards latch G and from under pin H. The shuttle can now be removed by taking ahold of pin W (see illustration below) with the first finger and thumb.

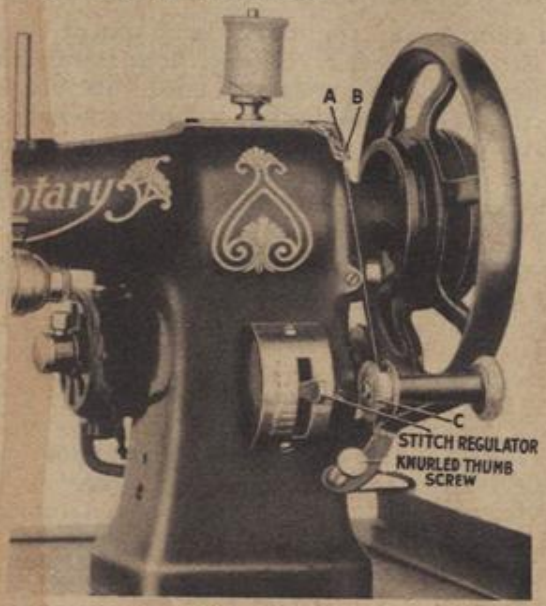
When shuttle has been removed from race be sure to clean both and oil the race slightly before replacing. Occasionally oil slightly pin W in shuttle. Also see that no thread is wound around bottom of center pin W.



To Replace the Shuttle

Turn the top of hand-wheel from you 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, *this is imperative*, so that the holes in the shuttle will drop on to driving pins in race, as shown by initials DP on page 14, then replace the shuttle race cover. See instructions, page 14.

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



To Wind a Bobbin

Pull the clutch latch of the hand-wheel outward so that the hand-wheel will revolve without running the machine. Place the bobbin on bobbin winder spindle. Raise the bobbin winder by screwing the knurled thumb-screw that raises the bobbin winder and thus engages the rubber wheel with the hand-wheel. (*Continued next page*).

Next, place a spool of thread on the spool spindle nearest the hand-wheel, take the end of the thread and pass it downward through open eyelet "A," wrapping one time around the bracket to the left and downward through open eyelet "B," then placing the end of the thread through the hole "C" on the outer edge of the bobbin, holding on to the end until you have run the machine sufficiently to wind several times around the bobbin, then break off end of thread at hole "C," then continue to run machine until bobbin is filled to one-sixteenth of an inch from edges of bobbin.

To Wind a Bobbin On Belt Driven Treadle Machine

To wind bobbin, slip the clutch latch out of hand-wheel so that the wheel will revolve without running the machine. Raise the bobbin winder, then slip the belt from the front to the back of the pulley on bobbin winder pulley. Place spool of thread on spool pin next to hand-wheel, pass thread down through first hole on spool pin plate, wrap once around arm of spool pin plate and up through lower hole.

Place bobbin on bobbin winder spindle, push it to the right as far as it will go. Put end of thread through hole *C* in bobbin from inside out. Run machine turning wheel as in sewing.

To Change the Length of Stitch

The stitch regulator is located at the right end of machine on the front side of arm. (See illustration, page 15). 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 Remove Work

Stop machine with take-up at its highest point; raise the presser-foot by means of the lifter; 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 probably caused by pulling the goods to or from you so that the needle strikes the needle-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 thumb-screw 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 probably caused by too loose tension both top and bottom.

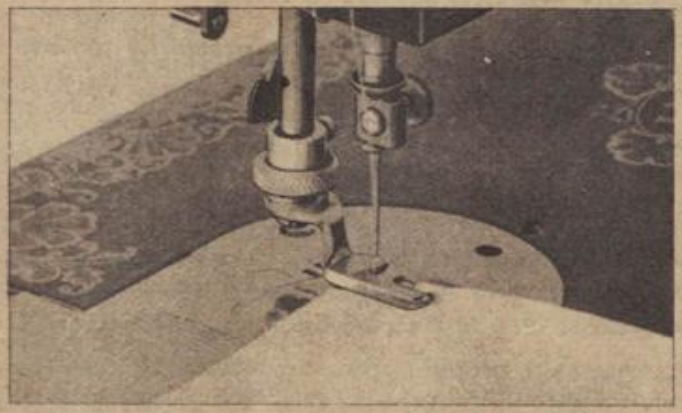
If the machine skips stitches, the needle is either—bent, in wrong position, or it is the wrong make of needle—use no other than the genuine "White" with W.S.M. stamped on the shank.

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 gets in the shuttle race, making the machine run heavy, take out bobbin case and run the machine in the wrong direction and it will cut the thread out; or remove shuttle and clean the race and driving pins. (See illustration, page 14.)

Hemming

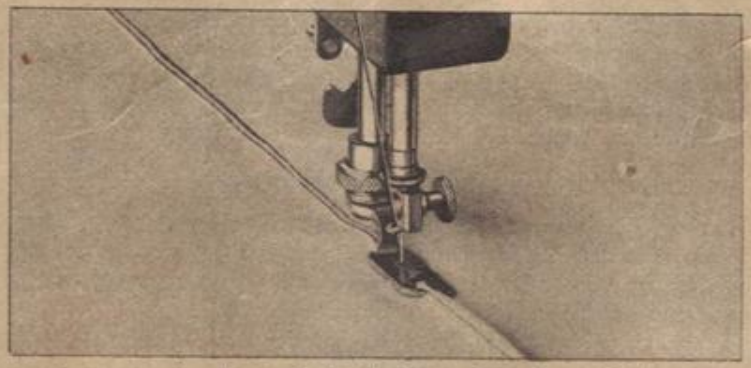
Raise the take-up to its highest point, remove the presser-foot and in its place attach the hemmer. Starting about ¼ inch from the corner, trim the cloth round. Turn edge of cloth over to form hem for about one inch from corner.



Insert in hemmer far enough to permit the needle to enter the cloth at its extreme edge (as above), then proceed to sew, keeping the edge turned as it feeds through. If the seam is too near the edge of the hem towards the cloth, move the hemmer towards the right by pushing the hemmer towards the right. If the seam is too near the edge of the hem away from the cloth, move the hemmer towards the left. You will find in the box an assortment of wider hemmers, which may be used for heavier work where you want to make wider hems. The principle of using is the same. No difficulty will be encountered if the hem is started by folding the goods preparatory to feeding it into the hemmer.

Hemming and Felling

A fell is made with the foot hemmer. You place two pieces of goods with the face side together. The lower piece of goods should project towards the right about ⅛ inch beyond the edge of the upper piece of goods. Place both beneath the hemmer, using the hemmer as a presser-foot,



sewing a seam about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch from the edge of the upper piece of goods. Then open out the seam so that the face side of the goods is flat on the machine. If the work is carefully done, no trimming will be necessary, but if it is discovered that the edge of the lower piece of goods projects upwards an uneven amount, the high point should be trimmed off, making a uniform amount of material to make the fell. The goods should be straightened out flat so that the goods is stretched at the seam. Now start the seam through the hemmer, which should stitch down the raw edge of the goods, making what appears to be a hem. The amount of goods required to make a fell will depend somewhat on the size of the hemmer, and the thickness of the material. If the work is carefully done, two seams will appear as in the cut above.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace—One Operation

Our hemmer and feller, which accompanies each machine, is now made with a slot—(See illustration, page 19). In this slot place the edge of the lace and sew it on, at the same time as in ordinary hemming, having the right side of material down.

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.

Quilting

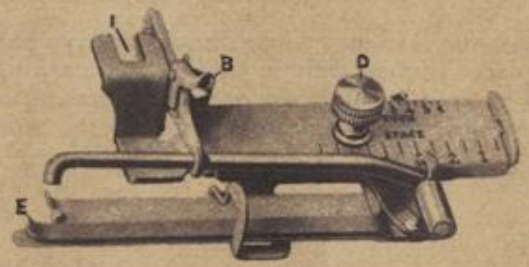
Pass the quilter guide through hole in presser-bar, adjust the quilter guide to the right of the needle according to the desired space between seams, and high enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it, and then fasten the quilter securely by screw.

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

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

Tucking

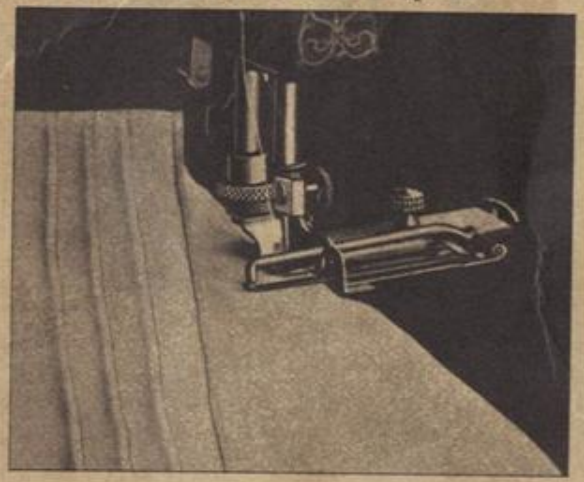
Loosen the thumb-nut on presser-bar and remove presser-foot, adjusting slot 1 of tucker on holder, after which tighten the thumb-nut



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

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

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



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

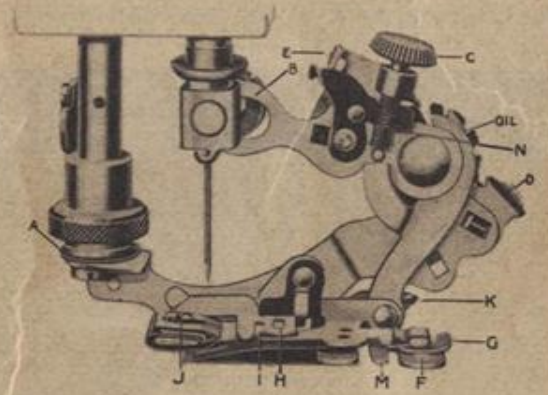
To Commence Tucking, fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it beneath the creaser and lip E, with folded edge against the guide; drop the presser-foot and sew as usual.

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

To tuck without marking, throw the lever B up.

Ruffling

Remove the presser-foot from machine by turning the knurled thumb-nut on presser-bar to left. Place ruffler-foot "A" in position on the attachment holder and at the same time set the fork arm "B" astride of the needle clamp, pushing ruffler from you and turn thumb-nut to the right, fastening firmly. Carefully see that needle goes



down in center of needle hole. The goods to be ruffled must be placed between the two blue blades and then in gauge "G." Gauge "G" should be adjusted to the right or left to get the desired distance from the edge; the goods

will guide itself. To make a fine ruffle, have arrow on stitch regulating lever on sewing machine between "1" and "2" and turn adjusting thumb-screw "C" up until the end of screw is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch below the blue spring "N." To make a heavy ruffle, lengthen the stitch to between "2" and "3," (see stitch regulator), and turn adjusting thumb-screw "C" downward until the desired fullness is obtained. Adjusting lever "D" should be down.

To Ruffle on Band

To ruffle on band, place band under both springs next to feed and over lip "M." Place goods to be ruffled between the springs and in gauge "F." If a facing is required, place facing above both springs and under foot.

To Ruffle with a Heading

To ruffle with a heading, place the goods to be ruffled between the springs with heading to the right and adjust gauge "K" for desired heading.

To Pipe or Edge-Stitch

To pipe or edge-stitch a ruffle, the piping is placed in the ruffler through hole "H," and edge to be piped is creased and inserted in gauge "I." If stitching comes too far from the edge, loosen screw "J" and adjust gauge "H" to the

left. Tighten screw "J" thoroughly after adjusting is done. The ruffle to be piped is placed at the right of the blades and in guide "G" to keep ruffle heading even.

To adjust for plaiting, turn adjusting screw "C" down as far as it will go; pull adjusting lever "D" toward you. Insert the cloth between the blue springs, the ruffler will then make one plait at every fifth stitch. The space between plaits can be regulated by adjusting the stitch on the machine; a longer stitch makes a wider space between the plaits and a shorter stitch brings the plaits closer together.

Making Gathers or Plaits in Groups

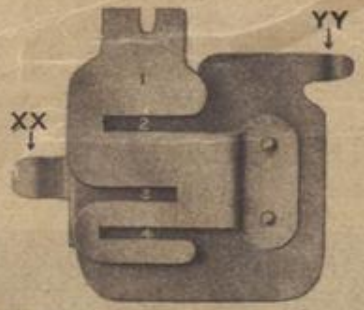
If you find it desirable, when making garments to have gathers or plaits in groups, especially where the gathers are used at the side with a plain space or surface between, the work can be done by pushing adjustment "E" forward or from you. The ruffler will then sew plain until the adjustment "E" is again pulled toward the operator for making plaits in groups. You will, no doubt, find it necessary to mark your material in order to measure for even spaces between the groups of gathers or plaits. Your ruffler should be oiled at place indicated.

To Re-adjust Ruffler for Regular Ruffling

Turn screw C to left until the end of the screw is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch below the blue spring "N." Push adjustment "D" down. Pull adjustment "E" toward you and move stitch regulator lever on arm between one and two.

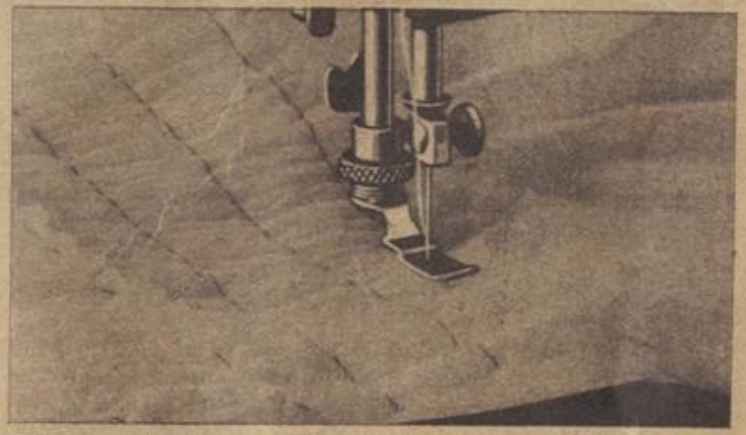
Shirring

Remove hand-hole cover, insert ear "YY" of shirring plate into gauge screw hole in needle-plate, and holding down the shirring plate, replace hand-hole cover over ear "XX" on shirring plate. With a screw-driver loosen the screw on right side of ruffler and remove the lower blue blade or separator, placing the goods to be shirred be-



tween the blades and shirr at any desired distance from edge of goods. Be careful not to use ruffler without the separator or shirring blade and cloth between, for in so doing, the ruffling teeth will be broken or injured against the feed.

Directions for Using the Foot Gatherer



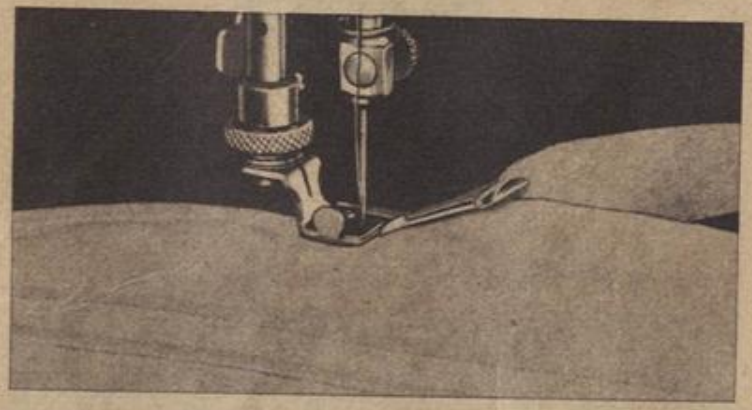
Remove the presser-foot and replace with the Foot Gatherer.

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 top tension.

Binding

Remove the presser-foot and substitute the binder. Cut the binding 1⅛ 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



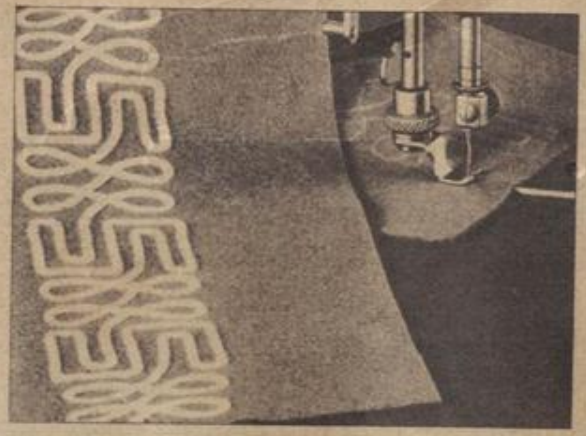
the cloth with the left hand, and let the binding guide easily through the fingers of the right hand. To change the stitching, near or far from the edge, move binder lug "A" to right or left as desired.

Using No. 6 Folded Tape with Binder

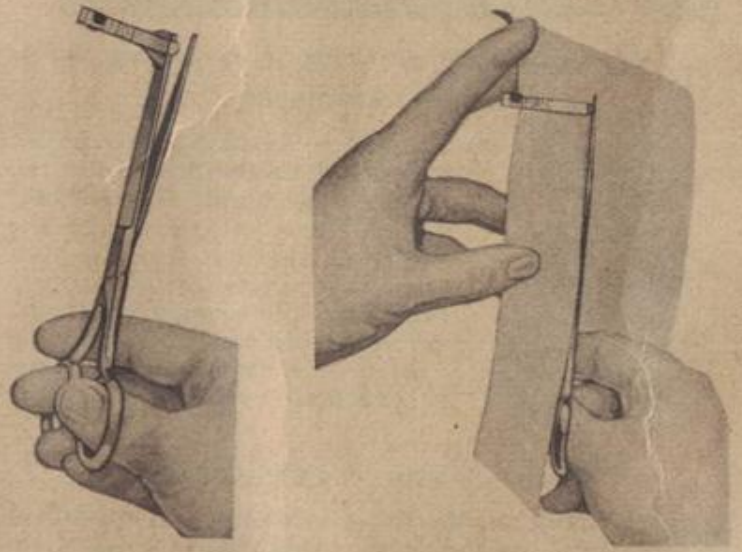
Cut the end of the tape bias and thread it through the outside slot in the scroll of the binder. The seam or edge to be bound is then inserted in the binder in the regular way. Folded tape can be purchased in any department store in a variety of colors.

Under Braider

Substitute the under-braider foot (which is found in the box of attachments) for the regular presser-foot. Place under-braider on machine same as the shirring plate, draw the braid under and through the tube and a little past



the needle. The pattern to be braided should be stamped on the wrong side of the cloth. Place the goods under the presser-foot same as in regular sewing, following pattern carefully. This stitches the braid on the cloth from the underside.



The Cutting Gauge on the Scissors and in operation

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

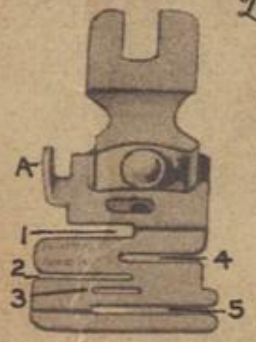
1¼" indicates the proper width for a bias fold, which is to be one-half of an inch wide when finished.

1" indicates the width for cutting bias bands which are used with the binder.

½" is for corded or plain piping. The piping is cut bias and folded double to use with the ruffler.

The Edge-Stitcher

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



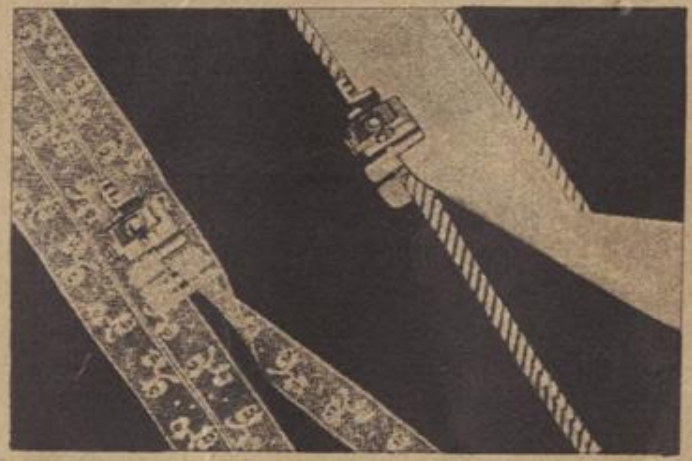
The Edge-Stitching Attachment is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the Presser-Foot. The different slots, which are numbered from 1 to 5 in the illustration, serves as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material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

How to Adjust the Edge-Stitcher

To adjust, move the lug A (see cut above) 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.

To Clean Machine

If the machine is dirty or gummed up with poor oil, oil the top, under-side of head thoroughly in places indicated, using Kerosene (coal oil), run the machine for a short time, wipe dry and oil with White sewing machine oil.

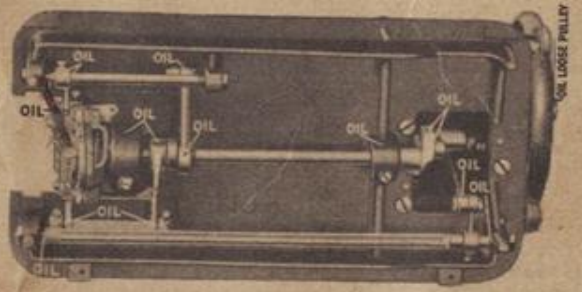
Rotary Head Showing Oiling Places

To thoroughly oil places shown on top of arm near face, first turn hand-wheel until the take-up reaches its highest point. Then apply the oil.

Oil Places as Indicated Below

To oil the two places under spool pin plate, unscrew the spool pin and turn plate half way around. After oiling turn plate back into place.

Under View of Rotary Head Showing Oiling Places



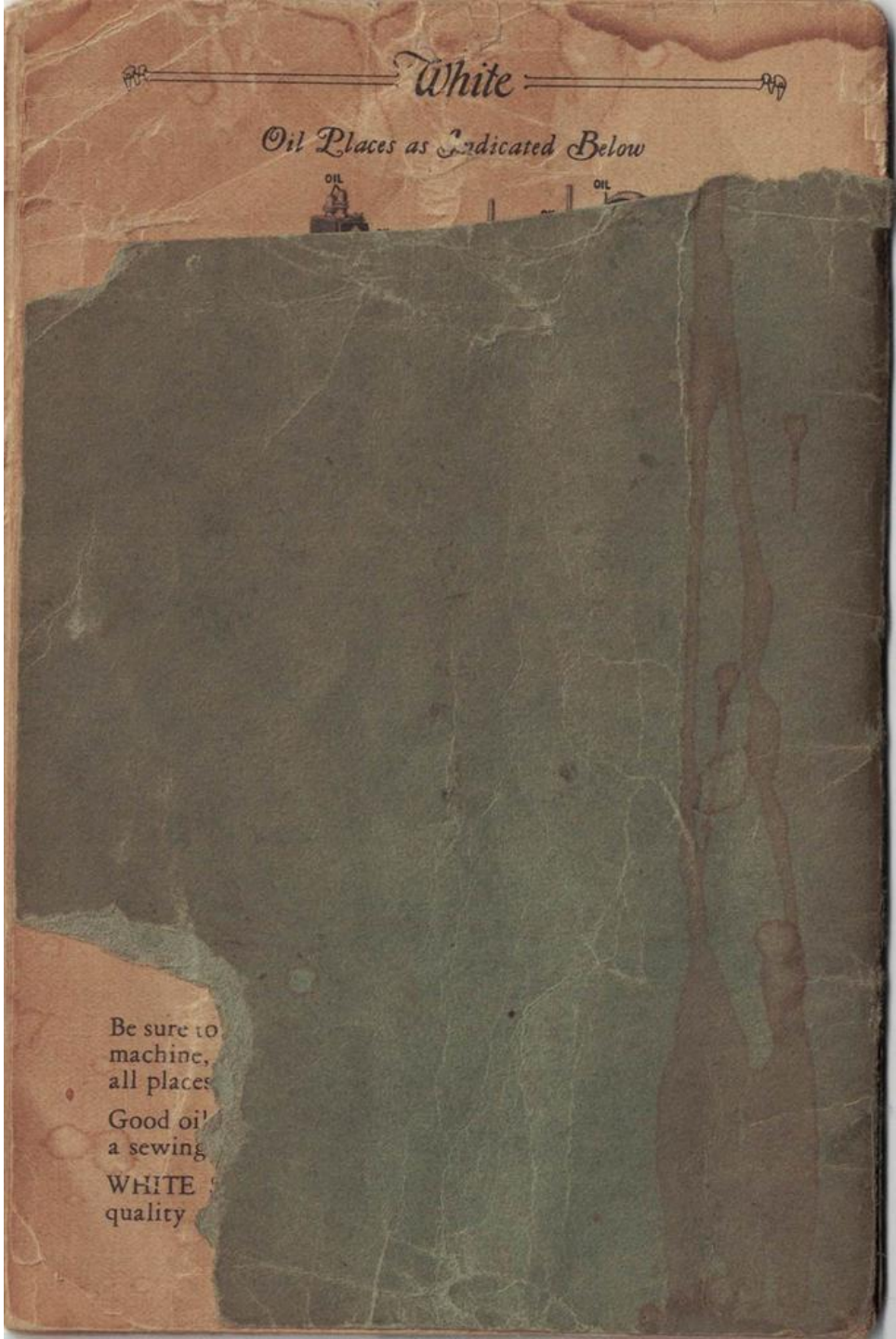
Be sure to keep machine well oiled. To oil the under side of machine, turn machine-head back on its hinges and oil in all places shown above.

Good oil is an absolute necessity in the smooth running of a sewing machine.

WHITE Sewing Machine Oil, especially prepared, is a quality product that will satisfy you in every particular.

White

Oil Places as Indicated Below



Be sure to
machine,
all places

Good oil
a sewing

WHITE
quality