WHITE SEWING MACHINE

Record in space provided below the Serial No. and Model No. of this appliance.
The Serial No. is located Rear of arm.
The Model No. is located Rear of arm.
Serial No.
Model No. 1066
Retain these numbers for future reference.
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2. NAME OF PARTS

1. Balance wheel
2. Bobbin winder stopper
3. Bobbin winder
4. Automatic buttonhole dial
5. Spool pin
6. Zigzag width knob
7. Special stitches lever
8. Upper thread guide
9. Thread take-up lever
10. Arm cover
11. Face cover
12. Middle thread guide
13. Lower thread guide
14. Thumb screw
15. Presser foot
16. Slide plate
17. Needle plate
18. Needle clamp
19. Tension dial
20. Drop feed knob
21. Reverse button
22. Stitch dial
23. Presser foot lift lever
24. Hinge holding screws
25. Motor
26. Belt cover
27. Stop motion knob
3. WINDING THE BOBBIN

1. To wind the bobbin, the balance wheel must be disconnected from the stitching mechanism. Hold the balance wheel with your left hand and turn the stop motion knob (Fig. 1) towards you with your right hand. This will permit the balance wheel to turn freely while the needle bar remains motionless. The balance wheel is now disconnected for the bobbin winding operation.

2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin. Draw thread from the spool through tension guide from back to front (Fig. 2).

3. Now wind the end of the thread around empty bobbin seven or eight times and place the threaded bobbin on the spindle of the bobbin winder.

4. And push the bobbin winder from left to right.

5. Now manipulate your foot control in the same manner as in sewing and when the bobbin is completely full it will release automatically and stop turning. Detach bobbin from spindle. Hold balance wheel firmly with left hand and with the right hand turn stop motion knob away from you until if cannot be moved any further and the needle bar moves with the turning of the balance wheel.
4. THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Before threading the bobbin case, study Fig. 3, 4 and 5 to get a general idea as to how it is done.

1. Hold the bobbin case with your left hand and put the bobbin into the bobbin case with your right hand, leaving about two inches of the thread end unwound (Fig. 3). As the bobbin is being inserted in the bobbin case, the thread flow, you will note, is clockwise (Fig. 4).

2. While holding the bobbin case as before, grasp the thread end with your right hand and guide it into the cross slot (Fig. 4).

3. Then pull it through under the tension spring of the bobbin case until it enters the delivery eye (Fig. 5).
5. INSERTING AND REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE

1. Raise the presser bar by lifting the presser bar lifter.
2. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the balance wheel towards you.
3. Pull out slide plate (Fig. 6).
4. After threading the bobbin case, hold its latch (Fig. 7) between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with its position finger opposite the notch at the top of the shuttle race and replace it on the center stud of the shuttle (Fig 7).
5. Then release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches the groove near the end of the stud.
6. Allow the end at the thread to hang free.
7. Push back slide plate. To remove the bobbin case do all the above in reverse order.

Fig 6

Fig 7
6. THREADING THE MACHINE

Place a spool of thread on spool pin and raise the take-up lever to its highest point. Refer to Fig. 8. Pull thread through slot of upper thread guide (1) down through tension discus (2) up into thread check spring (3) and (4) and on up into the eye of the take-up lever (5) from right to left. Return thread through middle thread guide (6) down through lower thread guide (7) and into needle bar thread guide (8). Thread needle from left to right, pulling about four inches of thread through needle.

7. SETTING THE NEEDLE

1. Turn the balance wheel towards you, raising needle bar to its highest position, and loosen the needle clamp screw.
2. 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. 9).
8. PREPARING TO SEW

1. Hold the end of the upper thread with the left hand, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle.
2. Turn the balance wheel towards you to raise the needle bar to its highest position.
3. Pull the thread you are holding, and the lower thread will be brought up with it through the hole in the needle plate, as shown (Fig. 10).
4. Place both ends of the upper and lower thread under and to the back of the presser foot (Fig. 11).

9. STARTING TO SEW

1. Place the fabric to be sewn beneath the presser foot.
2. Lower the presser foot by lowering the presser bar lifter.
3. Start sewing by slowly turning the balance wheel towards you while gradually working the foot control.

   ALWAYS TURN BALANCE WHEEL TOWARDS YOU!
for ordinary stitching the tension of the upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the center of the material (Fig. 13). If one tension is stronger than the other, imperfect stitching will result. Fine materials require a light tension, while heavy materials require more tension to obtain a perfect stitch. TO INCREASE the tension, turn the thread tension dial (Fig. 12) clockwise. TO LESSEN the tension, turn the thread tension dial in the opposite direction. (When regulating the tension always have the presser foot down).

As all machines are correctly adjusted before leaving the factory and readjusted before the dealer delivers them to you, the lower tension seldom requires to be altered, but, if this becomes necessary, tighten the screw holding the tension spring on the outside of the bobbin case for more tension, or loosen the screw slightly for lesser tension (Fig. 14).
11. REGULATING THE STITCH LENGTH

The length of the stitch can be changed with the stitch length dial (Fig. 15). In order to set machine at a certain length of stitch, turn the stitch length dial until the indicator is facing the selected number on the scale. The length of the stitch is variable from 0—5. The normal stitch length is 2.

a. Regulate the length of the stitch as for forward sewing.
b. Push reverse stitch button located in the center of the stitch length dial (Fig. 15) as far as it will go. The machine will remain sewing in reverse while the reverse stitch button is depressed. When released the machine resumes forward sewing with the same stitch length.

12. REGULATING THE DROP FEED

The DROP FEED is located on the bed of the machine (Fig 16) It regulates the height of the feed dog for sewing normal material, for darning and embroidering.

1. For darning, embroidering and monogramming, turn the knob at left "DOWN" place and the feed mechanism will be lowered under the level of the stitch plate, so that the material can be moved freely.
2. For normal sewing turn to the knob to the right "UP" place.
The width of zigzag stitch is regulated by the zigzag knob. By moving the zigzag knob to right, the width of the zigzag stitch will increase accordingly. And by moving the zigzag knob to left, the width of the zigzag stitch will decrease accordingly. If at "0" position, there will be a straight stitch.
# 14. NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sizes &amp; Grades of Needles</th>
<th>Type of Fabric and Work to be Done</th>
<th>SIZE OF THREAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 (Medium-Fine)</td>
<td>Medium, light-weight and summertime fabrics. For house dresses, children's dresses, washable cotton dresses, aprons, curtains.</td>
<td>80 to 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 (Medium)</td>
<td>Dress silks and cottons, light weight woolens, draperies, fabric furnishings. For general household sewing, fine men's shirts, smocks, window draperies and fabric decorations.</td>
<td>60 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 (Light-Heavy)</td>
<td>Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, brocades and quilts. For men's work shirts, sturdy smocks and aprons, heavy quilting and fabric furnishings.</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 (Medium-Heavy)</td>
<td>Heavy woven coating, light weight canvas, bed ticking, upholstery and awning materials, slipcover fabrics. For work or sports uniforms, suits made of strong linen or cotton fabrics, awnings, slip covers and mattresses.</td>
<td>30 to 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 (Heavy)</td>
<td>Heavy woven suiting, coating, duck, ticking, drilling, canvas and sacking. For heavy wash uniforms, bedding supplies for hospitals, hotels and camps.</td>
<td>10 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 (Extra-Heavy)</td>
<td>For bags, canvas coarse cloths and heavy goods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. SOME USEFUL SEWING HINTS

TO TURN CORNERS:
1. Stop the machine while the needle is still in the material.
2. Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric using the needle as a pivot.
3. Lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

TO SEW ELASTIC FABRICS:
In sewing such elastic materials as jerseys, bias cut cloths etc., it is advisable to sew them with reduced upper thread tension otherwise the thread will break when the sewn materials are stretched.

TO SEW VERY THIN CLOTH:
When sewing very thin cloth which tends to gather as you sew, place a sheet of newspaper or any other thin paper underneath the material and sew with the shortest stitch possible. This will keep your work from gathering.

BASTING:
1. Reduce the tension of the upper thread and employ the longest stitch possible.
2. The stitches may then be easily removed by pulling the lower thread.

TO KEEP YOUR MACHINE IN PERFECT CONDITION:
1. Keep all moving parts of the machine constantly oiled and clean. Do not over-oil machine.
2. Always turn handwheel toward you.
3. Do not run machine without cloth.
4. When sewing, do not pull the material otherwise you will bend the needle. The machine is designed to feed the material automatically.
5. Do not operate machine when the presser bar lifter is raised.
16. STRETCH STITCH SEWING

Adjusting your machine for stretch stitching, by moving special stitch control lever to the right position until the lever is against the SS. (Fig. 18)

This machine is capable of producing stretch stitch on both straight and zigzag seams.

(A) STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCH

When the special stitch control lever is in the position as described above and the stitch width knob is at 'o'. The stitch length can be adjusted as desired according the thickness of the material being sewn.

(B) ZIGZAG STRETCH STITCH

The same manner as above except the zigzag width knob must be moved to beyond '0' to any number.

Setting this control between '3' and '5' will probably give you the best result. The stitch length dial can also be adjusted in the same manner as described above for straight stretch sewing.

NOTE: FOR ALL NORMAL SEWING LEAVE THIS CONTROL AT THE 'M' POSITION.
NEVER MOVE THIS CONTROL UNLESS THE NEEDLE IS FULLY RAISED OUT OF THE MATERIAL BEING SEWN.
17. BLIND STITCH HEMMING

(A) For Normal Material

1. Moving the special stitch control lever fully over to the left against BS. (Fig. 19)
2. Moving the zigzag width knob at 'O'.
3. Loosen presser foot thumb screw and attach blind hem guide. (Fig. 20)
4. Fold material as shown (Fig. 21) and place it under foot.
5. Sewing carefully so that straight stitches are made on hem edge, and slanting stitches pierce only one or two threads of fold. (Fig. 22)

(B) For Stretch Material

The same manner as above except the zigzag width knob must be moved to between '1' and '2'.
You may have to vary the setting according to the material.

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18. AUTOMATIC BUTTONHOLES

A) DETERMINE BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

Measure diameter and thickness of button and add 0.3 Cm (1/8") for your tacks. Mark buttonhole size on material. (Fig. 23)

B) SETTING MACHINE

1. Set the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel towards you and replace the presser foot in use the buttonhole foot. (Fig. 24)
2. Set the zigzag width control to 'O'.
3. Lead thread passes through the slot in the buttonhole foot, and then to the rear as for normal sewing.
4. Completely push back sliding part (a) (Fig. 25) of buttonhole foot.
5. Place material under foot so that marking of buttonhole passes through center of foot and arrow (b) (Fig. 25) of foot indicates beginning line of marking.
(C) MAKING BUTTONHOLES

Ensuring that the needle is still raised to its highest position, lower the foot onto the material.

1. Turn the automatic buttonhole dial to (1) and sew the lower bar tack by making 5 or 6 stitches (Fig. 26), stopping with needle raised.

2. Turn the same dial to (2) and sew the right hand side of buttonhole, stopping at the upper bar tack mark with the needle raised. (Fig. 27)

3. Turn the same dial to (3) and sew the upper bar tack making 5 or 6 stitches (Fig. 28) as for the lower bar tack, stopping again with the needle raised.

4. Turn the same dial to (4) and sew the left hand side (Fig. 29), stopping with the needle raised.

5. Return the dial to 'OFF' position and make 3 or 5 stitches to fasten.

6. Cut buttonhole along center with buttonhole.

NOTE: FOR ALL NORMAL SEWING LEAVE THE AUTOMATIC BUTTONHOLE DIAL AT THE 'OFF' POSITION.
19. BUTTON SEWING

Turn balance wheel towards you to get needle to its highest position.

Raise presser bar and replace regular presser foot, with button sewing foot as shown in Fig. 30. Drop the feed dog as required for darning and embroidering. Upper and lower thread tensions remain the same as for ordinary sewing.

Place material or garment together with button under the presser foot so that holes in button line up with oblong hole in presser foot.

Adjust width of zigzag stitch to permit needle to pass through center or holes in button.

Before sewing with power, turn the balance wheel by hand towards you to make sure that needle will stitch in the center of the holes in button. If the needle hits the button it will break.

Then sew five to six stitches to attach button.

When attaching four-hole buttons first sew one set of two holes, then stitch into second set of two holes and lock thread with two or three plain stitches in last hole.
20. ZIPPER SEWING

1. Release the thumb screw on rear side of foot. Lower needle into the side notch of the foot and check position of the foot to avoid needle strike the foot. Fasten thumb screw to lock. Make sure that the foot is in position.
2. Fold edge of the material by \( \frac{3}{4} \)" and place zipper under the folded portion of the material where you wish to attach the zipper.
3. Stretch close to the edge of the zipper foot along zipper teeth.
4. To sew on the opposite side of the zipper, loosen thumb screw and slide the foot over and sew the same way.

21. CORDING

Using the Zipper Foot as above, fold a bias strip over a length of cord (Fig. 32) and adjust the position of the Foot as above so that the Needle will sew close to the corded fabric. You can then use the finished 'welting' to sew between plies of material to produce a 'piping' effect on the edge of your work.
22. CLOTH GUIDE

The cloth guide (Fig. 33) serves as a guide for straight stitching when making wide hems, deep tucks or seam widths which are greater than presser foot allows.

It is attached to machine as illustrated.

23. APPLIQUES

Appliques are cut-out designs of one fabric stitched to another. Use Normal Presser Foot, and close Zig-Zag Stitch (Satin Stitch) but not too wide (approx. 2nd Diagram).

Lightly tack your design into position and then, with your Machine set as above, carefully overstitch the edge of the design onto your work (Fig. 34).
24. EMBROIDERY AND MONOGRAMMING

It is quite easy to follow a design or to work free-hand when Embroidering or Monogramming (see Fig. 35). Remove the Presser Foot completely and turn the Drop-Feed Control to the LEFT to ‘DOWN’ so that the Feed-Teeth are fully lowered (see Page 10).

Stretch fabric tightly in an Embroidery Hoop and place under the Needle. Set the Stitch width to the size you prefer or, set at ‘0’ and create your own widths by movement of the Hoop to suit your pattern. Operate the Machine rather fast whilst moving the Hoop with both hands. Work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the Needle.

25. DARNING

Remove Presser Foot and lower Drop Feed as for Embroidery above. Prepare fabric to be mended as above and place under foot. Using a fine thread and thick Needle, stitch once around hole to incorporate all the frayed ends.

Next cover hole with vertical lines of Stitching as close together as possible, covering hole (Fig. 36). Then repeat the operation from side to side until the hole has again been covered. Once the Machine is in motion, the cloth must not stand still.

ALWAYS REMEMBER TO RETURN FEED TEETH TO ‘UP’ POSITION BEFORE RESUMING NORMAL SEWING.
26. OILING

To see that your machine is always in smooth running condition, you must keep it oiled at all times. No grease is required, just a drop of oil is sufficient at each time of oiling. Points to be oiled are illustrated in Fig. 37 & 38 by arrow marks. To oil your machine thoroughly, open arm cover and turn the machine over to get to parts underneath the bed.

After oiling, run the machine at high speed for a few minutes to let the oil penetrate to all parts.
27. CLEANING THE SHUTTLE RACE

When the thread is tangled in the race or lint gets into the space between the shuttle and shuttle-race, this will cause abrupt heavy running or complete stoppage of the machine. When this occurs

1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and take the bobbin case out.

2. Pull the KNOBS (A) on both side of shuttle race (Fig. 39 & 40), aside, then take out the outside ring, and the shuttle body with your fingers.

3. After shuttle race and bobbin case have been cleaned, put all of them back in reverse order.

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28. CASE OF COMMON DIFFICULTIES

BREAKING OF THE UPPER THREAD:
1. Incorrect threading
2. Upper thread tension too tight
3. Faulty needle or needle set incorrectly
4. Needle brushing against presser foot or other attachments
5. Needle eye too small for thread used
6. Starting the machine suddenly or with a jerk
7. Starting the machine with the take-up lever at its highest position

BREAKING OF THE LOWER THREAD:
1. Incorrect threading of the bobbin case
2. Lower thread tension too tight
3. Bobbin being wound too fully
4. Rough edge of hole in needle plate caused by improper needle action

BREAKING OF THE NEEDLE:
1. Pulling the fabric while machine is running, thus causing, the needle to strike the needle plate
2. Using bent needle

SKIPPING STITCHES:
1. Using bent or blunt needles
2. Needle inserted incorrectly
3. Needle threaded incorrectly
4. Using wrong size needle
5. Pressure on presser foot insufficient, especially when sewing heavy material

UNEVEN STITCHES:
1. Presser foot not resting evenly on material
2. Feed dog not being high enough
3. Using too short a stitch
4. Pulling the cloth while the machine is running
5. Using too fine a needle with to coarse a thread