Guide to the Solomon Adler Papers

NMAH.AC.1157
Alison Oswald.
2011
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Collection Overview

Repository: Archives Center, National Museum of American History
Title: Solomon Adler Papers
Identifier: NMAH.AC.1157
Date: 1916-1980 (bulk 1950-1966)
Extent: 4.5 Cubic feet (5 boxes, 1 oversize folder)
Creator: Adler, Solomon, 1901-1989
Language: English

Collection text is in English.

Some materials in German, French, Japanese and Spanish.

Summary: The papers document independent inventor Solomon Adler's work with sewing machine technology through correspondence, photographs, notes, drawings, sketches, patents, litigation records, and printed materials. The collection provides insight into both an independent inventor's process of invention and Japanese work culture during the post-World War II period.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information
The collection was donated by R. Michael Adler and Diane Zoe Adler, September, 2009. Additional materials were donated by R. Michael Adler in 2012.

Separated Materials
The Division of Home and Community Life holds artifacts related to this collection, including several sewing machine prototypes, the Siphon-It and the combination ashtray, lighter and cigarette holder. See Accession numbers: 2009.0118 and 2009.0114.

Processing Information
Processed by Alison Oswald, archivist, March 2011.

Preferred Citation
Solomon Adler Papers, dates, Archives Center, National Museum of American History

Restrictions
The collection is open for research use.
Solomon "Sol" Adler is probably best known for his sewing machine inventions, but his portfolio of work also includes ideas and patents for a fountain pen, a window treatment, a receptacle tap, a telescoping umbrella, an ashtray, a retractable table, and jewelry designs. Adler wrote fiction as well (mostly short stories) that reflected his experiences during the early 1900s in New York City. He filled pages with themes on social protest, radicalism, mobs, unions, poverty, and sweatshop operators. In 1958 Adler wrote about theories of nuclear physics, noting, "Indeed a very bold attempt and definitely a long way from sewing machines." Adler's flow of ideas was constant, and he sought to express them constantly.

Sol Adler was born on July 8, 1901, [Russian?] on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, one of Isaac and Mindel Adler's five children. Isaac was a tailor, so sewing machines were part of Sol's life from the beginning. As a young man, Adler apprenticed in machine shops, honing his skills until he became an expert machinist and toolmaker; these skills eventually allowed him to build the machines he visualized. Adler's design drawings show his precision as a draftsman and engineer (he attended the City College of New York) and provide good insight into the drawing abilities that he later used in preparing patent drawings. Adler also enjoyed metalworking. His home workshop boasted a geared lathe, tilling head machine, drill press, bench grinder, and an assorted hand tools.

Adler's work on sewing machines began in the late 1930s with tinkering with his sister-in-law Bess's treadle-operated Singer machine. Bess wanted a lightweight, motorized sewing machine that had enough space between the frame and the needle for large projects such as quilts. Using his own basement machine shop, Adler began building simple frameworks for sewing machines to understand better the relationships between the parts and their functions. Adler's first sewing machine (which he dubbed the "parent machine") earned U.S. Patent 2,561,643, issued in 1951. The machine was a full-size home machine, with a concealed motor and power cord that could also expand into a commercial-size machine. Six subsequent patents for subassemblies were derived from the "parent machine" over the next several years.

During the Second World War, Adler worked for Manufacturing Methods Technology (MM&T) as a development engineer and experimental machine shop supervisor.

Analyzing the evolving U.S. domestic sewing machine market gave Adler ideas for further inventions, refining the machines and adding new features. Unfortunately, success was elusive; his machine with zigzag and straight-stitch capability was rejected by several U.S. and European sewing machine manufacturers. But in 1954, Adler met Max Hugel, president of the Asiatic Commerce Corporation of New York, later known as Brother International Corporation (BIC), a subsidiary of the Nippon Company. Nippon wanted to solve certain design and operational problems it was having in developing a zigzag sewing machine for sale in the United States. Adler joined BIC, moved to Japan, and succeeded in helping correct the design issues. Adler named the machine the "Select-O-Matic" because by turning a few knobs, an operator could select one of the six patterns that the machine produced.
Adler stayed with BIC until 1959, and worked on a variety of sewing machines, including an automatic zigzag machine and the versatile “Pacesetter,” which was unveiled in the United States to great acclaim at the Sewing Machine Show in New York City on July 18, 1955 (a version of the Pacesetter is still sold by Brother). Additionally, he worked on a line of industrial and domestic sewing machines, home washing machines, home knitting machines, and other small appliances. Adler earned several Japanese patents for his work.

Among Adler’s writings is a pronouncement of his passion for invention: "When an idea is conceived by an inventor, it never leaves him in peace, it possesses him day and night until it is expressed, after which he enjoys a sense of relief and accomplishment."


**Issued United States Patents:**

Receptacle tap (2,184,263)

Correlating device (2,284,843)

Sewing machine (2,561,643)

Sewing machine feed (2,473,934)

Bobbin winder for sewing machine (2,455,638)

Extension leaf for sewing machines (2,464,838)

Sewing machine feed (2,473,934)

Threading device (2,516,171)

Sewing machine pressure bar (2,554,970)

Sewing machine needle bar operating mechanism (2,554,971)

Sewing machine (2,561,643)

Sewing machine (2,709,978)

Attachment for zigzag sewing machines (3,016,030)

Sewing machine (3,053,207) assigned to Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company

Sewing machine (3,055,325) assigned to Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company

Method and apparatus for making non-woven fabric (3,236,711) assigned to Adler Process Corporation

Method for producing non-woven fabric (3,250,655)

Method and apparatus for producing pile fabric (3,309,252) assigned to Adler Process Corporation

Method and apparatus for production of pile fabric and the like (3,424,632) assigned to Adler Process Corporation

Combined ashtray, cigarette holder and lighter (Des. 163,984)
Scope and Contents

The papers include correspondence, photographs, notes, drawings, sketches, patents, litigation records, and printed materials, primarily documenting Adler's work with sewing machine technology. The papers provide insight into an independent inventor's process of invention and Japanese work culture during the post-World War II period.

Series 1, Personal Materials, 1920s-1950s and undated consists primarily of high school chemistry and biology notes, business cards, photographs, speeches, and writings of Sol Adler. The photographs contain one black-and-white portrait of Adler, November 1958, and two negatives of him from the nineteen teens; and one scanned copy of a photograph, circa the 1920s of Sol Adler with his children, R. Michael and Diane Zoe Adler. There is a small booklet, Agreement between Manufacturers Machine and Tool Co., Inc., and Amalgamated Machine and Instrument Local No. 475 from 1941. Adler worked for Manufacturers Machine and Tool Co., Inc.

Series 2, Inventions, is divided into two subseries: Subseries 1, Other, 1919-1980 and undated, and Subseries 2, Sewing Machines, 1938-1962 and undated. Arranged chronologically, both subseries highlight Adler's inventive work. While the primary focus of Adler's invention work was on sewing machines, his interests were broad.

Subseries 2.1, Other Inventions, 1919-1980 and undated contains documentation in the form of drawings and sketches, photographs, correspondence, and patents. Overall, the documentation is uneven. The inventions include a dividing head (a specialized tool that allows a workpiece to be easily and precisely rotated to preset angles or circular divisions); decorative window treatment; telescoping umbrella; can opener; question/answer machine; correlating device; radio station recording device; receptacle tap; fountain pen; television projection device; combined ash tray and cigarette holder; automatic machine gun; juice blender; thermonuclear idea; apparatus for producing pile fabric; an extensible, retractable and concealable table; and textile machinery.

Only some of Adler's inventions were patented. However, many of his ideas were well documented through drawings or descriptive text. In some instances prototypes were built.

The question and answer machine, 1939, was approximately three feet by four feet and was powered by a battery, the device was intended for educational use by children and adults. It used interchangeable answer cards on a broad range of subjects and informed the user of a correct and wrong answer by lights and a buzzer.

The correlating device, 1942, was designed for automobile use, and it combined driving directions and maps on a roll of paper data mounted on the dashboard. Although patented (US Patent 2,282,843), the device was never manufactured.

The radio station recording device, 1939, was a device to maintain a record of radio stations tuned on a radio receiver during a twenty-four hour period using recording disks.

The receptacle tap (Siphon-It), 1939, was patented (US Patent 2,184,263). The Siphon-It was designed to fit any size bottle, can, or the like containing fluids without removing the bottle cap. The "tap" punctured the bottle cap and was then turned like a screw several times. It allowed the contents under pressure to not lose carbonation and be poured easily.

The combined ash tray and cigarette holder and lighter, 1951, was Adler's only design patent (US Patent Des. 163,984). Purely ornamental, the tray would light and hold a cigarette.

The automatic machine gun, 1952, was conceived of by Adler and his son R. Michael Adler. The drawings and accompanying narrative text detail a method for cooling the gun through the use of an...
automatically operated gas turbine centrifugal air compressor and a gun of simple design with few parts and capable of an extremely high rate of fire. Adler submitted his drawings and text to the United States Army Ordnance Department at the Pentagon, but it was not manufactured.

Adler's thermonuclear fusion proposal, a technical paper written in 1960, was never realized. The paper, titled "Attempt to Utilize the Concentrated Magnetic Field Around a Pinched Plasma Column as the Focal Point for Particle Acceleration," details through text and schematics Adler's ideas about a thermonuclear reactor. Additionally, there is correspondence, journal articles, newspaper articles, and a notebook with notes from other publications and some loose drawings related to thermonuclear issues.

An apparatus for producing pile fabric (US Patent 3,309,252), was patented in 1967. The intention of the apparatus was to create a method for producing carpets and rugs in a fast, practical, and inexpensive way.

Adler's work with non-woven textiles and fabrics (see US Patent 3,250,655) is well documented through correspondence, drawings, notes, fabric samples, and photographs. Adler founded the Adler Process Corporation in the 1960s as a research and development organization specializing in the development of products for domestic and industrial uses. The corporation also built machinery for the commercial production of the products which included pile fabric (such as carpeting), non-woven fabrics, and leather-like material. A prospectus details the "Adler Process."

Method and apparatus for production of pile carpeting and the like (US Patent 3,424,632, 3,592,374, and 3,655,490)

Subseries 2.2, Sewing machines, 1938-1962 and undated, consists primarily of documentation about the development of the Pacesetter sewing machine and its predecessors through correspondence, drawings and sketches, photographs, guide manuals, and promotional materials. Adler constructed skeletal aluminum models to better understand the functions and internal mechanisms of sewing machines. Between 1940 and 1948, he designed and constructed a sewing machine prototype, which he called his "Parent Machine." The Parent Machine would become known as the Pacesetter. Seven patents were awarded for the novel mechanisms contained within this prototype (US Patent 2,561,643), the most notable being for a compact sewing machine that could expand to a full-sized machine. Additional sewing machine inventions include the needleless sewing machine; a zig-zag sewing machine, and an attachment for a zig-zag sewing machine (US Patent 3,016,030).

While working as an engineer for the Brother International Corporation in Japan in the early 1950s, Adler developed the Pacesetter sewing machine. This portable machine was designed to meet the rapidly growing popularity of multiple decorative and embroidery patterns. A selector dial, which Adler called the "Wishing Dial," controlled sixteen internal cams, multiple cam selectors and followers to automatically sew thirty different basic decorative stitch patterns. Since the Pacesetter could sew both zigzag and straight stitches, varying the width and length of the basic patterns made it possible to create thousands of decorative variations. Adler introduced the Pacesetter sewing machine at the Independent Sewing Machine Dealers Show in New York, July 18, 1955.

Series 3: Brother International Corporation, 1954-1959 and undated

Started in 1908 by Kanekichi Yasui, the Yasui Sewing Machine Company manufactured and repaired sewing machines. The company was later renamed Yasui Brother Sewing Machine Company by Masayoshi Yasui, the eldest of Kanekichi's ten children, who inherited the company. The new name reflected the involvement and spirit of cooperation of other "brothers" in the Yasui family.

In 1934, the Yasui brothers liquidated the Yasui Brother Sewing Machine Company and created the Nippon Sewing Machine Company in Nagoya, Japan. Nippon emerged in response to a Japanese sewing machine market dominated by imported products, and it began mass producing industrial sewing machines. In 1941, Brother Sales, Ltd. was established as a sales outlet for the Japanese market,
and in 1954 Brother International Corporation (BIC) was created as an exporting company with offices
established in New York City. The company actively promoted exporting in advance of other Japanese
companies.

Adler joined BIC in 1954 as a consultant for their product design and development work. This work was
previously done in-house by design and engineering staff, so Adler, an American, was charting new
territory. The materials in this series consist of corporate histories, and annual report, correspondence,
product literature, conference materials, and notebooks maintained by Adler. The latter constitutes the
bulk of the material along with the correspondence.

The "conference" materials document a meeting Adler attended, presumably in Japan in 1957. The
file contains detailed notes about product marketing and production factors. A flow chart for "product
coordinating factors" outlines the motivations, idea sources, management control, and execution of an
idea generally.

The correspondence, 1954-1958, consists of letters and inter-company communications (memorandum),
patents and drawings between Sol Adler, Max Hugel and the legal firm of, Kane, Dalsmier and Kane of
New York. The correspondence relates almost exclusively to patenting matters, especially by Adler and
legal matters involving Singer Sewing Manufacturing Company alleging that Brother International infringed
on certain Singer-owned patents.

The notebooks of Solomon Adler, approximately 1951-1958, consists primarily of materials documenting
Adler's work in Japan on sewing machines. The materials were assembled by Adler and titled "notebook."
Some of the materials are three hole punched (indicating they may have been in a three-ring notebook)
and are both handwritten and typescript. Also included are chronologies of his work; translations of
Japanese words into English; drawings in pencil on tracing paper; sketches in pencil on scrap paper and
letterhead; detailed notes about mechanisms and methods of sewing machine operation; business cards;
comparative data for sewing machines; and correspondence.

Of note is the "digest" or chronology of events from 1958 to 1959 maintained by Adler to detail the alleged
patent infringement of BIC on Singer Sewing machine patents. The digest also notes the value, author
of a document, to whom it was sent, date, and a brief description. Adler created a ranking system for
his digest, assigning different values, very important, urgent, important, and general. He also compiled
a chart of competitor sewing machines by brand name. Many of the Japanese documents--patents and
drawings--bear Adler's "chop" or rubber stamp with Japanese characters for his surname.

The Litigation Materials, 1952-1961 and undated, consists of documents (numbered exhibits) assembled
by Adler for use in litigation against Brother International Corporation (BIC). The exhibits were used as
documentary evidence in court, and the materials are primarily typescript notes and correspondence,
newspaper clippings, articles, technical drawings by Adler, patents, photographs and some product
literature detailing aspects of the BIC sewing machines.

In 1958, Singer Sewing Machine Company filed a lawsuit against Nippon Sewing Machine Company for
patent infringement by BIC's Pacesetter and Select-O-Matic sewing machines. Adler, on behalf of Nippon,
conducted extensive patent research into the allegations, working with BIC attorneys in New York as
well as creating new sewing machine designs to overcome Singer's claims. In 1959, Singer filed another
lawsuit alleging that Nippon was violating United States customs laws by shipping automatic zigzag
sewing machines to the United States, which were alleged to infringe on Singer patents. Correspondence
related to this patent infringement can be found in Series 3: Brother International Corporation.

Adler returned to the United States in April of 1959 as the representative for Nippon and the Japanese
sewing machine industry to help prepare the case and act as a consultant. BIC and Singer representatives
appeared before the United States Tariff Commission (USTC). Adler officially testified on behalf of BIC,
explaining the three angle cam structure difference between the Singer #401 sewing machine and
imported Japanese sewing machines. Adler's testimony was successful, and with patent problems
resolved, Adler resigned from BIC in July of 1959 and commenced a long negotiation with the company for financial compensation for his invention work.


**References**


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**Arrangement**

The collection is arranged into four series.

**Series 1: Personal Materials, 1920-1950s and undated**

**Series 2: Inventions, 1938-1980**

Subseries 1: Other, 1938-1980

Subseries 2: Sewing, 1938-1962 and undated

**Series 3: Brother International Corporation, 1952-1961**

**Series 4: Publications, 1953-1967**

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**Names and Subject Terms**

This collection is indexed in the online catalog of the Smithsonian Institution under the following terms:

**Subjects:**

- Inventors
- Sewing machines

**Types of Materials:**

- Correspondence
- Drawings -- 20th century
- Legal records
- Notes
- Photographs -- 20th century
- Printed material
- Sketches
Container Listing

Series 1: Personal Materials, [1916?]-1950s

Box 1, Folder 1  High school chemistry notes , [1916?]

Box 1, Folder 2  High school chemistry notes , [1916?]

Box 1, Folder 3  High school biology notes , [1916?]

Box 1, Folder 4  Business card, circa 1950s

Box 1  Sol Adler, Technical Advisor [business card], [ca. 1950-1960]
1 Item (ink on paper.; 2-1/4" x 3-1/2".)
Image(s): Sol Adler, Technical Advisor [business card. ca. 1950-1960].
Image(s): Sol Adler, Technical Advisor [business card. ca. 1950-1960].
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
In Japanese on one side, English on the other.
"Nippon Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Ltd....Nagoya, Japan".
A blue ink mark, not part of the printing, is also on this card.
Bent, stained, Japanese side marked with ink.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000005.tif (AC Scan No.: Japanese side)
AC1157-0000007.tif (AC Scan No.: English side)

Topic:   Sewing machines
Genre/ Form:   Business cards

Box 1, Folder 5  Address book with loose notes, 1974 - 1985

Box 1, Folder 6  Photographs, 1958, 1920s

Solomon Adler, November 1958. [black-and-white photoprint]
1 Item (Silver gelatin on paper.; approx. 5" x 4").
Image(s): Solomon Adler, November 1958. [black-and-white photoprint].
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Image is out of focus.
Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000004.tif (AC Scan No.)

Names: Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990
Genre/ Form: Photographs -- 1950-1960 -- Black-and-white photoprints -- Silver gelatin

Box 1, Folder 6A Agreement between Manufacturers Machine and Tool Co., Inc., and Amalgamated Machine and Instrument Local No. 475, 1941

Box 1, Folder 7 Speeches, 1955, 1955, undated

Box 1, Folder 8 Writings, "Just a Poor Boy's Will", undated

Box 1, Folder 9 Writings, "Zimbalist", undated

Return to Table of Contents
Series 2: Inventions, 1938-1980

Subseries 2.1: Other Inventions, 1919-1980

Box 5, Folder 1  Dividing head, 1919 June 14

Box 5, Folder 2  Decorative window structure, 1935 February 11

Box 5, Folder 3  Telescoping umbrella, 1938 April 7

Box 1, Folder 10  Thumb screw nut, 1937 - 1938

Box 1, Folder 11  Can opener, 1938 September 5

Box 1, Folder 12  Question/Answer machine, 1939

Correlating Device, 1939 March

Box 5, Folder 4  "Correlating Device," [color drawing], March 20, 1939
1 Item (Pencil and ink on paper.; 11-1/2" x 14-1/4").

Image(s): "Correlating Device," March 20, 1939 [color drawing].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Artist
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector

In pencil and color.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000001.tif (AC Scan No.)

Genre/ Form: Drawings -- 1930-1940

Box 5, Folder 5  Radio station recording device, 1939 September 9

Receptacle tap (Siphon-It), 1939 December 19

Box 1, Folder 13  Patent number 2,184,263, Dec. 19, 1939. "S. Adler, Receptacle Tap, Filed March 4, 1938." [black and white]
1 Item (Ink on paper.; 11-1/4" x 7-3/4").


Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
A drawing of a Solomon Adler invention.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000009.tif (AC Scan No.)
Box 1, Folder 8 (or possibly 7)  SIPHON-IT [color brochure], 1939
1 Item (Ink on paper.; 6-3/8" x 10-1/8").
Image(s): SIPHON-IT [color brochure], 1939.
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Brochure for a dispenser of carbonated beverages. Brochure is silver, green and white. Note: two copies in collection.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000022.tif (AC Scan No.)
Topic: Beverages -- 20th century
Siphons
Genre/ Form: Brochures

Fountain pen (with bladder), 1940 April 12

Box 1, Folder 14  Fountain pen with bladder [black-and-white drawing], 1940
1 Item (Pencil on paper.; 8-3/4" x 5-3/4").
Image(s): Fountain pen with bladder [black-and-white drawing], 1940.
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Artist
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Signed "S Adler / 4/12/40".

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000021.tif (AC Scan No.)
Topic: Fountain pens
Inventions
Genre/ Form: Drawings -- 1900-1950

Box 1, Folder 15  Television projection device, 1940 March 4

Combined ash tray, cigarette holder and lighter, 1951 July 24

Box 5, Folder 6  [Ash tray with cigarettes, cigarette holder, cigarette lighter, and hand : black-and-white photoprint], 1951
1 Item (Silver gelatin on paper.; 8" x 10").
Image(s): [Ash tray with cigarettes, cigarette holder, cigarette lighter, and hand : black-and-white photoprint], 1951.
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Lowy Adv. Agency (New York, N.Y.)
Local Numbers
AC1157-0000010.tif (AC Scan No.)

Topic: Cigarettes -- 1950-2000
Smoking -- 1940-1990

Genre/Form: Photographs -- 1950-1960 -- Black-and-white
photoprints -- Silver gelatin

Box 4, Folder 1 Automatic machine gun, 1952 July 8

Box 4, Folder 2 Juice blender (painting), 1955

Box 1, Folder 16 Combination vertical canister type vacuum cleaner, [1957?]

Box 1, Folder 17 Combined vacuum and floor polisher, 1957

Box 1, Folder 18-19 Thermonuclear fusion (correspondence), 1957 - 1969

Box 1, Folder 19 Thermonuclear fusion (notebook with loose notes and drawings), circa 1950s

Box 1, Folder 19A Thermonuclear fusion (paper, Attempt to utilize the concentrated magnetic field around a pinched plasma column as the focal point for particle acceleration), 1960, 1958 August 6

Box 1, Folder 19B Thermonuclear fusion (publications), 1957 - 1958, 1942

Box 1, Folder 19C Thermonuclear fusion (publications), 1958, 1956, 1951
Atmos for Peace Digest, 1958
Reviews of Modern Physics, 1956 July
General Electric Review, 1958 September
Mechanical Engineers Handbook (notes), 1951

Box 1, Folder 20 Carpet machine (general information), 1955 - 1974

Box 1, Folder 21 Carpet machine (photographs), circa 1960s

Box 1, Folder 22 Carpet machine (notes), circa 1960s

Box 1, Folder 23 Fabric testing, 1962


Box 1, Folder 25 Producing pile fabric, 1966 - 1968
Box 1, Folder 26-28  Adler process pile carpet system, 1966 - 1970
Box 1, Folder 29  Pile carpeting, 1973
Box 1, Folder 30  Extensible, retractible, concealable table, 1980
Box 1, Folder 31  Washer/dryer, undated
Box 1, Folder 32  Miscellaneous sketches, 1949, undated
Box 4, Folder 3  Textile machinery (carpet sample), undated

Subseries 2.2: Sewing Machine Inventions, 1938-1962

Box 2, Folder 1  Patents, 1948 - 1959
Box 1, Folder 1A  Sewing machine (#4, the expansion machine), 1955
Box 2, Folder 1B  Sewing machine (#5, free arm), [1954-1962?]

Image(s)

Part of a Japanese patent spec., July 26, 1957. [color]
1 Item (10-1/4” x 7-1/2”).

Image(s): Part of a Japanese patent spec., July 26, 1957. [color].
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Box No.1.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Ink on paper.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000012.tif (AC Scan No.)

[Sewing machine in a case : black-and-white drawing], undated
1 Item (11-1/2" x 8-3/8").
Image(s): [Sewing machine in a case : black-and-white drawing, undated].
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Artist
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Most text in Japanese.
Near bottom right is a red stamp; the top portion says "Sol / Adler", and the bottom portion is in Japanese.

Box No.1, Folder 16.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Pencil on paper.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000020.tif (AC Scan No.)

Topic:
Sewing machines

Genre/Form:
Drawings -- 20th century

Box 2, Folder 2
Knitting machine (Wonderknit), 1955

Box 2, Folder 3
Sewing machine (lateral feed), 1957 - 1958

Box 2, Folder 3A
Sewing machine having a displaceable feed dog, 1957 - 1959

Box 2, Folder 4
Needleless sewing machine, 1958

Box 2, Folder 5
Zigzag sewing machine, 1954 and 1958

Box 2, Folder 6
Attachment for zigzag sewing machine, 1961 - 1962

Box 2, Folder 6A
Japanese patent applications for sewing machines and other inventions, 1956

Box 2, Folder 6B
Japanese patent applications for the Pacesetter, 1958

Box 2, Folder 7
Pacesetter (correspondence), 1955 - 1956
Image(s)

[Woman with Brother sewing machine] [black-and-white photoprint,], 1950
1 Item (10" x 8").
Image(s): [Woman with Brother sewing machine] [black-and-white photoprint.] 1950.
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Smiling Japanese woman wearing a kimono.
Box No.1.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Silver gelatin on paper.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000018.tif (AC Scan No.)

Names: Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(Nagoya, Japan)

Topic: Kimonos
Sewing machines

Genre/ Form: Photographs -- 20th century -- Black-and-white
photoprints -- Silver gelatin

Culture: Japanese

Box 2, Folder 7A  Pacesetter (photographs), circa 1950s

Image(s)

[Woman using the Brother Pacesetter sewing machine : black-and-white photoprint], [ca. 1950s]
1 Item (8" x 10").

Image(s): [Woman using the Brother Pacesetter sewing machine : black-and-white photoprint, ca. 1950s].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector

Caucasian woman.

Box No.1.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Gelatin on paper.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000017.tif (AC Scan No.)

Names: Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(Nagoya, Japan)

Topic: Sewing machines

Genre/ Form: Photographs -- 1950-1960 -- Black-and-white
photoprints -- Silver gelatin

Box 1, Folder 8  Pacesetter (early unit being assembled), undated

Box 2, Folder 9  Pacesetter (wood model), undated
Box 2, Folder 10  Pacesetter photographs (flatbed), undated

Box 2, Folder 11  Pacesetter (H1 model without dial), undated

Box 2, Folder 12  *Pacesetter Guide*, 1956

Box 2, Folder 1  Pacesetter [sewing machine user's guide] [pamphlet], 1956

1 Item (*ink on paper*; 8-1/2” x 5-1/2”)

*Image(s):* Pacesetter [sewing machine user's guide] [pamphlet], 1956.

Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Nagoya, Japan), Publisher
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Instruction manual, 32 pp. + cover. Cover has line illustration of woman holding sewing machine on cover.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000016.tif (AC Scan No.: cover)

**Topic:**  Pacesetter (brand name)
Sewing machines

**Genre/ Form:**  Instructional materials
Manuals -- 1950-1970
Pamphlets -- 1950-2000

Box 2, Folder 13  *Pacesetter Service Manual for model FZ2* (copy in Japanese), 1956

Box 5, Folder 7  Needleless Sewing machine (drawings only), 1958

Box 5, Folder 8  Pacesetter materials--miscellaneous, 1955

*Image(s)*

Box 5  Fabric with stitching examples, 1955. [color]

1 Item (8-3/4” x 8-1/2”)

*Image(s):* Fabric with stitching examples, 1955. [color].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Fabric contains various sewing machine stitches in various colors.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000008.tif (AC Scan No.)

**Topic:**  Sewing machines

Box 5, Folder 9  Pacesetter--engineering drawings [partial index?], circa 1954
Box 5, Folder 10  Pacesetter--engineering drawings ("F" Drawings), 1954 August

Box 5, Folder 11  Pacesetter--engineering drawings ("H" Drawings), 1954 August

Box 5, Folder 12  Pacesetter--engineering drawings ("Z" drawings), August 1954

Box 5, Folder 13  Pacesetter--engineering drawings ("C" drawings), 1954 August

Map-folder 1  Pacesetter--mechanical elements of sewing machine by Fritz Gegauf (US patent 2,832,302)
  24 Drawings

Box 4, Folder 4  Number 1, child-size sewing machine drawings with horizontal motor in base, 1938 July 1

Box 4, Folder 5  Number 3, parent design drawings (Pacesetter), 1945
  Image(s)

Box 4  Patent drawing of No. 3 sewing machine, undated. [black and white]
  1 Item (Ink on paper; 15" x 10").
  Image(s): Patent drawing of No. 3 sewing machine, undated. [black and white].
  Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
  Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Local Numbers
  AC1157-0000013.tif (AC Scan No.)

  Topic:  Sewing machines

Box 4, Folder 6  Number 5, free arm expansible flat bed sewing machine drawings, [1954-1962?]

Box 4, Folder 7  Pacesetter materials (schematics and drawings with paint), 1956

Box 4, Folder 15  Photographs (unidentified), undated

Map-case 3, Drawer 25, Folder 1  Drawings for unidentified Japanese sewing machine, (43 sheets), undated

Subseries 2.3: Non-Woven Textiles, 1950 - 1980

The Adler Process, developed by the Adler Process Corporation, is a method of orienting yarns in a transverse relationship so as to produce fabrics from a large variety of yarns with physical properties. Materials consist of reports, notes,
Box 1, Folder 25A  The Adler Process (prospectus), undated
Box 3, Folder 42  Apparatus for production of non-woven materials, 1969 - 1972
Box 3, Folder 44  Comparative manufacturing costs, 1963
Box 3, Folder 45-46  Fabric test samples, [circa 1960s?]
Box 3, Folder 47  Thermal and radiation protection fabrics, 1962
Box 3, Folder 48  Bonding agents used in non-woven fabrics, 1962 - 1972
Box 3, Folder 49  Project history and cost, 1962
Box 3, Folder 50  Leather-like material, 1950
Box 3, Folder 52  Comparison chart, shuttless loom, weave-ex machine production, manpower efficiency, circa 1960s
Box 3, Folder 53  Project synopsis (typescript report), undated
Box 3, Folder 54  Samples, undated
Box 3, Folder 55  Castro Convertibles, 1980

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Series 3: Brother International Corporation (BIC), 1952 - 1961

Box 2, Folder 14

History, undated

Image(s)

Box 2, Folder 3

BROTHER / GENERAL / CATALOGUE fold-out leaflet, [ca. 1950s.]

1 Item (Ink on paper.; 9-3/4" x .20-1/4")

Image(s): BROTHER / GENERAL / CATALOGUE fold-out leaflet, ca. 1950s.

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector

Elegant woman shown on the cover, products shown inside, including sewing machines, washing machine, electric fan, knitter, blender, and steam iron.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000015.tif (AC Scan No.: cover)

Names: Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Nagoya, Japan)

Topic: Blenders

Fans (Machinery)

Household appliances

Irons (Pressing)

Sewing machines

Washing machines

Genre/ Form: Catalogues

Catalogues

Leaflets

Box 2, Folder 15

Annual report, 1957

Box 2, Folder 15A

Pacesetter fashion Show (press materials), 1955

Correspondence, 1954 - 1959

Box 2, Folder 16

Correspondence, 1954

Box 2, Folder 17

Correspondence, 1955

Box 2, Folder 17A

Correspondence, 1958 March-1958 April

Box 2, Folder 17B

Correspondence, 1958 May-1958 August

Box 2, Folder 17C

Correspondence, 1958 September-December 1958

Box 2, Folder 18

Correspondence, 1958 March

Box 2, Folder 19

Correspondence, 1958 April
Box 2, Folder 20  Correspondence, 1958 May
Box 2, Folder 21  Correspondence, 1958 June
Box 2, Folder 22  Correspondence, 1958 July
Box 3, Folder 1  Correspondence, 1958 August
Box 3, Folder 2  Correspondence, 1958 September
Box 3, Folder 3  Correspondence, 1958 October
Box 3, Folder 4  Correspondence, 1958 November
Box 3, Folder 5  Correspondence, 1958 December
Box 3, Folder 6  Correspondence, 1959 January
Box 3, Folder 7  Product literature, circa 1950s

Image(s)

[Product literature sheet for the Brother Pacesetter Model 200 sewing machine]. [ca. 1950s.]
1 Item (Ink on paper.; 11" x 8-1/2").

Image(s): [Product literature sheet for the Brother Pacesetter Model 200 sewing machine, ca. 1950s.]
Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Nagoya, Japan), Publisher
Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Pacesetter sewing machine. Black-and-white sheet with reproduction of photograph. From publicity packet in a green folder labeled "Brother."

Box No.2, folder 4.

Local Numbers
AC1157-0000014.tif (AC Scan No.)

Topic: Pacesetter
Sewing machines

Genre/ Advertisements
Form: Photographs -- 1950-1960 -- Reproductions

Map-folder 1  Merchandising News, 1955 July
Box 3, Folder 8  Brother World Famous Products, circa 1957
Box 3, Folder 9  Conference materials (current trends), 1957

Notebooks, 1951 - 1958

Box 3, Folder 12  Notebook, 1956 - 1957

Box 3, Folder 13  Notebook (loose items), 1955 - 1957

Image(s)

[Sketch of Solomon Adler's workspace (from his notebook), 1955-1957, black-and-white drawing]

1 Item (Pencil on paper.; approx. 8-1/2" x 11").

Image(s): [Sketch of Solomon Adler's workspace (from his notebook), 1955-1957, black-and-white drawing].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Artist

Pencil sketch on cream-colored paper.

Creased from folding.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000003.tif (AC Scan No.)

Topic: Work environment

Genre/ Form: Drawings -- 1950-1960

Box 5, Folder 14  Notebook (loose materials), [1951-1958?]

Box 3, Folder 10  Brother Select-O-Matic Guide, circa 1950s

Box 3, Folder 11  Ambassador Douglas MacArthur’s visit to the Nippon Sewing Machine Mfg. Company, 1957 August

Litigation Materials, 1952-1961

Box 3, Folder 14  Adler outline of his association with Brother, [1961?]?

Box 3, Folder 15  Exhibit list (index to items), undated


Box 3, Folder 17  Exhibits #3-#4 (Behind the Scenes, advertisements, notes, patent application materials), 1953 - 1960
Image(s)

Article from Behind the Scenes about Sol Adler and the Pacesetter, September, 1955. [black and white]
1 Item (SIZE.)

Image(s): Article from Behind the Scenes about Sol Adler and the Pacesetter, September, 1955. [black and white].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector
Sol Adler standing next to a Pacesetter sewing machine by Brother.

Box No.2.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Ink on paper.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000006.tif (AC Scan No.)

Names: Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990
Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(Nagoya, Japan)

Topic: Sewing machines

Genre/Form: Magazines (periodicals) -- 1950-1980

Box 3, Folder 18 Exhibit #5 (Pacesetter features), undated

Box 3, Folder 19 Exhibits #7-#8 (DNZ, German sewing machine news), 1957 January

Box 3, Folder 20 Exhibit #9 (letter from Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.), 1958

Box 3, Folder 21 Exhibits #10, #10A, #10B (Operation Success, 21 Patterns of Success from the Lives of American Business Leaders), 1957

Box 3, Folder 22 Exhibit #11 (itinerary for Douglass MacArthur visit to Nippon Sewing Machine Company), , 1957 August

Box 3, Folder 23 Exhibits #12-#16, (correspondence with Brother International, Max Hugel, Sol Adler, attorneys Kane, Dalsimer and Kane), 1957 - 1958

Box 3, Folder 24 Exhibit #17, (correspondence with brother INternational and Sol Adler), 1958

Box 3, Folder 25 Exhibit 18, (Turissa-Fabria advertisement), 1957

Box 3, Folder 26 Exhibit #19 (New Japan Sewing Machine News), , 1960
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 3, Folder 27</th>
<th>Exhibit #20-#21 (<em>New Japan Sewing Machine News</em>), 1957 December</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Box 3, Folder 28</td>
<td>Exhibit #22, (newspaper clippings), 1959 May 14</td>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 29</td>
<td>Exhibit #23, (letter from Japanese Trade Center), 1959 June</td>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 30</td>
<td>Exhibit #24 (United States Trade Commission transcript of infringement management hearing), undated</td>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 31</td>
<td>Exhibit #25 (Adler's letter of resignation), 1959 July 6</td>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 32</td>
<td>Exhibit #26, (newspaper clippings), 1957 July</td>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 33</td>
<td>Exhibit #27, (letter from Sol Adler to Masayoshi Yasui of Nippon Sewing Machine), 1959 August</td>
</tr>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 34</td>
<td>Exhibit #28, (letter to Sol Adler from Martin Y. Hirabayashi, American Embassy, Tokyo), 1957 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Folder 35</td>
<td>Exhibit #29, (newspaper clippings), 1960 May</td>
</tr>
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<td>Box 3, Folder 36</td>
<td>Exhibit #30 (typescript of the limitation characteristics of the conventional rotary high speed sewing machine), undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3, Folder 37</td>
<td>Exhibit #31 (correspondence--Solomon Adler to Max Hugel), 1957 March</td>
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<td>Box 2, Folder 38</td>
<td>Exhibit #32 (<em>Deutsche Nahmaschinen-Zeitung</em>), 1957 January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 2, Folder 39</td>
<td>Exhibit #32 (<em>Singer vs. Brother</em>), 1952 - 1959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Image(s)**

- Multi Follower Machine Feed Control Mechanism [black-and-white mechanical drawing for sewing machine], undated.
- *1 Item* (8-1/4" x 11-3/4").

**Image(s):** Multi Follower Machine Feed Control Mechanism [black-and-white mechanical drawing for sewing machine, undated].

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector

Stamp in red ink near right bottom; the top part says "Sol / Adler", and the bottom is in Japanese.

Box No.3, Folder 10.

Unrestricted research access on site by appointment. Gloves required with unprotected photographs.

Ink on paper.
Local Numbers

AC1157-0000019.tif (AC Scan No.)

Topic:          Machinery
               Sewing machines

Genre/          Drawings -- 20th century
Form:

Map-case 3, Drawer 25, Folder 1

Chart, Cam Selecting means of patents cited or referred to by the examiner or Singer and compared with Selectomatic 100 and Pacesetter 200, 1958
March 24

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Box 3, Folder 40

Image(s)


New Japan Sewing Machine News, 1959 September


New Japan Sewing Machine News, [1967?]

New Japan Sewing Machine News / X'mas [sic] / Special Issue / 1959 [magazine]

1 Item (Ink on paper.; approx. 11” x 8").

Image(s): New Japan Sewing Machine News / X'mas [sic] / Special Issue / 1959 [magazine].

Image(s): New Japan Sewing Machine News / X'mas [sic] / Special Issue / 1959 [magazine].

New Japan Sewing Machine News, Publisher

Adler, Solomon, 1901-1990, Collector

Magazine features Brother sewing machines on front cover. Back cover features Toyota knitting machine and zigzag machine.

Local Numbers

AC1157-0000001.tif (AC Scan No., front cover)

AC1157-0000002.tif (AC Scan No., back cover)

Names: Toyota, Aichi Kogyo, Co., Ltd.

Topic: Christmas

Knitting

Sewing

Sewing machines

Genre/Form: Magazines (periodicals) -- 1950-1980

Subseries 4.2: General Publications, 1938-1960

Box 3, Folder 41

Behind the Scenes, 1960 May-June

Box 3, Folder 41

Consumer Bulletin, 1958 July
Box 3, Folder 41  
*Newsweek*, 1957 April

Box 3, Folder 41  
New Home Sewing Machine Company (pamphlet), circa 1950s

Box 3, Folder 41  
Singer Sewing Machine Company (pamphlet), 1938-1939

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