

THE SPECIAL QUALITIES
OF THE
WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING
MACHINES.

SIMPLICITY,
SPEED,
DURABILITY,

SILENCE,
LIGHTNESS OF ACTION,
ELEGANCE, AND
CLEANLINESS.



The Sewing done by the
“AUTOMATIC” MACHINE

has every desirable quality :

THE MOST PERFECT REGULARITY AND BEAUTY ;
THE GREATEST STRENGTH (BY ACTUAL TEST) ;
THE GREATEST ELASTICITY ; AND HENCE
THE UTMOST SECURITY AND DURABILITY.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

WILCOX & GIBBS

“AUTOMATIC”

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

TRADE



MARK.

FAC-SIMILE OF MEDALLION UPON EACH MACHINE.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE:—

20, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branch Offices:

NOTTINGHAM	-	-	11, Market Street.
MANCHESTER	-	-	83, Mosley Street.
LEEDS	-	-	87 and 89, Park Lane.
LEICESTER	-	-	94, High Street.
BIRMINGHAM	-	-	Bright Bldgs., John Bright St.
LUTON	-	-	Silver Street.
GLASGOW	-	-	75, Renfield Street.
BELFAST	-	-	12, Dublin Road.
PARIS	-	-	20, Rue des Petits-Champs.
MILAN	-	-	5, Viale Monforte.
BRUSSELS	-	-	51, Quai au Bois à Bruler

Repairing Departments at all Offices.

A Certified Agent in most Towns.

All genuine Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic" Silent Sewing Machines have our Medallion Trade Mark (as illustrated upon the first page of this book) embedded in the base, and the additional Trade Mark

WILLCOX & GIBBS S.M. Co.

upon the arm or Lever, as shown on page 3. Machines not so marked, and purporting to be ours, are fraudulent imitations.

CAUTION ABOUT NEEDLES.



Beware of **SPURIOUS NEEDLES**; they are often the sole cause of bad work, and are liable to injure the machine.

Every genuine needle has stamped on the shank "Pat. Mar. 19, 1861," and our registered Trade Mark for Needles:—

W. & G.

NOTE.—Needles are sent safely by post. Price 2½d. each, 2s. per dozen, and postage.

Stamps or Postal Order should always accompany orders for supplies.

To avoid imposition and loss, purchase both machines and supplies direct from one of our Offices (see list on opposite page) or from a Certified Agent.

We receive the greatest assistance from the recommendation of our Machines by those who have used them. In acknowledging, with thanks, the valuable aid thus rendered us, we beg to intimate we shall be happy to forward our **Price List, &c.**, post free, to any address with which we may be favoured.

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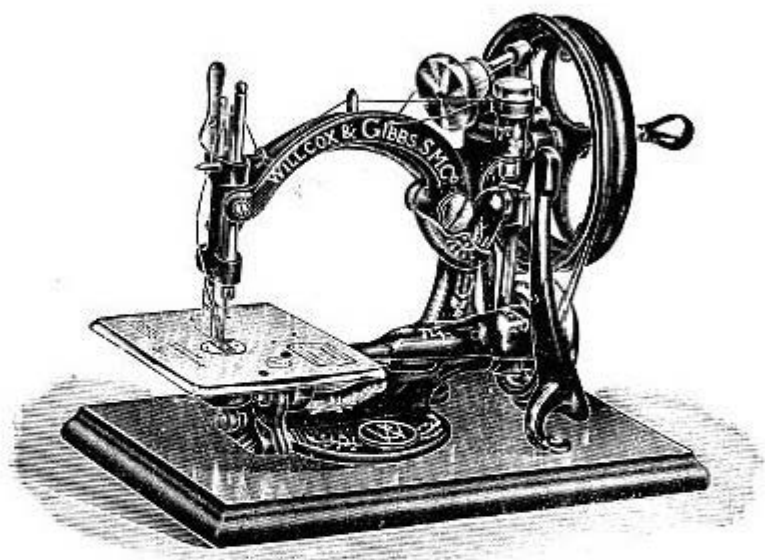
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Perfect Sewing is always secured by using appropriate size of Needle and Thread for the length of stitch employed, as shown by the Table on the Cloth Plate (see page 13).

Those accustomed to our Old Style Machine should give careful attention to the Directions for Threading, on pages 11-12; and for Starting and Stopping, on page 14-15.

THE HAND MACHINE.



The Machine is fastened by a **Thumb Screw** to either the **Hand Appliance** or the **Stand**, and, by being removed from one to the other, it may be worked by hand or foot, at pleasure. Place the machine exactly **Square** on the **Hand Appliance** or **Stand**, so that the belt and wheel may work freely.

The **Instructions** are mostly applicable to both hand and **Treadle** movements. The **Hand Appliance** requires occasional oiling at the oil-hole in the centre of the driving wheel.

DESCRIPTION OF STAND.

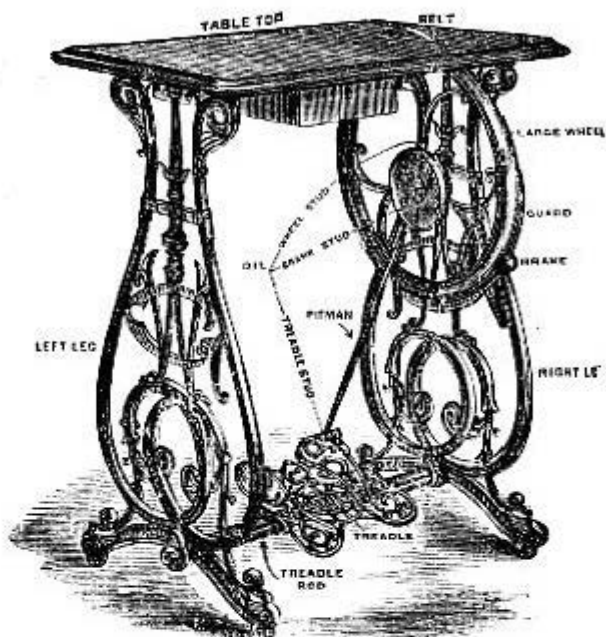


Fig. 1.—Names of the Parts of the Stand.

The Stand, as shown in the above cut, consists of the **Table Top**; **Right Leg**; **Left Leg**; **Treadle Rod**; **Large Wheel**, turning upon the **Wheel Stud**; **Pitman**, connected at its upper end with crank of **Large Wheel** by the **Crank Stud**; and **Treadle**, connected with the lower end of **Pitman** by the **Treadle Stud**.

The **Large Wheel** is covered in front by a **Guard** to protect the dress of the worker, and in a recess in this guard is a small **Rubber Ball**, which, acting as a **Brake**, prevents the wheel from turning the wrong way.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE.

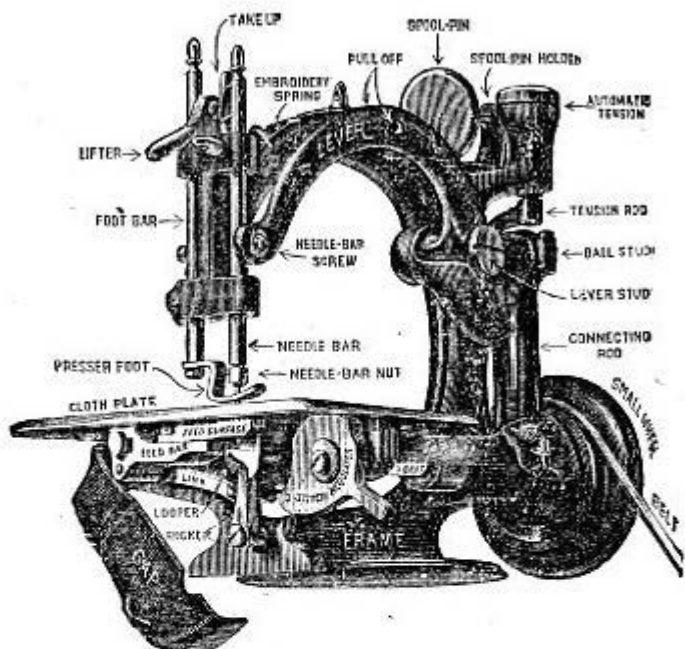


Fig. 2.—Names of the Parts of the Machine.

The above cut shows the principal parts of the Machine to which reference is made in the course of these directions, but the "Lifter" is altered and now fitted outside of Foot Bar, and the "Take up" is as illustrated upon page 12.

TREADLE PRACTICE.

Before beginning to sew, practice working the Treadle without thread in the needle, and with the Presser Foot raised from the Cloth Plate, until you can produce a regular motion with ease.

It is better to work the treadle with one foot, and, as far as possible, by action of the ankle.

The Cap which covers the Loooper should be kept closed.

NOTES AND CAUTIONS ABOUT OILING.

The little care necessary to keep the machine properly cleaned and oiled is amply repaid by the ease and pleasantness of its working.

When only used occasionally, the machine should be oiled and wiped two or three times a week; if in constant use, it should be oiled every day. Always wipe clean before using.

"COSMOLINE" (supplied by us and our certified Agents) is the best oil for the sewing machine. It has the highest lubricating power; it cleanses and brightens the bearings; it prevents rust; it never becomes rancid; it never thickens, hence it does not clog the machine, but keeps it in readiness for immediate working. Use no other oil when "COSMOLINE" can possibly be obtained.

Sent by post for 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Should the Machine run hard from long disuse and neglect, apply a little benzine instead of oil, and after working until it runs freely, wipe the machine and again apply oil.

The machine should be covered when not in use.

The outer rim of Large Wheel of the Stand should be free from oil, otherwise it may turn backward. Should it do so, carefully wipe the rim of the large wheel, and put powdered chalk or pumice-stone on the rubber ball of the Brake to absorb the oil.

Should oil get upon the work, rub the spot with soap and cold water before washing.

Never put oil in or about the Automatic Tension.

OILING THE STAND.

The Stand requires oiling in only three places, at each of which will be found oil holes; namely—Centre Hub of Large Wheel, Crank Hub of Large Wheel (both to right of the Pitman), and Treadle at its connection with the Pitman. (*See cut of Stand on page 4.*)

In oiling the Stand bring the toe of the TREADLE down to its lowest point. This places the Crank Hub below the Centre Hub of Large Wheel, and the oil-holes in both on the upper side—the only position in which they can be reached.

OILING THE MACHINE.

The places to be oiled are indicated by arrows (Fig. 8), namely :

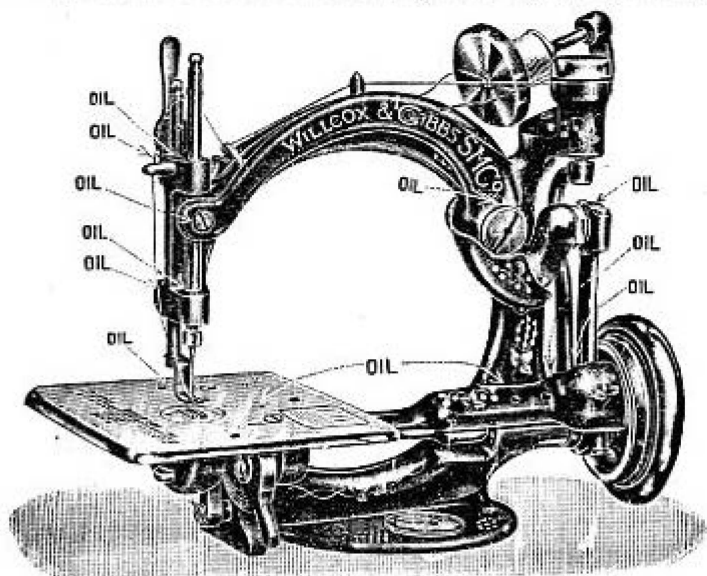


Fig 3.—Showing places to be Oiled.

Cloth Plate (two oil-holes).

Needle Bar (two places) and **Foot Bar** (two places), above each bearing.

Needle Bar Screw.

Lever Stud. (Oil hole.)

Shaft. (Oil hole.)

Lower end of **Connecting Rod.** (Oil hole.)

Lower end of **Tension Rod.** (Oil hole.)

Upper end of **Connecting Rod.** (Oil hole.)

Run the Machine rapidly for a few minutes, to work the oil into the bearings, taking care to raise the **Presser Foot**. Carefully wipe the superfluous oil from every part above the **Cloth Plate**. Then unfasten the Machine from the Table and wipe the parts under the Cloth Plate.

It is not necessary to use a screw-driver to reach any of the parts which require oiling or cleaning.

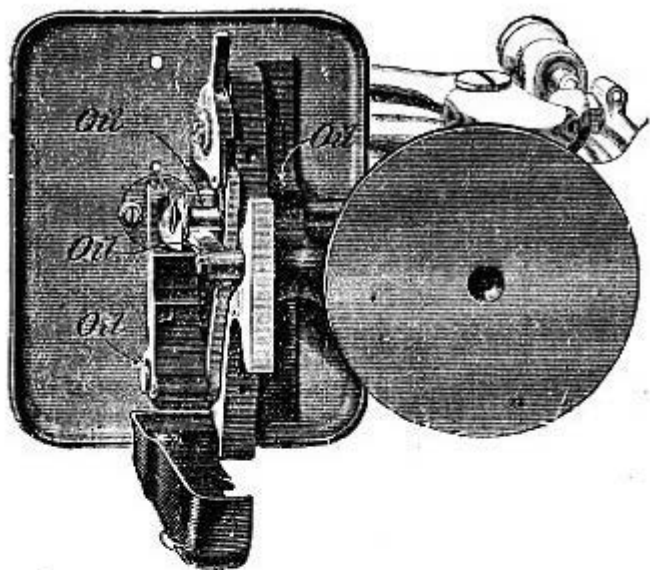


Fig. 4—Showing places underneath Cloth Plate, where the Machine should be oiled occasionally, when it is removed from the Table, or Hand Appliance Base, to be cleaned (*this refers more particularly to the earlier machines without oilholes in Cloth Plate*).

1. Remove the Machine from the **Table** by means of the **Thumb Screw**; lay it down in the position shown in above cut (Fig. 4); pull down the **Cap**, and apply a drop of oil to the places underneath the **Cloth Plate**, indicated by arrows (Fig. 4), namely:

Shaft, where it passes through the frame.

Eccentric, which operates **Feed Bar**.

Lower end of Rocker.

Feed Bar Stud and slot at back end of **Feed Bar**.

SETTING THE NEEDLE.

This operation, so difficult and uncertain in other machines, is entirely easy and certain in this machine.

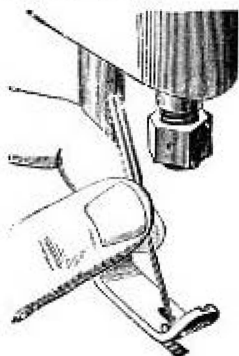


Fig. 5.—Inserting or taking out the Needle.

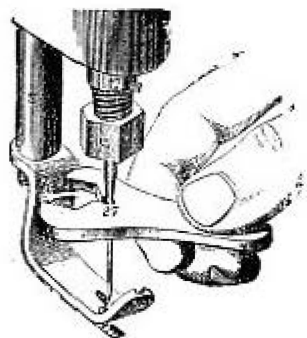


Fig. 6.—Pushing up the Needle.

Let the **Presser Foot** down on the **Cloth Plate** by turning the **Lifter** to the right; raise the **Needle Bar** to its highest point by turning the **Small Wheel**;

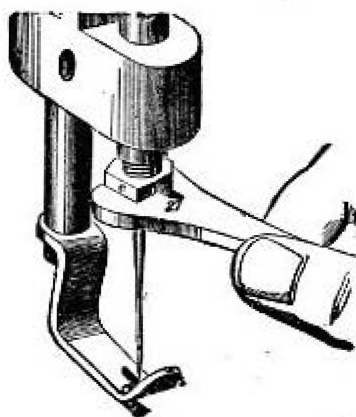


Fig. 7.—Fastening the Needle.

then holding the needle between the thumb and finger (Fig. 5), with the groove toward the left, insert the point into the needle-hole in **Cloth Plate** until the shank of the needle comes directly under the end of the **Needle-Bar**. If it does not readily enter, roll it between the thumb and finger while pressing it up, and it will soon find its proper position, and enter easily.

2. Carry the thread between reel and **Automatic Tension**, drawing the thread into the slot under the cap of tension (2, Fig. 8).

3. Thread from right to left through the **Thread Pin** on the top of frame (3, Fig. 8).

4. From right to left through **Wire Staple** (4, Fig. 8).

NOTE.—Do not thread through the loop of spring under the staple, unless unusually great elasticity or loose stitch is required, as in embroidery.

5. Pass the thread through the circular opening at the top of the **Take-up Rest** immediately behind the needle Bar, the position of which is indicated by Figures 8 and 8a. Be sure the cotton is at the back of flat steel spring. (See Fig. 8a below).

6. Downwards through the **Thread Pin** (6, Fig. 8).

7. Through **Needle Eye** from left to right (Fig. 8).

NOTE.—To change cotton quickly when machine is threaded, pull out the spool pin, break off cotton from reel, replace spool pin with fresh reel, tie the two ends of cotton, raise needle to highest point, draw cotton down to eye of needle, break off the knot, and pass cotton through eye of needle.

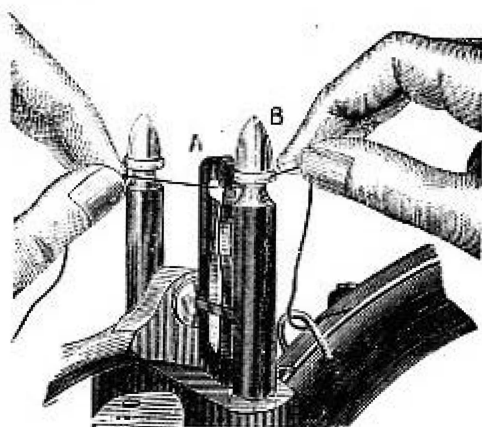


Fig. 8a.

SELECTING COTTON OR SILK.

Cotton or Silk for machine sewing may generally be three sizes finer than that used in hand sewing, as it is strong enough and better adapted to the work. For instance, where 40 cotton would be used in hand sewing, use 60 or 70 cotton on the Machine. The following rules on this subject may be useful:—

For calico, long cloth, etc.	... Use Cotton Nos.	60 to 80	
For fine lawn, nainsooks, etc.	... "	"	100 to 150
For fine linens "	"	80 to 120
For light woollens, flannels, etc.	"	"	40 to 60
For heavy woollens	"	"	20 to 40
			50 to 70
For dressmaking	{	or Silk Nos. 24 or 30 (equal to A or O in the "Table")	
For hemming silk, etc.,	Silk No. 36	(equal to 00 in the "Table")	
For embroidery*	8 to 10	" F or E	" "
For braiding	30	" 0	" "
	or Cotton No. 70.		

Any good cotton works well on the Machine except very fine numbers of soft finished. For black or coloured cottons use only glacé finished. Soft finished black and coloured cottons will often break or work unsatisfactorily. Use glacé cotton in place of linen thread.

THE AUTOMATIC TENSION.

The **Automatic Tension** is not liable to get out of order; it will remain perfectly adjusted and self-regulating, if not tampered with.

NOTE.—Bits of thread or a deposit of lint in the tension may sometimes cause breaking of the cotton or irregularity in the sewing. Should this occur, raise the needle bar to its highest point, and with a fine cambric needle push apart the washers of the Tension, and pick out the obstruction.

We repeat the caution: **Do not oil the Tension.**

TO PLACE THE WORK AND BEGIN SEWING.

Raise the needle to its highest point, also the **Presser Foot**. Place the work under the point of the needle. See that two or three inches of thread are drawn through the eye of the

* For embroidery, thread through the embroidery spring (page 22).

needle,* but there must be no slack thread between the needle-eye and the tension. Pass the thread under the Presser Foot, towards the left. Let down the Presser Foot, the thread being held between the Presser Foot and the material, but *not drawn tight*.

The thread may be held under the finger lightly, instead of being passed under the Presser Foot. In this case hold it to the right until *two stitches* are made. If held too tightly the thread will break at the first stitch. If it should snap twice in succession it is probably wound round the looper and must be removed before starting afresh. (*See Looper Scissors*, page 31.)

NOTE.—If the material is very hard and difficult to penetrate, the line of seam should be rubbed with curl soap.

TO FASTEN OFF THE SEAM AND TAKE OUT THE WORK.

To fasten off at End of Work.—Sew beyond the end of seam *two stitches*. More than this may leave the seam unlocked. **Always stop with the needle at its highest point.** With the left hand catch the thread between the needle and thread pin (6, Fig. 8), and pull some slack through the tension.* With the right draw the slack through the eye of the needle and pull it upward from the work till it breaks. Lift the **Presser Foot**. Pull the work *from you*, and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop. Pull the end of thread to tighten the knot.

To fasten off in the Work.—Stop with needle at highest point, break the thread as above and take out the work, then pull the thread back on the seam to tighten. Or stop the needle in the work as it is rising, place the fingers on the work close to the **Presser Foot** to prevent work from moving, raise the Presser Foot, and make one more stitch *in the last hole made*.

To fasten Seam to be afterwards Cut (as in fitting Garments).—Seams that require to be cut from the *finishing end* should be fastened by sewing back in the same row of stitching a little beyond the point of cutting; or the stitching may be done from

* Unless the needle bar is at its highest point, the thread is held by the Automatic Tension and cannot be drawn through.

each end, finishing in (or toward) the middle of the seam. (Seams finished in this way are always perfectly solid, even after the end is cut off.) If it is necessary to cut the finishing end of a seam that has not been fastened as above, immediately after cutting, re-lock the seam by inserting a pin through the loop on the under side of the goods, pulling the end of the thread through, and drawing it back upon the seam.

NOTE.—The sewing may sometimes appear to be too loose, but if the directions are followed this will not be the case, the looseness being no greater than is necessary to allow for the goods being washed, or to ensure the requisite elasticity.

TO TAKE OUT A SEAM.

It is one of the decided advantages of this Machine that the sewing can be taken out, if required, without injuring the material, by simply unlocking the seam at any point, and drawing out the thread.

The seam can be taken out only in one direction, viz., towards the point of starting. It is therefore well to begin all seams from the end most exposed.

TO TURN A CORNER.

Stop with the needle raised to its highest point; raise the Presser Foot and turn the work, the thread only acting as a pivot. Should the work become displaced, re-adjust it so that the needle will enter at the proper distance from the last stitch; let down the Presser Foot and proceed.

ACCIDENTS TO THE MACHINE.

In case of accident, unscrew machine from stand, pack it tightly in a small box so that it will not get shaken about in transit, and send it to one of our offices for repair. Tie a card with name and full address to the machine, and advise the office to which it is sent as to particulars, giving the number of the machine. *Do not send the thumb-screw or accessories.*

Never use a screw-driver upon the machine, or allow an unskill-d mechanic to tamper with it.

The following accessories accompany each machine :—

Guide and Guide Screw; Self Sewer; Common Hemmer; Quilter; Gatherer; Needle Wrench; Stiletto; 1 Dozen Needles; Oiler (filled); and a book of Directions.

THE GUIDE.

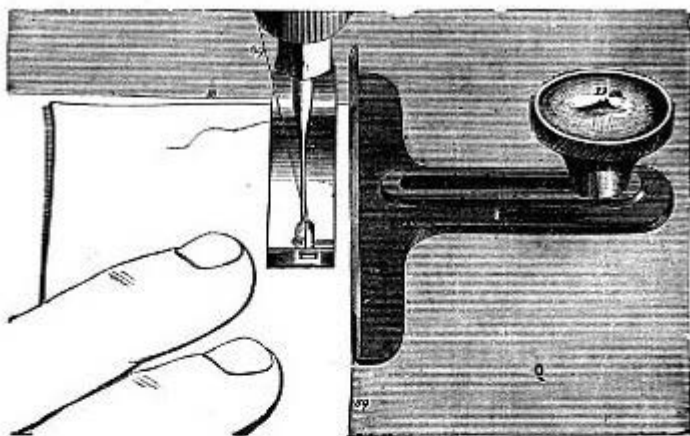


Fig. 10.—Showing Use of Guide.

Fasten **Guide A** to **Cloth Plate** by **Guide Screw D**, as far from the needle as you wish the sewing from edge of the work.

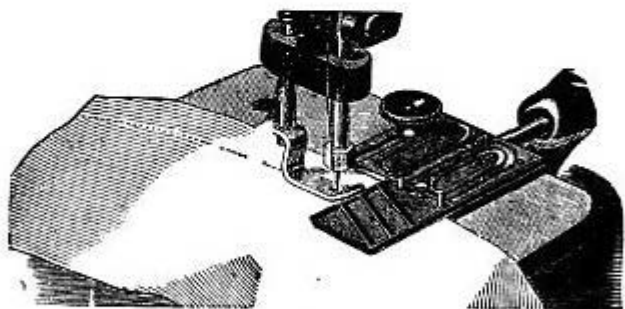


Fig. 11.

THE SELF-SEWER.

Fasten the **Self-Sewer** to the **Cloth Plate** by the **Guide Screw**, draw the cloth between the plates of the **Self-Sewer** against the guide pins, and support the work so that its weight does not draw it out of the **Self-Sewer**.

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH TO SIZE OF THREAD OR SILK USED.

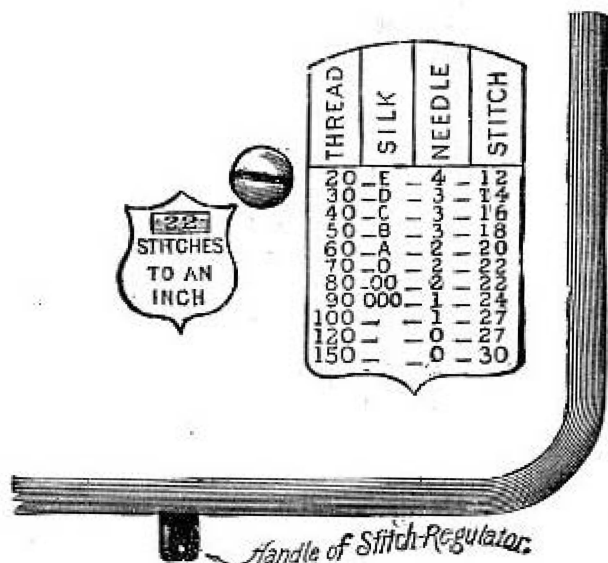


Fig. 9.—Table stamped on Cloth Plate.

Sizes of silk corresponding to those given in the "Table" above:—

E silk equals No. 10.	A silk equals No. 24.
D " " No. 12.	0 " " No. 30.
C " " No. 16.	00 " " No. 36.
B " " No. 20.	000 " " No. 40.

Stamped upon the **Cloth Plate** is a "Table" (Fig. 9) showing the proper size of needle and length of stitch for each size of cotton or silk. (For example: For No. 70 cotton or 0 silk—equal to No. 30 silk—use No. 2 needle, and 22 stitches to the inch). To the left of this "Table" is a slot, in a shield inscribed "Stitches to an inch," to make the length of stitch required, move the handle of **Stitch Regulator** until the proper number appears through the slot. The length of stitch indicated by the "Table" on the cloth plate should always be used as the proper elasticity will then be secured in all seams. A strict adherence to the "Table" will always ensure good and durable work.

Thread (*for gathering only*) as shown above, leaving the cotton out of **Pull Off** (1), and draw it direct from the reel into the groove of the **Automatic Tension** (2), then to **Thread Pin** (3) etc., as usual.

Place the work in the ordinary way, and allow it to feed freely.

If it does not gather full enough, lengthen the stitch; or increase the tension, by taking hold of the thread between the **Automatic Tension** (2) and the **Thread Pin** (3), and winding it once again in groove of **Tension** (with needle at highest point)—not more than three times in all. If *too full*, shorten stitch, or unwind extra coil of thread from **Tension**.

The fulness of gathering depends on softness of goods, length of stitch, and tightness of tension.

For nainsook, 16 stitches to the inch, and no extra turns of thread around **Tension**, or at most one turn will answer.

For calico, 12 stitches to the inch, and three turns round the **Tension** may be required.

TO GATHER and SEW on BAND at SAME TIME.

Put **Gatherer** on **Presser Foot**. Thread as for ordinary sewing, with No. 60 or 70 cotton, using 12 stitches to the inch. Put the piece to be gathered under the band, holding band with right hand, and under piece with left.

Hold back band, so that feed can only make short stitches.

The fulness and regularity of gathering depend entirely upon the skill of operator in holding band (*See Ruffler, p. 29*).

TO BRAID.

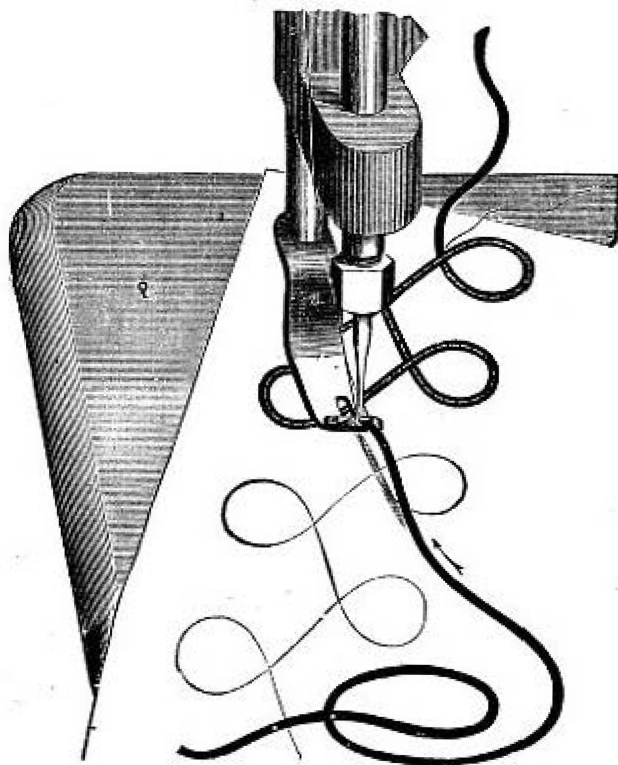


Fig. 14.—Braiding.

Pass the braid between the toes of the **Special Braiding Presser Foot**. Turn the material so as to follow any desired pattern. In turning square corners (See direction "To turn a Corner," page 16), draw up the braid a little before again starting. Use from 16 to 20 stitches to the inch. (See *Vibrator*, page 30).

TO EMBROIDER.

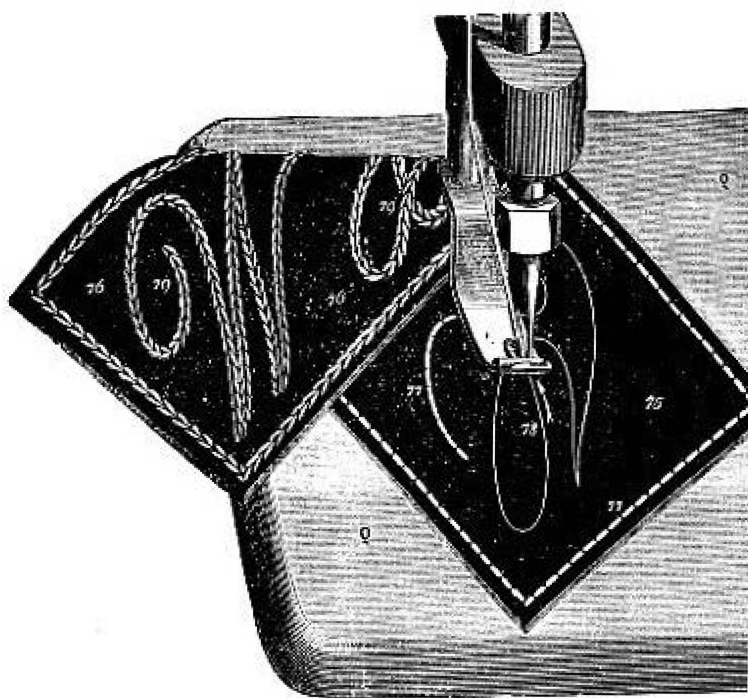


Fig. 15.—Embroidering.

Use No. 4 needle and E. or F. Silk.* Thread as usual, but pass the silk from back to front through the **Embroider; Spring**, after threading through the **Staple** (4, Fig. 8).

When the fabric is very thin, 12 stitches to the inch may tend to pucker the work; if so, shorten to 13 or 14. With very thick material, it is well to trace the pattern on paper and tack it to the work on the wrong side.

* E. Silk is equal to No. 10. (See Note, page 13.)

THE EXTRA ACCESSORIES.

A set of important and useful appliances is included in our "Case of Accessories." Several of these attachments have been slightly modified, but the instructions for their use remain the same.

NARROW HEMMER.

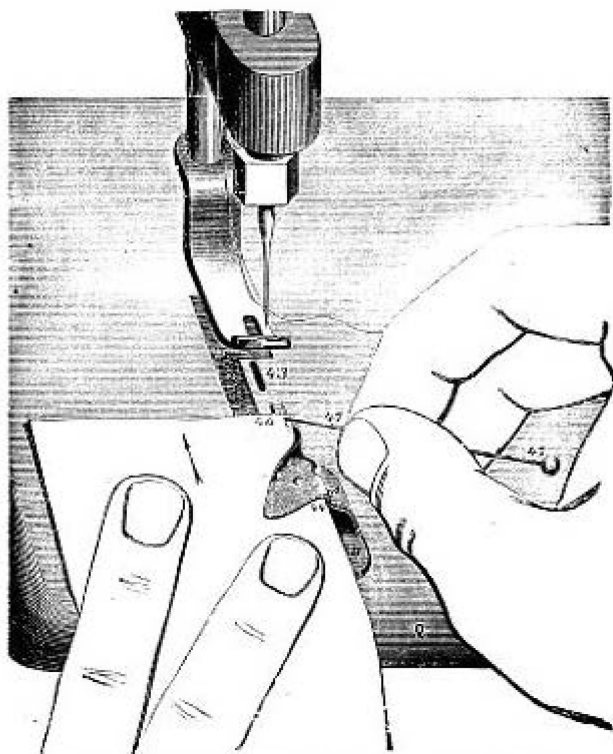


Fig. 16.—Inserting the Goods to Make a Narrow Hem.

Fasten the **Narrow Hemmer** to the **Cloth Plate** with the **Hemmer Nut**. Raise **Presser Foot**, and without any folding pass the edge of fabric to be hemmed between the **Blades B** and **C**. With the **Stiletto** (See Fig. 16) push forward the goods

until the front edge (46) is under the needle. Let down the foot and proceed, keeping the edge of the goods against the turn of the **Hemmer** (44).

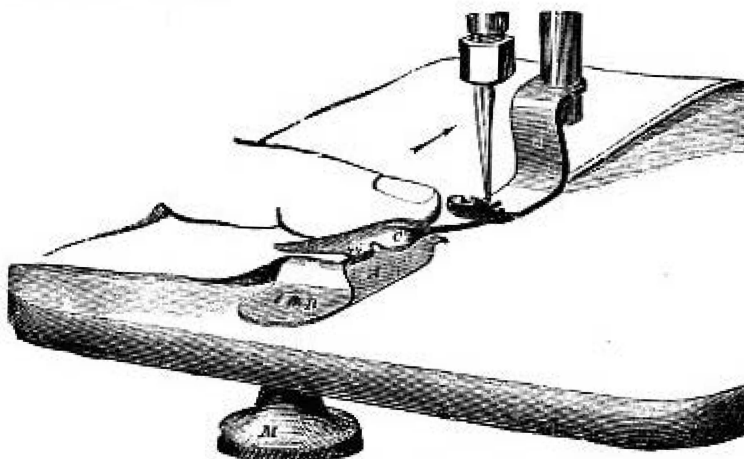


Fig. 18.—Finishing a Narrow Hem.

As the fabric passes the **Hemmer**, the finger placed against it as shown in Fig. 17, makes it run out *straight* to the end of hem.

If it is necessary to take the material out of the **Hemmer** before finishing, without letting it feed through, raise the **Presser Foot** and pull the work *from you*; not backwards or sideways, or you will injure the **Hemmer**.

In hemming use the next larger stitch to that indicated by the "table" on the **Cloth Plate**; thus, for 70 cotton use 20 stitches to the inch, instead of 22, as the feeding is retarded somewhat by the **Hemmer**.

The **Hemmer Blades** should never be bent.

TO MAKE NARROW HEM AND SEW ON TRIMMING AT THE SAME TIME.

Place edge of trimming between hem and feed surface, guiding with finger, so as to stitch edge fast beneath hem.

THE MEDIUM HEMMER.

The **Medium Hemmer**, like the **Narrow Hemmer**, turns the raw edge under, and is used in precisely the same manner, making a hem of about three-sixteenths of an inch in width. It is invaluable in dressmaking, hemming table and bed linen, etc.

THE FELLER and WIDE HEMMER.

The **Feller** is useful in making underclothing as it turns a beautifully neat and uniform fell, no tacking or fixing being required. It may also be used as a hemmer when a wider hem is required than those turned by the hemmers already described.

TO MAKE A FELLED SEAM.

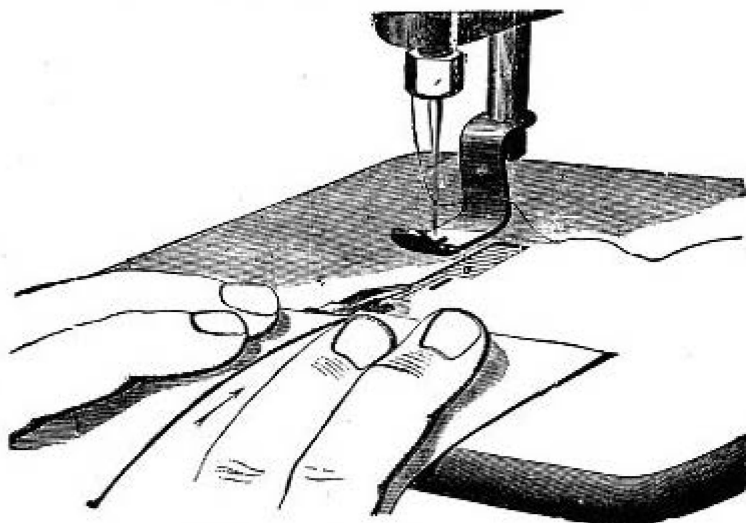


Fig. 18.—Inserting Seam to be Felled.

Lay the two pieces one upon the other, the under piece projecting beyond the upper. Sew them together with the machine, allowing for a seam of such width as will be suitable to the material. Turn the work over, open it out and crease the seam down with the narrow edge inside. Then attach the **Feller** and insert the edge as in Fig. 18: hold the seam, where it is joined, well up against the side of the blade of the **Feller** (1, Fig. 19); keep it in this position, as the work passes through, by pressing it gently against the blade of the **Feller** with the first finger of the right hand; at the same time with the left hand keep the work smooth, and gently guide towards the left.

The first seam of a fell on the bias should always be begun from the narrow end of the work.

If the **Feller** does not turn in all the raw edge of the material, the seam is too wide.

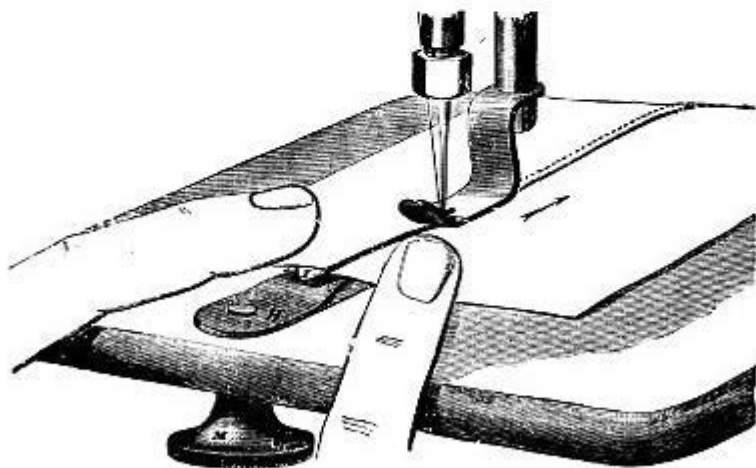


Fig. 19.—Finishing a Felled Seam.

TO MAKE A WIDE HEM.

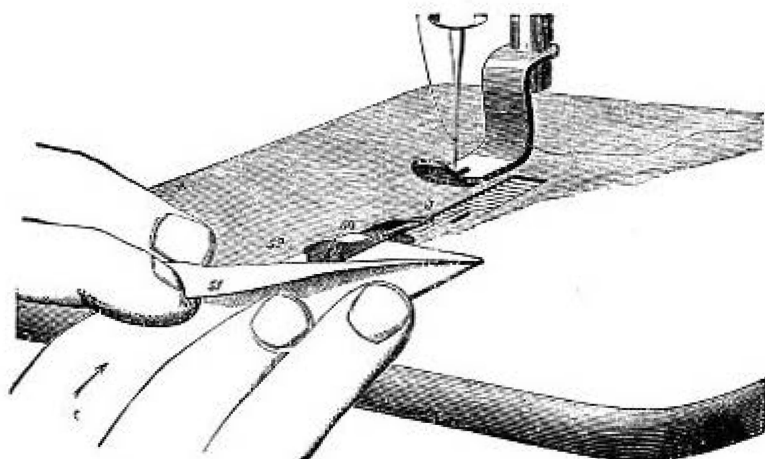


Fig. 20.—Beginning a Wide Hem.

The edge to be hemmed should be cut instead of torn; for if the edge is stretched through being torn, or otherwise, the material where the seam is sewn must be stretched to an equal length. The material must be folded down evenly, and distinctly creased a little wider than the width of hem desired. The edge is then placed in the **Hemmer** (Fig. 20), fold (50) entering under the upper blade (1), and fold (51) passing over it. The edge of the material is kept up against the turn of the blade at (52) during the process of stitching the hem. This is generally done by the aid of the guide, which serves to guide the work, and hold the edge in the **Hemmer**.

THE BINDER.

Attach the **Binder** to the **Cloth Plate** and insert the binding between the **Hooks** of the **Binder**, adjusting the **Sliding Block** to the width of the binding, so that it will pass freely through the **Hooks** without escaping from them.

Place the material to be bound between the **Hooks**, and adjust the thickness of the material by tightening the nut on the left.

Guide the work slightly to the right, so as to keep the edge of the material close against the **Sliding Block** of the **Binder**.

THE TRIMMER.

The **Trimmer** has a use similar to that of the **Binder**, and is attached in the same manner as the **Common Hemmer** (page 18).

Cut the material to be used in trimming into strips on the bias, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide: insert one end in the **Trimmer**, drawing it forward to the **Needle** with the **Stiletto**.

Place the material to be trimmed in the centre of the **Trimmer**, sew in the usual way.

THE VIBRATOR.

The **Vibrator** facilitates turning the work when following a pattern, as in embroidering, braiding, fancy quilting, etc. Attach to machine on the right-hand side, so that it clasps the **Frame** close behind the **Needle Bar**, securing it to back of **Frame** in same manner as **Quilter** (page 18).

Raise **Presser Foot** before adjusting **Vibrator**.

THE LOOPER SCISSORS.

The **Looper Scissors** are finished at the points to act as pliers, for removing thread which may become wound round the **Looper**.

The end of one blade is also bevelled and sharpened at the side, so as to readily cut the thread. In using this sharp point always apply the outside of the blade to the **Looper**, and push it between the **Looper** and the thread; the thread can then be easily removed.

THE NEEDLE STONE.

To sharpen a blunt needle, roll between the thumb and fore-finger, and at the same time, rub the point gently on the **Needle Stone**, holding the needle nearly parallel with the surface of the stone.

THE FRINGING NEEDLE.

Set in the same manner as the ordinary needle, using 80 stitches to the inch.

Place the **Guide** to suit the width of fringing required; about a quarter of an inch from the needle is best.

Cut the material to be fringed on the true bias; with silk begin from the long point; with woollen goods from the short point. Hold the work firmly in front of the needle.

Special Accessories for the use of Manufacturers and others, such as Corders, Folders, Binders, etc., are made to order.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

Should "Cotton Break," probable causes:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Machine not properly threaded (p. 11). | 6 Threads caught on Presser Foot. |
| 2 Cotton held too tight at starting (p. 14). | 7 Obstruction in the Tension (p. 14). |
| 3 Cotton around Looper (p. 15). | 8 Cloth caught on Hemmer or other accessory. |
| 4 Cotton caught on Spool-pin. | 9 Goods too hard and require soaping (p. 15). |
| 5 Use of inferior or unsuitable cotton (p. 14). | |

Should Machine "Run Hard":—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Needs oiling with "Cosmoline" (p. 6). | 3 Needle blunt (p. 10). |
| 2 Not placed square on Table (p. 9). | 4 Thread between Wheel and Connecting-rod. |

Should it "Drop Stitches":—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Needle bent or not fully in place (p. 10). | 4 Use of inferior cotton (p. 14). |
| 2 Use of spurious needles (p. 2 of cover). | 5 Wheel turns backwards (p. 5). |
| 3 Goods too hard and need soaping (p. 15). | |

Should "Belt Slip":—

Unless Machine runs hard from causes mentioned above, the belt needs tightening (p. 10).

Should "Belt Come Apart":—

Read carefully directions at bottom of page 10.

Oil the Machine before using; run it rapidly for a few moments, and wipe it clean.

PRICE LIST.

	£	s.	d.
"Automatic" Family Machine (Head only)	8	18	6
" " " with Hand Appliance	9	19	6
" " " " Stand & Table No. 1	13	13	0
" " " " " No. 4	16	0	0
" " " " " No. 5	18	0	0
" " " " " No. 7 Cabinet with Treadle	25	14	6
" " " " " Manufacturing Machine (Head only)	13	13	0
" " " " " with Stand & Table No. 1	18	7	6
Stand and Table No. 1	4	14	6
Hand Appliance	1	1	0
Boxes for Hand Machines, 12/6, 20/6, 27/6, 32/6, 37/6.			
Belts (Hand), 9d.; (Treadle), 1s.			

PRICES OF EXTRA ACCESSORIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Narrow Hemmer (see Engraving, p. 23)	8	0	Binder	8	0
Medium Hemmer	8	0	Trimmer	3	0
Wide Hemmer and Feller (see Engraving, p. 27)	8	0	Vibrator	6	0
Hemmer Nut	1	0	Looper Scissors	4	6
Tucker (see Engraving, p. 28)	12	0	Needle Stone	1	0
Ruffler (see Engraving, p. 29)	12	0	Fringing Needle	1	0
			Case of Accessories, complete	63	0

Full particulars of prices, together with all necessary information respecting the Machines and Accessories, are contained in the Price List, which will be forwarded post free on application.

Willcox & Gibbs

Sewing Machines

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HIGH-SPEED LOCKSTITCH. 4,000 perfect stitches per minute, where factory conditions permit. Used by enterprising Manufacturers in all making-up industries. Unapproached for speed, production, low cost of maintenance, quietness and freedom from vibration.

AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURING MACHINE. 3,000 stitches per minute. Well known in all manufacturing centres, where its strong elastic stitch is much appreciated.

"FLATLOCK" makes perfectly flat seams on Hosiery Underwear.

OVERLOCK. 3,000 stitches per minute. For Seaming, Welting and Overedging all kinds and gauges of Hosiery and Knitted Goods; Overedging Ties, Mufflers, &c. Used also for "Clocking" Socks and Stockings, and for "Serging" the seams of clothing.

OVERLOCK CORDED EDGING MACHINE. For Scalloping, Cording, and Overedging Lace Curtains, &c., at one operation.

FANCY STITCH. Zigzag, Fringing, Looping, Shell Scalloping, Pleating, &c.

STRAW HAT MACHINES. Visible Stitch and Hand Stitch. The concealed stitch made by the latter is a triumph of mechanical skill.

The above Machines and our Sectional Power Benches are used in thousands of Factories and Warehouses. Where power is not available, the Machines can be worked by Treadle Stands.

Full particulars, prices, samples of work, &c., can be obtained at any of the Company's Offices (*See Front Page*).