

Wm. Gilmer,  
Lynchburg, Va.

## DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE

# WHEELER & WILSON

“No. 9”

## Family Sewing Machine.



PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



Follow these Directions and the Machine will Always  
Do Perfect Work.



MANUFACTURED BY THE

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.

# THE WHEELER & WILSON

## No. 9

# Family Sewing Machine.



PARTS OF THE MACHINE AS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE CUT.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Hand Wheel.                   | 16. Thread Leader.                       |
| 2. Needle Bar.                   | 17. Needle Bar Thimble and Thread Guide. |
| 3. Needle Set Screw.             | 18. Throat Plate.                        |
| 4. Presser-Foot.                 | 19. Plate Slide.                         |
| 5. Presser-Bar.                  | 20. Back Plate Slide.                    |
| 6. Presser-Foot Thumb Screw.     | 21. Stitch Regulating Knob.              |
| 7. Pressure Thumb Screw.         | 22. Rotating Hook.                       |
| 8. Presser-Lifter.               | 23. Bobbin Case.                         |
| 9. Bobbin.                       | 24. Bobbin Latch.                        |
| 10. Spool Wire.                  | 25. Bobbin Case Stop.                    |
| 11. Tension Pulley.              | 26. Bobbin Winder.                       |
| 12. Tension Nut.                 | 27. Feed Points.                         |
| 13. Thread Guide and Controller. | 28. Arm Cap.                             |
| 14. Take-up.                     | 29. Arm Cap Screw.                       |
| 15. Thread Check.                |  |

### Size of Needles and Thread to be Used on Different Materials.

CLOTH.	NEEDLES.	THREADS.		
		COTTON.	SILK.	LINEN.
Finest Linens and Silks, Lawns and Nansooks.	No. 2	100 to 200	000	
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fine Shirts, Underclothing.	No. 3	80 to 100	0 to 00	
Common Muslins, Light Dress-Making and Quilting.	No. 4	60 to 70	A to 0	
Heavy Dress-Making and Boys' Clothing.	No. 5	40 to 50	B	90 to 100
Light Clothing and Cloak-Making.	No. 6	30 to 36	C to 0	70 to 80
Heavy Tailoring.	No. 7	20 to 24	E	ng. back, as under the presser

For ordinary work use the SAME SIZE of thread in the needle.

The number of the needle is marked upon its shank.

In ordering Needles specify for NO. 9 Machine and the

Use the fine throat plate with needles from No. 2 to No. 6; for needles the coarse throat plate must be substituted, as the fine one will pull the thread off the thread.

SPECIAL NEEDLES are made for manufacturers of various kinds of overalls, rubber-webbing, etc.

To Set the Needle. Loosen the needle set screw, insert the needle with the flat side to the left; be sure to PUSH THE NEEDLE AS FAR UP as it will go; secure it firmly by turning the set screw with the screw driver.

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with ease.

## To Take Out the Bobbin.

Remove the left plate slide, turn the machine until the **HOOK POINTS TOWARD YOU**, and the gib is below the latch, as shown in this cut.



LEFT HAND UNDER TABLE.



With the ball of the thumb (not necessary to use the finger or thumb nail), open the latch, until it stands out straight, then with the forefinger at the lower back edge of the bobbin, brush the bobbin upward, and outward, until it hangs on the latch, for removal.

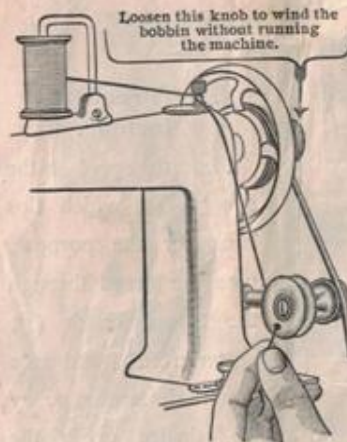
As shown, partly cut away, giving a view of the direction in which the bobbin unwinds.

### PAR

1. Hand Wheel Machine Directions, see page 13.
2. Needle Bar.
3. Needle Set.
4. Presser-Foot.
5. Presser-Bar.
6. Presser-Foot.
7. Pressure Thumb.
8. Presser-Lifter.
9. Bobbin.
10. Spool Wire.
11. Tension Pulley.
12. Tension Nut.
13. Thread Guide.
14. Take-up.
15. Thread Check.

## To Wind the Bobbin Automatically.

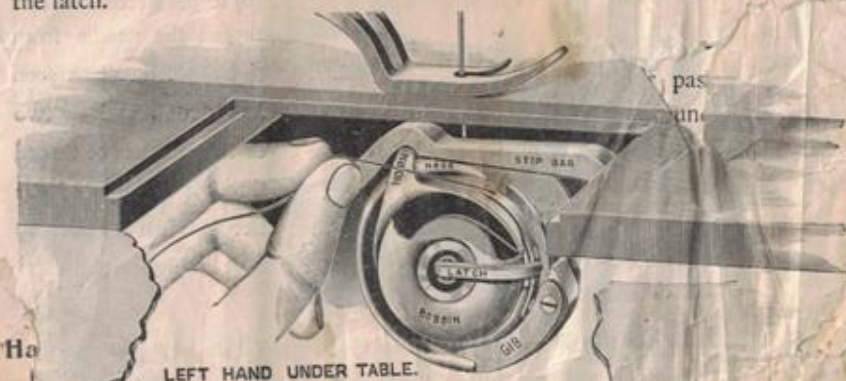
Hold the hand wheel with the left hand and with the right turn toward you to loosen the pulley so that the bobbin can be wound with the machine.



The inside of the bobbin case should be occasionally wiped out with an oiled rag, to remove lint or dirt.

## To Insert the Bobbin.

Take the bobbin in the left hand in such position that pulling the thread will turn the upper part of the bobbin towards you, pass it **UNDER THE TABLE**, insert it into its case and close the latch, leaving the end of the thread out above the latch.



LEFT HAND UNDER TABLE.

## To Thread the Bobbin Case.

Hold the thread between the thumb and forefinger and draw it **INTO THE HOLE** just above the latch, and draw the thread upward, and from you, until it passes under the **NOTCH AT THE END OF THE SPRING**, as shown above. Then pull the thread through the hole in the bobbin case. To replace the slide by laying it about a half inch on its track in the machine; press on that portion and draw it in. The edge of the slide is filed off so that it can be replaced in this way with ease.

The Tension Pulley.  
Turn the top of the nut toward you to tighten and from you to loosen the Tension.



### To Thread the Machine.

Place the spool on the spool wire, which tips back for the purpose, pass the thread through the thread check (1), down in front, and once around the tension pulley (2), thence under the thread guide (3), through the take-up (4), the thread leader (5), and the needle bar thread guide (6) to the needle. Then thread the needle from right to left, all as seen in the cut, and draw two or three inches of thread through the eye of the needle when the take-up is at its highest point.

If **THE THREAD KINKS** or curls before it reaches the "thread check 1," pass it from the spool, back over upright wire, thence to the "thread check 1." Silk thread and cheap cotton thread may in this precaution.

**TO USE LARGER SPOOLS** than will go on the spool holder, loosen the screw and turn the case across the top of the machine. Then by turning back the wire, it will hold extra large spools.

Do not let thread check, or the groove in the tension pulley become clogged with lint, dirt, or any other substance.

When using silk, should it slip around the tension pulley without turning it, wind it twice around the pulley.



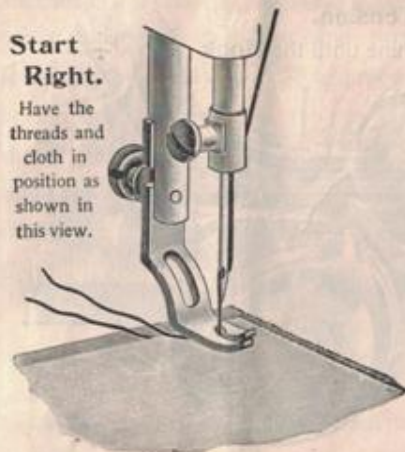
Draw up the under thread before putting the cloth under the presser, as shown in this view, to make the stitches perfect from the start.

### To Draw Up the Under Thread.

Let the thread extend through the needle two or three inches when the take-up is fully up. Now hold the end of the upper thread **SLACK** and turn the hand-wheel carefully from you while the **NEEDLE GOES DOWN, AND UP, AND DOWN AGAIN TO THE PRESSER-FOOT, WHEN THE TAKE-UP WILL BE AT ITS HIGHEST POINT;** then draw the upper thread, and with it the under thread up through the hole in the throat plate, as shown, and pass them both back under the presser. **BE SURE THAT THE TAKE-UP REMAINS** at its highest point.

### Start Right.

Have the threads and cloth in position as shown in this view.



### To Commence Sewing.

Have both threads passed back, as shown, place the cloth under the presser foot, and let down the presser lifter. Start the machine by turning the hand-wheel over from you.

**Do not Pull or Push** the work; the machine moves it.

If it does not, the stitch regulating knob is too far to the left, or the feed is too low, or the pressure on the foot is either too heavy or too light.

The pressure of the presser foot is increased by turning down, or decreased by turning up the presser thumb-screw around the top of the presser bar.

**The Length of Stitch** is regulated by the knob, at the base of the arm. Loosen the knob by turning it and push it to the right to lengthen, or to the left to shorten the stitch, then tighten the knob firmly.

**To Remove the Work.** Raise the presser foot. Turn the machine by the hand-wheel UNTIL THE POINT OF THE NEEDLE IN GOING DOWN HAS REACHED THE PRESSER FOOT. THIS WILL LEAVE THE TAKE-UP AT ITS HIGHEST POINT. Draw out the work from you until you can draw the threads into the thread cutter. (If the threads do not draw out easily, the needle is not in the right position, as directed). If the machine is stopped, as directed, the needle will not be unthreaded in starting to sew, even IF ONLY A SHORT END IS LEFT THROUGH THE NEEDLE.

**Regulate the Tension** of the upper thread by turning the top of the nut toward you to tighten the tension, the other way to loosen it. (See cut on page 4). WHEN THE PRESSER LIFTER IS DOWN THE TENSION CAN BE TESTED BY HAND.

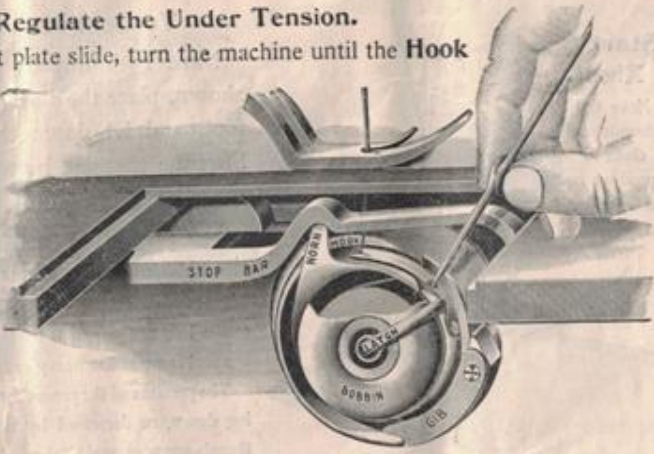
When making a very long stitch, the best tension is obtained by using the coarse throat plate instead of the fine one which is usually in the machine.

**For convenience,** in taking out the work, the tension of the upper thread is released by the presser lifter but is not released by the raising of the presser foot when the lifter is not up as thick goods or seams passing under the foot. Do not try to adjust the upper tension when the presser is up.

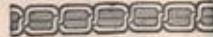
**To Regulate the Under Tension.**

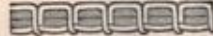
Remove the left plate slide, turn the machine until the **Hook points** towards you, and the **Gib** is below the latch.

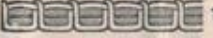
**The Tension is Regulated** by the screw in the center of the spring, above the latch. With the small screw-driver turn this screw one-quarter or one-half around to the right to tighten, or to the left to loosen the tension, as shown in this view.



**The Under Tension,** when once regulated, will RARELY REQUIRE ANY CHANGE. Thereafter the proper relation of upper and under tension should be produced by changes of the upper tension only.

**In sewing seams where strength is required,** the tension should be alike on both threads, in order that the lock may be in the center of the goods, thus: 

**If the lower thread** lies straight on the underside of the goods, thus:  the under tension is too tight or the upper tension too loose.

**If the upper thread lies straight,** thus:  the upper tension is too tight, or the lower tension too loose.

In sewing where special elasticity is required, as on bias seams or very elastic material, hold the work back slightly, to keep the cloth stretched while being sewed.

**To Turn a Corner.** Stop the machine with the needle in the cloth, after it has been down and come partly up. Then lift the presser foot, and turn the work in the manner desired, using the needle as a pivot.

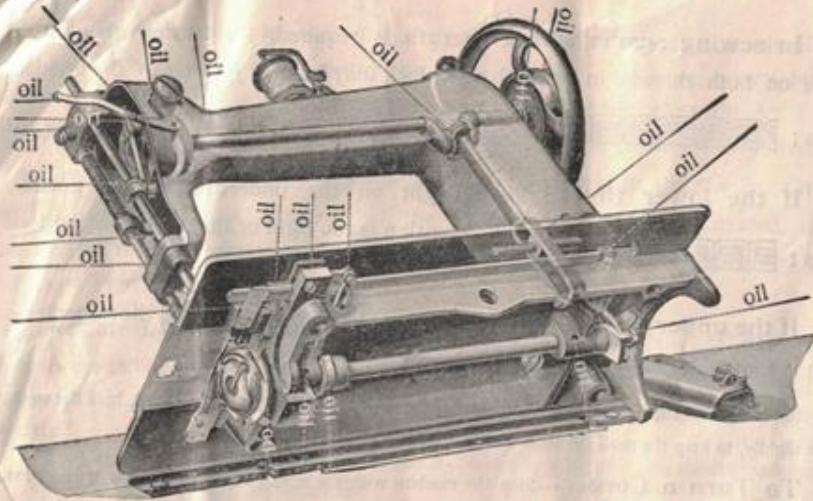
**The Belt** should be only tight enough to move the machine without slipping. If it is too tight it will make the machine run hard. Should it become too loose, a piece must be cut out near the belt hook, and another hole made, and hooked again.

**Causes of the Machine not Working Properly** will usually be found in the tension not being properly adjusted, the thread being too coarse or too fine for the needle, the needle and thread too coarse or too fine for the throat plate, or the needle being bent, or blunted. See that the needle is pushed up as far as it will go into the needle-bar, and that it goes perfectly true through the hole in the needle-plate. If it does not, spring the point in the requisite direction till it goes all the way alike.

If the machine misses stitches in running off from a thick seam, hold the cloth back slightly to keep it straight and prevent its rising up with the needle.

In using slack-twist or uneven silk, should it be frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine, or has a hook upon its point, made by striking the throat plate.

**If by operating the machine without cloth** when threaded a bunch of thread collects around the bobbin case, IT MAY EASILY BE REMOVED by lifting the presser foot and turning the hand-wheel back and forth with the right hand while the thread is drawn out with the left hand.



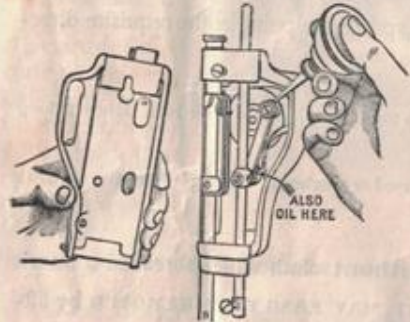
TRANSPARENT VIEW SHOWING PLACES FOR OILING.

### To Oil the Machine.

Use the best Sewing Machine Oil, to be had of our agents and at our offices. Oil at all places indicated by the dotted lines shown on the cut above, or wherever there is friction. The parts on the under side of the machine may best be cleaned and oiled by removing the belt and turning the machine back as shown in the cut.

### To Remove the Face Plate.

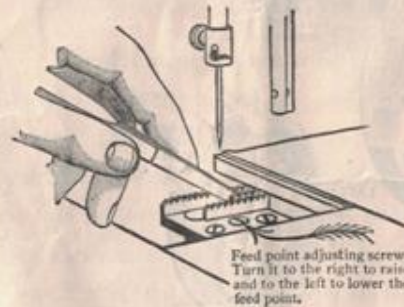
Loosen the large screw near the tension pulley and slide the face plate upward, until the large hole will pass over the head of the screw. Wipe off the presser bar, needle bar, and other parts. Any one can remove this plate to clean and oil the working parts, as shown in this cut. After replacing the face plate, tighten the screw firmly.



(Never run the machine with the presser-foot down, except when sewing, as it will scratch the foot and dull the feed points).

If the machine has been neglected and has become gummed, use kerosene oil or turpentine, and wipe thoroughly to remove all old oil and dirt, after which use good sewing machine oil as usual.

In cleaning and oiling the machine, OR IF THE BOBBIN CASE MAKES A CLICKING SOUND, wipe the edge of the bobbin case with an oiled cloth.



### To Clean the Feed.

Take out the needle and presser foot. Remove the screw and lift out the throat plate. Clean all of the parts about the feed bar, rotary hook and bobbin case and oil all of the parts where there is friction.

**To Adjust the Feed Points.** Should the feed points or feed bar be worn by long use, they may be raised by turning the middle screw to the right, or turning it to the left will lower them. The points should rise about one thirty-second of an inch above the plate, or enough to raise the hemmer slightly when it is in the machine.

**To Replace the Throat Plate.** Place the back end down into the groove and SEE THAT THE SMALL PIN COMES through level with the top of the plate. It is important to REPLACE THIS PLATE FLAT DOWN into its proper position.

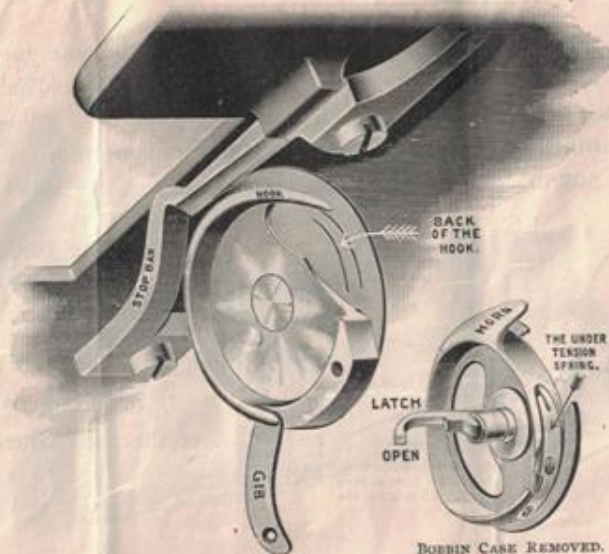
After oiling, raise the presser-foot, and run the machine rapidly a minute; then wipe off all superfluous oil, to prevent soiling the goods. If the machine runs hard at any time, it is certain that some part needs oiling.

### To Replace the Belt.

Place the belt in the groove of the hand-wheel, operate the treadle and the balance wheel will take on the belt.

### To Oil the Stand.

Oil the cones at each side of the treadle, the upper and lower holes in the pitman, and the left end of the crank shaft. The right side of the crank **SHAFT RESTS IN BALL BEARINGS INSIDE OF THE HUB OF THE LEG.** These may be oiled occasionally by inserting the point of the oil can as far as possible above the shaft into the opening at the right of the crank and **OILING THE TOP OF THE CONE SURROUNDING THE SHAFT** so the oil will run into the ball bearings.



**This Cut Shows the Gib Open and the Bobbin Case Removed.**

**To Remove the Bobbin Case from the Rotary Hook**, which is **UNNECESSARY EXCEPT AT LONG INTERVALS** to thoroughly clean the hook or show its simplicity of construction. Remove the screw at the end of the gib and open the gib, as shown above. Turn the hand-wheel until the point of the hook is toward you, then you can lift out the bobbin case.

In returning the bobbin case to the hook, have the position the same as in removing the case, being sure to have the horn up into the notch in the stop-bar.

Close the gib and turn **THE SCREW IN FIRMLY**, being careful not to damage the head of the screw.

**Back of the hook** between the point of the hook and the gib should be kept clean to prevent soiling the thread or obstructing the loop.



**The Plate Gauge** is attached to the plate by means of the extra thumb-screw, and is used for stitching at a regular distance from an edge.

Keep the presser-foot screw tightly turned in, to hold the presser-foot firmly in position.



### The Hemmer Hemming.

Clip off slightly the turned up corner, pass the turned up edge of the cloth into the opening in the Hemmer to the needle. Lower the presser bar, see that the cloth is not folded under the right hand side of the Hemmer, take hold of the ends of the two threads, start the machine and pull gently on the threads. If the cloth has been passed far enough into the Hemmer as directed, the threads can be released after two or three stitches are taken, and the hem will be started properly. Guide the cloth so that the edge, as turned over by the scroll, will about reach the left side of the opening in the hemmer. If too much or too little is guided into the hemmer, it will leave a raw edge.

**When the presser-bar thumb screw is loose the hemmer can be MOVED TO THE RIGHT OR TO THE LEFT**, so that the needle will stitch the proper distance from the edge of the hem or fell.



### The Hemmer Felling.

**TO FELL WITH THE HEMMER.** First sew the two pieces of cloth together as follows: Have the under piece with its edge even with the right hand side of the hemmer, and the upper piece with its edge even with the inside of the long point in front of the Hemmer or far enough to the right of the needle to hold the seam. This will leave the edges when sewed about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch apart. Then open and spread the cloth so that the seam will lay flat and the edges will stand upright; then fell them down by passing the raw edges through the Hemmer which will turn them under as in hemming. Guide the stitched seam under the left hand edge of the long point in front of the hemmer.

### To Hem.

Put the Hemmer in the place of the presser foot and have the two threads passed back under the Hemmer ready to sew. Turn up the right hand edge of the cloth about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in width and crease it for about an inch or more.



### The Hemmer hemming and stitching on Lace,—One Operation.

GUIDE THE BACK EDGE of the lace into the opening at the right side of the hemmer, under the needle, and hold the cloth for the hem, as directed.

### To Attach the Quilting Gauge.

Let down the presser-foot, turn out the presser-foot screw far enough to admit the quilting gauge wire into the notch under the head of the screw, and tighten the screw firmly.

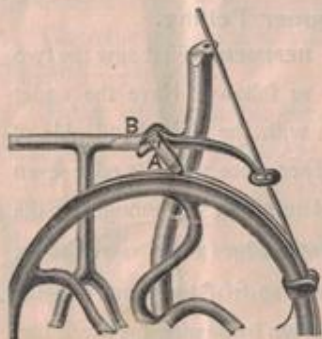
**TO QUILT.** Let the finger of the gauge rest upon the cloth-plate for a guide, while stitching the first seam, then raise the finger enough to let the quilt pass under without touching, and keep the seam last stitched directly under the finger to insure the seams being equal distances apart.

**TO STITCH SHIRT BOSOMS.** Set the quilting gauge as far from the needle as you wish to have the stitching from the edge of the fold or plait, and guide the work so that the edge of the plait will follow the gauge.



QUILTING OR BOSOM GAUGE.

This cut shows the brake A, which prevents the machine from turning in the wrong direction, and the guard that guides the belt to catch in the groove of the wheel automatically when the treadle is operated to replace the belt. The brake can be put out of action by turning it back until it rests upon the pin B.



If the machine is to be sent for repairs, take it off the table, enclose it, with the hemmer and bobbins and have the name and address of the owner written plainly and tied to it.

## No. 9 HAND MACHINE.

This light and portable hand machine has all the superior qualities of the No. 9 Treadle Machine, and the same capacity for work.



READY FOR USE.



WITH COVER.

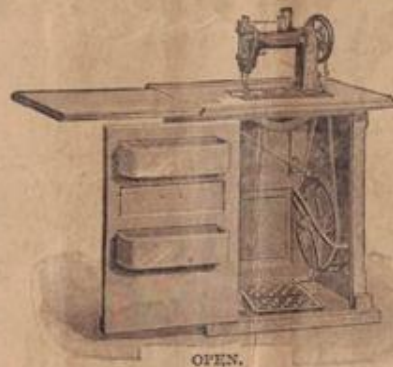
### Special Directions for Winding the Bobbin on the No. 9 Hand Machine.

Release the cap to which the handle is attached by pressing the wire projecting near the handle and slide the cap a little to the right, releasing the wire so that a spring will catch in the groove in which it turns without running the machine. Press the bobbin on the spindle and raise it until the rubber band touches the rim of the cap.

Wind the thread from the spool on the machine once around the arm cap screw on top of the arm, near the hand wheel and pass the end from the inside through the hole in the bobbin and hold it firmly, as shown in the cut on page 2, turn the handle as in running the machine, and a few turns will cut off the end of the thread inside of the bobbin. If necessary guide the thread with a touch of the finger. After winding the bobbin, restore the cap to its position.

**OCCASIONALLY REMOVE THE CAP** to which the handle is attached and clean and oil the interior parts of the cap and the shaft on which it turns.

### PARLOR CABINET.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

**DIRECTIONS.—To Raise the Machine and Make Ready for Work.**—Open the door of the Cabinet, place the right hand under the top and push upward the central part which forms the leaf; with the left hand carry the leaf over to the horizontal position. This will raise the machine and secure it in position for work.

**To Close the Cabinet.**—With the left hand, press downward on the leaf, and, with the right hand, move to the left the lever, which is under the oil pan of the machine; raise the leaf, and carry it gradually to the right. As soon as the machine begins to descend release the lever.

The following articles are furnished with each No. 9 Family Machine:

12 Needles; 1 Thumb Screw; 6 Bobbins; 1 Plate Gauge; 1 Quilting Gauge; 1 Coarse Throat Plate;



~~~~~USE~~~~~

## THE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Needles.

Every genuine Wheeler & Wilson needle is  
stamped on the shank

“W. & W. MFG. CO.,”

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A machine cannot be expected to do perfect work with  
imperfect needles.

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### Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers of

### Sewing Machines

for **Family** and **Factory** use. Sizes and construction adapted to all grades of **Cloth** and **Leather**; for **Hand**, **Foot**, or **Engine Power**; Two, Three and Four Needle Machines; **Lock-stitch** and **Chain-stitch** Machines; Button-hole, **Zig-Zag**, Walking-foot, Hem-stitch, **Variety-stitch**, and many other styles of **Machines**. **Power** tables, power transmitters, shafting, pulleys, belting, and appliances for machines in factories. Special appliances on hand or devised for all kinds of sewing machine work. **Oil**, **Needles**, attachments, and everything for a Family or Factory Machine.

Speed and Durability,

Factory and Head Office,

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.