

Form 97.

Directions for Using the Attachments

FOR THE

Wheeler & Wilson

No. 9

Family Sewing Machine.

Ruffler, Binder, Tuck Marker, and the Adjustable
Hemmer and Feller,

Which is Adjustable for Different Widths of Hem or Fell.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

Factory and Head Office,

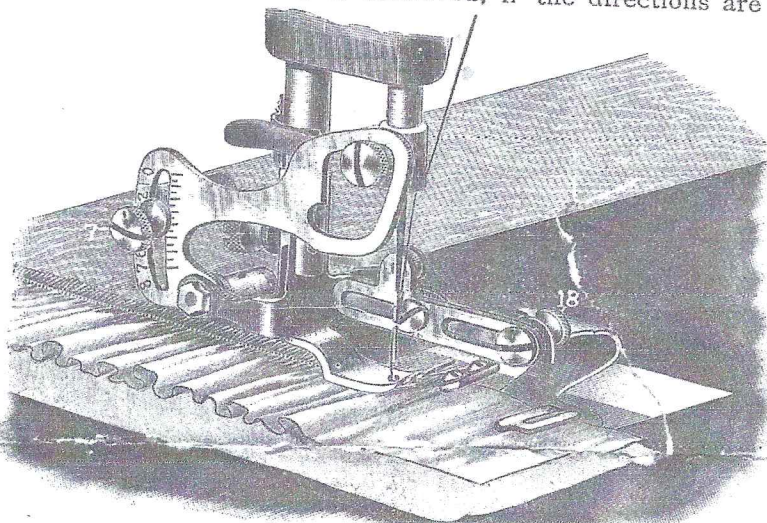
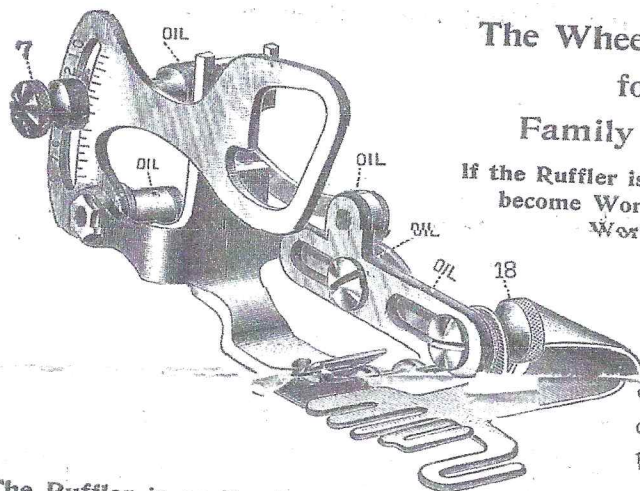
Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

The Wheeler & Wilson Ruffler for the No. 9 Family Sewing Machine.

If the Ruffler is used without oil the parts become Worn and Loose so that Good Work Cannot be Done.

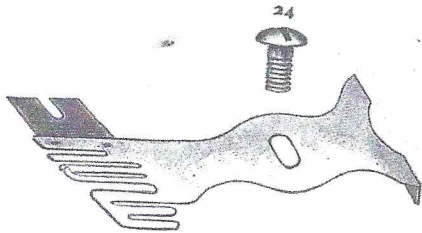
Oil the Ruffler at all of its joints. The Operating Lever (1) must also be oiled, where it comes in contact with the needle-bar thimble.

The Ruffler is easily Attached or Removed, if the directions are followed.

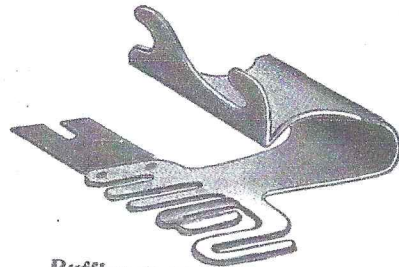


THE RUFFLER RUFFLING.

To Attach the Ruffler, turn the machine until the needle is at its highest point and remove the Presser-foot—take the ruffler in the left hand and pass the front part between the Presser and needle-bars towards the right, so that the needle-hole will pass under the needle and swing the upright into the slot in the Presser-bar and guide the Loop on the Operating Lever over the needle set screw—let down the lifter and see that the needle will pass down through the center of the needle-hole in the foot, then tighten the Presser-foot screw firmly with the screw driver.



Shirring Plate.



Ruffler Guide Removed.

In Operating the Ruffler, either the ruffler guide or the shirring plate should always be used.

The Ruffler Guide can be removed by loosening the thumb nut 18 at the front of the ruffler and drawing the ruffler guide towards you.

The Shirring Plate is attached to the bed of the machine by screw 24 which has a low head that allows cloth to pass over freely.

Remove the Ruffler Guide, and attach the shirring plate, whenever there is not room enough for the ruffle within the elbow of the ruffler guide.

For a Very Fine and Scant Ruffle, set the stitch-regulating knob for a very short stitch, and the ruffler-regulating lever thumb-nut 7 at a low position.

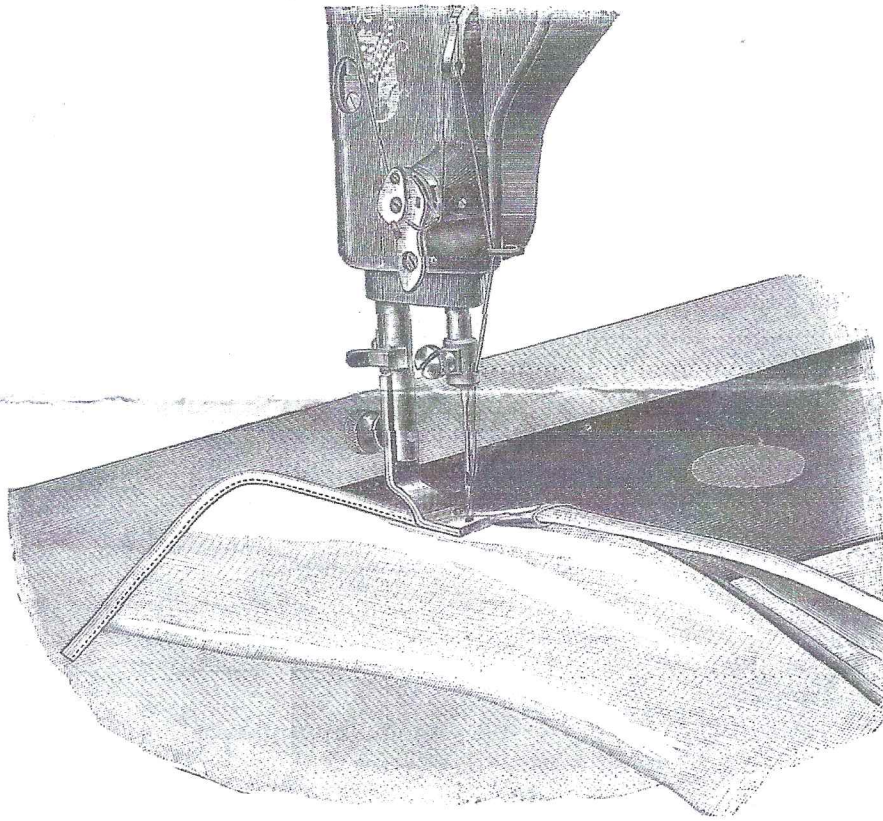
For Full Ruffles or Small Plaits, set the adjusting thumb-nut 7 at a high position and the stitch regulating knob of the machine so that figure 3 shows at the washer.

When Regulating the Fullness and the desired effect is nearly obtained by locating the adjusting thumb nut 7 at a position up or down in the slot of the operating lever, the nicest result may be secured by changing the length of the stitch until the ruffle is satisfactory.

To Obtain the Very Best Ruffle Effect, the ruffle must be stitched to a band or some other substance. If the ruffle is stitched to paper, which can be torn away, leaving the ruffle free to be stitched to any part of the garment where desired, a great deal of wear of the feed-points against the ruffler is avoided.

In Edge Stitching, if the needle does not enter the goods at the desired point, loosen the presser-foot thumb-screw and move the ruffler a little to the right or left, as may be necessary, and re-tighten the screw.

To Make a Full Ruffle of Thick Cloth, such as is sometimes used for making Sofa Pillows, tighten the upper tension and if silk thread is in use wind it twice around the tension pulley, then loosen screw 18 and draw the ruffler guide towards you until the end of the blade is on a line with the needle-hole in the ruffler, and fasten screw 18 with the screw driver. With this adjustment some material will make a satisfactory fullness if a short stitch is used. When through ruffling adjust the tension for ordinary work, before leaving the machine.



The Binder. Insert the binder in place of the presser-foot.

If bias binding is to be used it must be cut $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide.

Insert the binding through the scroll and pass the edge of the material to be bound between the folded edges of the binding.

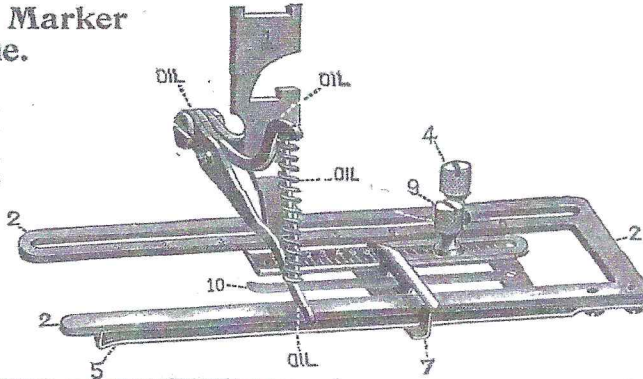
If the needle does not stitch the proper distance from the edge of the binding, **loosen the presser-foot thumb-screw** and move the foot to the right or left and re-tighten the screw.

To use binding for a trimming, insert the binding as usual, but let the cloth pass beneath the presser-foot so as to stitch the binding at any distance from the edge, or where you desire to lay the trimming. Lace edging or other trimming may be passed through the folds of the binding at the same time and both be stitched upon the garment. The quilting gauge may be used to lay the rows of trimming equal distances apart.

To use the binder for dress braid, pass the braid through the slot on the back side of the scroll and proceed as usual.

To Attach the Tuck Marker to the Machine.

Insert the tuck marker in place of the regular presser-foot, let down the lifter, and see that the needle passes through the center of the needle-hole. Fasten the thumb-screw, which holds the tuck marker in place, firmly with the screw driver.



No. 9 Tuck Marker.

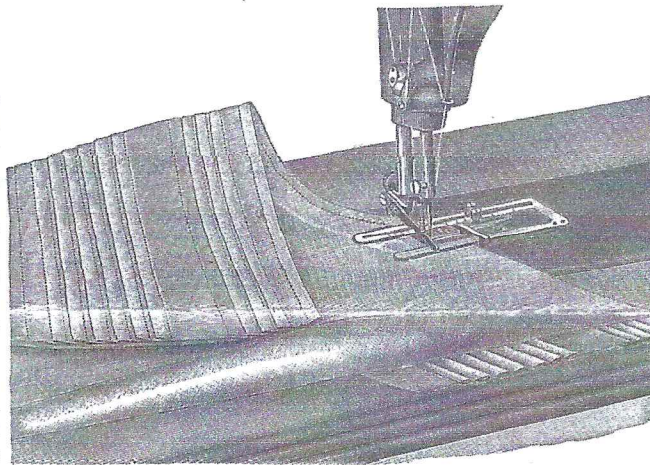
The figures on the lower scale show in 8ths of an inch the width of the tuck made at whichever line guide 7 is set.

EXAMPLE.—Set guide 7 on lower scale line 2, move upper scale line 2 opposite and fasten firmly thumb nuts 4 and 9 with the screw driver. The tuck marker is now set for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tucks with very little space between them. If more space is desired between the tucks move the upper scale to the left, and the mark will be farther from the needle; for less space move it to the right.

Other widths of tucks are obtained by the same plan of adjustment.

To Tuck.

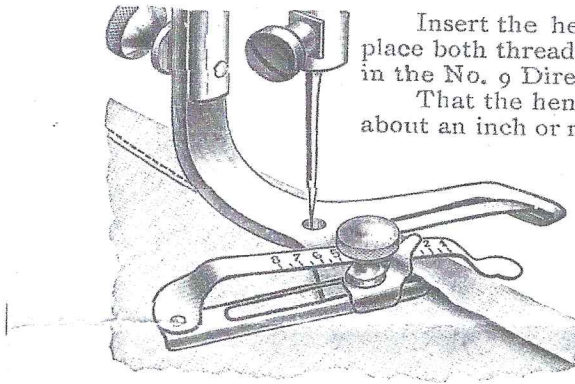
Have guide 7 set on the lower scale line, for the desired width of tuck, and the upper scale line set for the proper space between the tucks. Fold the cloth where the edge of the first tuck is to be, place the folded edge between frame 2 and creasing blade 5, under guard 10, up to guide 7 back over the feed, and let down the lifter. In sewing keep the folded edge to the right against guide 7. For more tucks fold the cloth where it is marked or creased by the marker and repeat the operation of guiding the folded edge against guide 7.



Tucking.

After Stitching the First Tuck, always place the work in the tuck marker with the tucks on the under side.

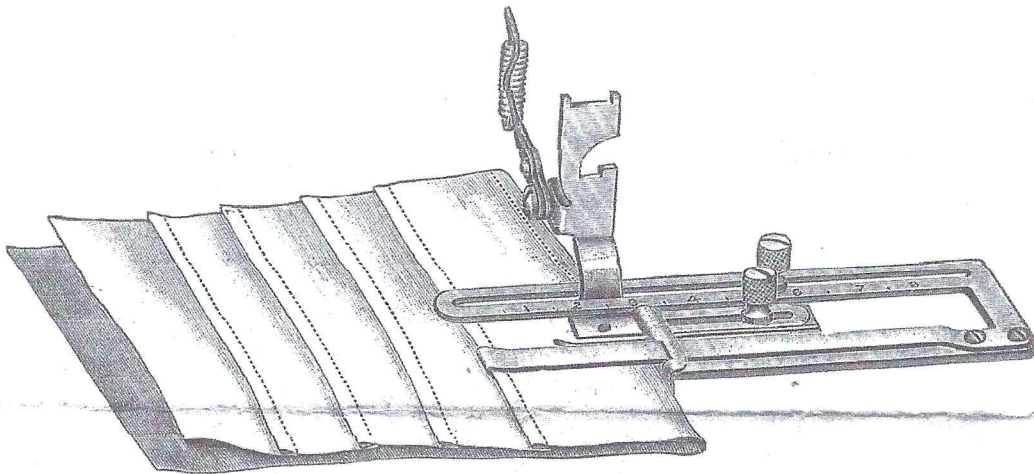
The Adjustable Hemmer and Feller. To Hem.



Insert the hemmer in place of the presser-foot, and place both threads as shown at "Start Right," on page 5, in the No. 9 Direction Book.

That the hem may start at the end, fold the cloth for about an inch or more the same as for hand work; pass this folded edge under the hemmer and bring it under the guide into the curl and up to the edge guide, as shown in this cut. Let down the presser lifter and proceed as in ordinary sewing, guiding the cloth so that its edge will keep up to the edge guide. For a wide hem, if the material is very soft, pass it some distance through the hemmer and draw it back to the needle.

To Adjust, for different widths of hem or fell, loosen the small thumb-screw on the hemmer and move the guide to the right or left for the desired width and re-tighten the screw.

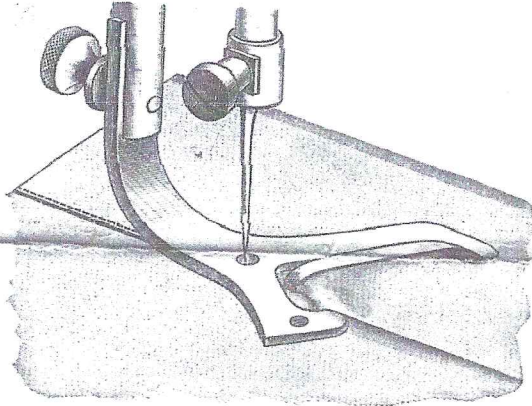


The Tuck Marker Changed into a Folder Guide.

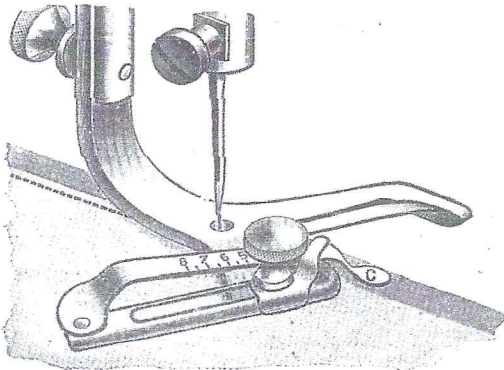
To tuck material that will not show a crease, remove the marker from the under side and attach it on the upper side, resting on the frame for use as a guide. Turn the levers and spring back out of action, as shown in the cut.

After sewing the first tuck turn the cloth end for end and place the cloth for the next tuck. Directions for changing the width of tucks and spaces are similar to those for the Tuck Marker, on page 5.

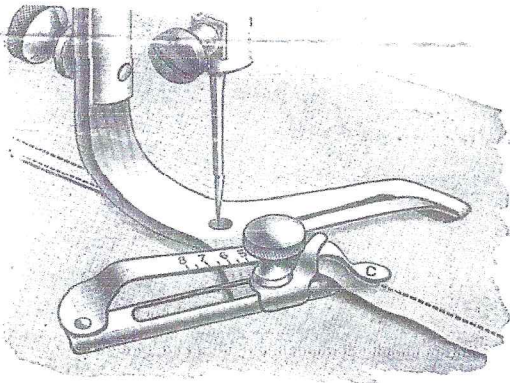
To Set the Hemmer so that the stitching will be the proper distance from the edge of the hem or fell, let down the lifter, **loosen** the presser-foot thumb-screw and move the hemmer to the right or to the left, until the needle enters the hem as desired.



For an extra wide hem, remove from the hemmer the small thumb-screw and the guide held by it, then fold over the cloth for the desired width of hem—turn under the edge for a start and sew as shown in this cut.

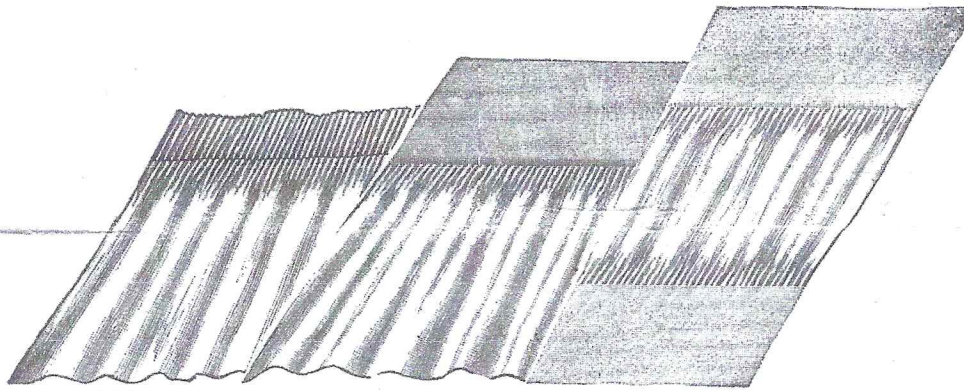


To Fell. Sew the two pieces of cloth together, with the edge of the lower piece even with the outer edge of the guide C, and with the upper piece placed a little to the left of guide C, as shown in this cut.



Then spread out the cloth and hem down the wide edge over the narrow one, guide the stitched seam under the inside corner of the guide C, as shown in this cut.

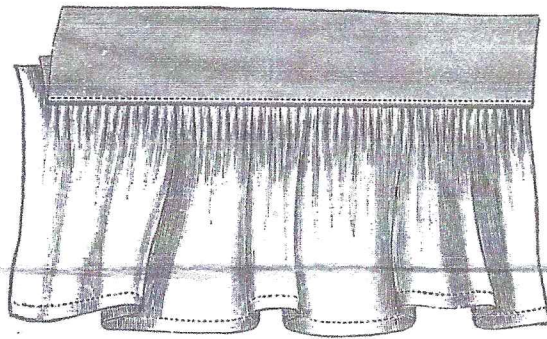
(Thick goods require a wider seam than thin, as more room is needed for the cloth to turn in.)



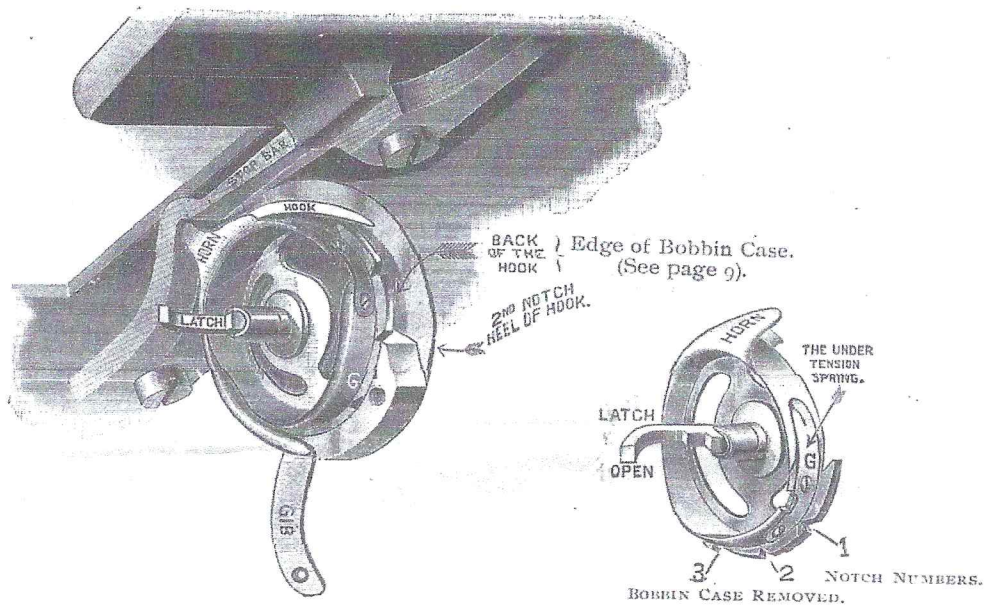
A Plain Ruffle.

A Ruffle with Band
Blind Stitched.

A Puff
Blind Stitched.



A Band Edge-stitched to a Ruffle
at one Operation.



This Cut Shows the Gib Open and the heel of the Hook on a line with the 2nd notch in the bobbin case, which position allows the bobbin case to be lifted out easily.

To Remove the Bobbin Case from the Rotary Hook, which it is UNNECESSARY TO DO EXCEPT AT LONG INTERVALS to thoroughly clean the hook or show its simplicity of construction; turn the hand-wheel until the heel of the Hook is on a line with the 2nd notch in the bobbin case, remove the screw at the end of the gib and open the gib, as shown above, then you can lift out the bobbin case easily.

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

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

THE 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 the edge.

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

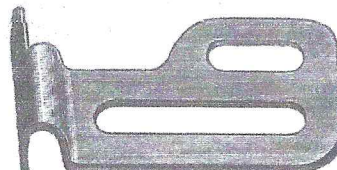
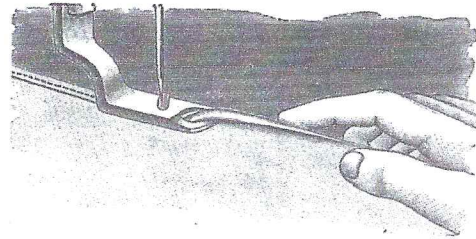


Plate Gauge.

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—clip off obliquely the turned up corner,



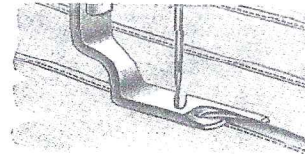
The Hemmer Hemming.

pass the turned up edge of the cloth into the opening in the Hemmer to the needle—lower the presser lifter; 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 cloth is guided into the Hemmer a raw edge will show.

To Set the Hemmer so that the stitching will be the proper distance from the edge of the hem or fell, **LOOSEN THE** presser-foot **THUMB SCREW** and move the hemmer to the right or to the left, until the needle enters the hem as desired.

The Hemmer Felling.

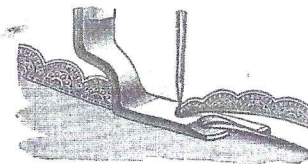
TO FELL WITH THE HEMMER. First sew the two pieces of cloth together as follows, have the under piece with its edge even with the right hand side of the hemmer, and the upper piece with its edge even with the inside of the long point in front of the Hem-



mer or far enough to the right of the needle to hold the seam, which will leave the edges when sewed about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch apart. 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.

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.

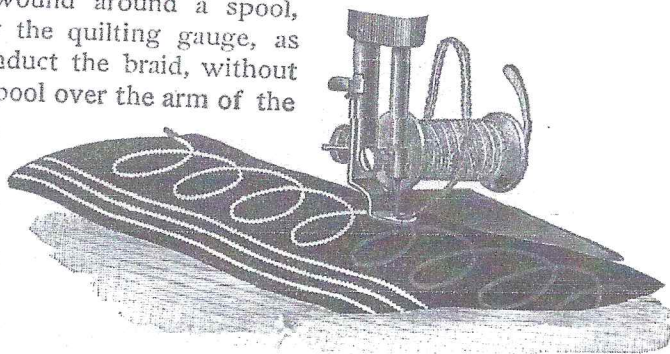


To Use the Braider.

Substitute the Braider for the Presser-Foot.

The braid may be wound around a spool, which can be held by the quilting gauge, as shown in the cut. Conduct the braid, without a twist in it, from the spool over the arm of the machine, down through the guide in the braider. The braid may be stitched over a stamped pattern.

Narrow silk braid may be guided down through the needle-hole in the braider.



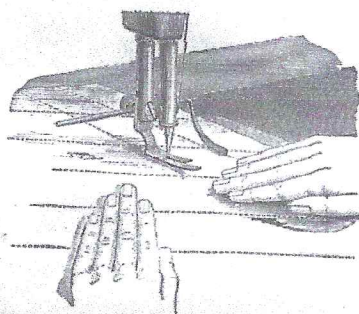
Cut Showing How the Braider is Used.

To Attach the Quilting Gauge.

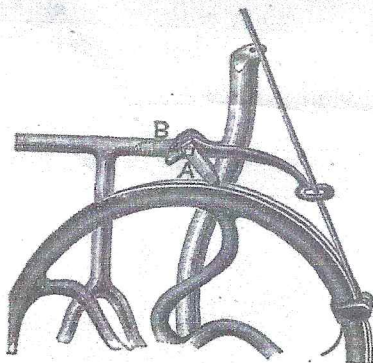
Let down the presser-foot, turn out the presser-foot screw far enough to admit the quilting gauge wire into the notch under the head of the screw, and tighten the screw firmly.

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

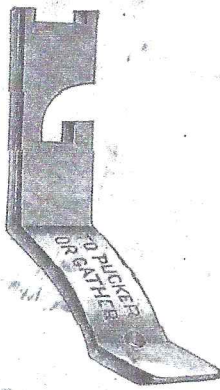


Quilting or Bosom Gauge



This cut shows the brake A, which prevents the machine from turning in the wrong direction, and the guard which holds the belt so that it will be replaced on the wheel automatically when the treadle is operated. 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.



The Gatherer.

Remove the regular Presser Foot and substitute this gatherer to gather or pucker thin soft cloth.

To Make a Gather.

After placing the Presser in position and starting to sew, if the cloth does not full enough, lengthen the stitch, then for more fullness tighten the upper tension and sometimes the under one. To make the greatest fullness possible and have a loose seam so the cloth may be run along by hand on the thread, to increase or decrease the fullness, or to make the ruffle of the same length as the band, have a loose upper tension, the longest stitch and a coarse (No. 36 or No. 40) thread on the under side.