

FORM 42.

DIRECTIONS
FOR USING THE
WHEELER & WILSON
"No. 9"
Family Sewing Machine.

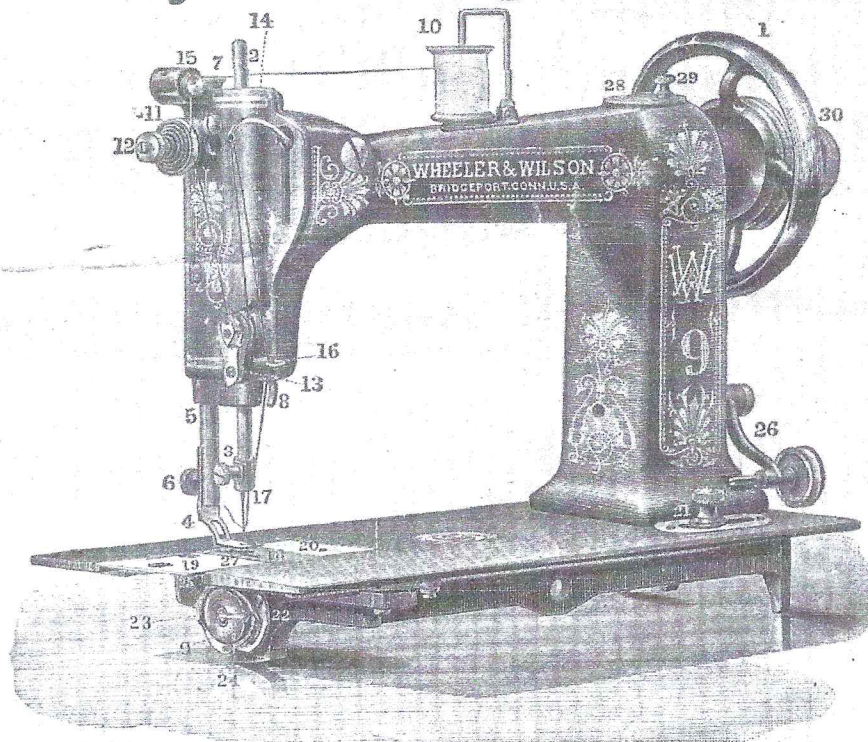
PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Factory and Head Office,
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT,
United States of America.

THE WHEELER & WILSON No. 9 Family Sewing Machine.



The Name and Number of each Part as shown in the above Cut, are given below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 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. Presser-Bar 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. | 30. Loose Pulley Knob. |

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

CLOTH.	SIZE NUMBERS OF 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 Dressmaking and Quilting.	No. 4	60 to 70	A to O	
Tailoring, Light Clothing and Boys' Clothing.	No. 5	40 to 60	A and B	90 to 100
Heavy Dressmaking, Cloakmaking and Heavy Tailoring.	No. 6	30 to 36	B and C	70 to 80
Extra Heavy Work.	No. 7	20 to 24	D and C	50 to 60

For Ordinary Work use the SAME SIZE of thread in the bobbin as in the needle.

The number of the needle is marked upon its shank.

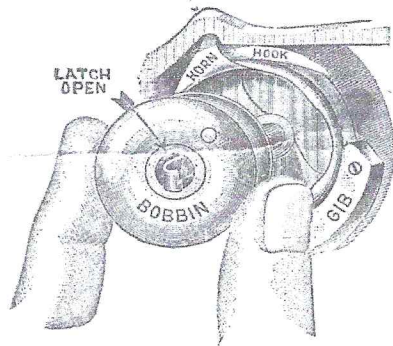
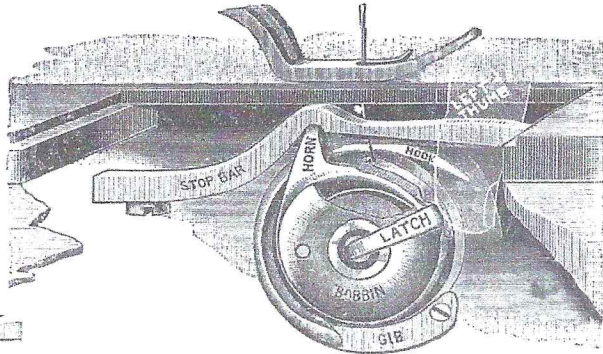
In Ordering Needles specify for No. 9 Machine and the size numbers.

Use the fine Throat Plate with needles from No. 2 to No. 5; for larger needles the coarse Throat Plate must be substituted, as the fine one would chafe off the thread.

To Set the Needle. Loosen the needle set screw, insert the needle (which can be placed in the bar only one way, making it a self-setting needle) with its flat side to the left; be sure to **PUSH THE NEEDLE AS FAR UP** as it will go, and secure it firmly by turning the set screw with the screw driver.

To Take Out the Bobbin.

Remove the left plate slide. To open the latch easily with the left thumb, have the point of the hook towards you, as shown in the cut. The LATCH may be reached with the hand EITHER ABOVE OR BELOW the table.



With the bal. of the thumb (not necessary to use the finger or thumb nail), open the latch until it stands out straight, then brush the bobbin outward, until it hangs on the latch, for removal.

To Wind the Bobbin.

Hold the hand-wheel with the left hand and with the right hand turn toward you the top of the knob to loosen the pulley so that the bobbin can be wound without running the machine.

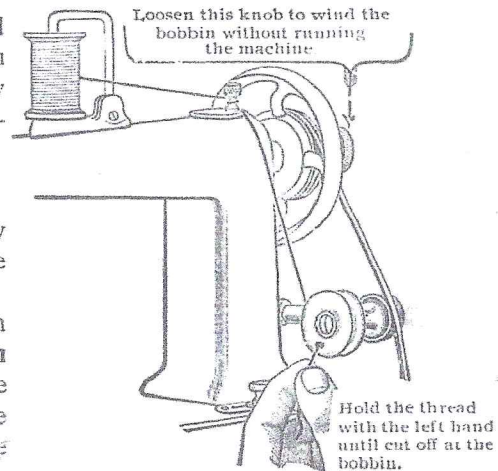
Oil the loose pulley through a hole in the hub.
Oil the bobbin winder occasionally.

Swing the bobbin winder until its pulley comes in contact with the belt, and place the bobbin on the spindle.

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 of the thread from the inside through the hole in the bobbin; hold the thread firmly until a few turns of the winder cuts off the thread at the bobbin. **Be sure that the thread is cut off and does not hang out of the hole in the bobbin to make bad sewing.** If necessary, **GUIDE THE THREAD WITH A TOUCH** of the finger.

After winding the Bobbin, push down the winder and tighten the pulley securely by turning the knob over from you. **DO NOT FORGET THIS.**

The inside of the bobbin case should be occasionally wiped out with an oiled rag, to remove lint or dirt. If the bobbin does not revolve with the spindle spread the spindle a little with the screw driver.

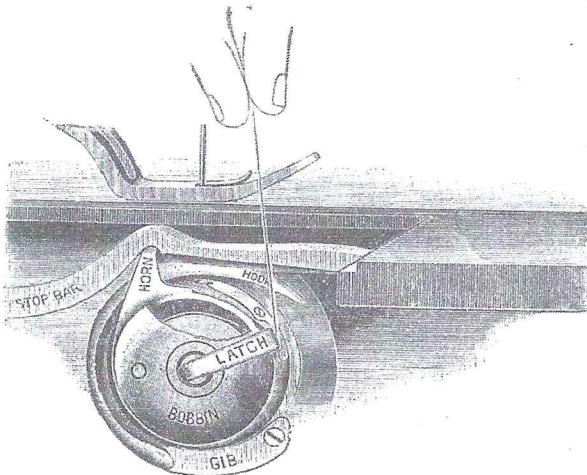


**To Place the Bobbin
and
Thread the Bobbin Case.**

With the left hand place the bobbin in its case with the thread leading from the top towards you, holding the end with the right hand (see cut), guide the thread into the notch and close the latch, then pull the thread from you until it is drawn up under the notch at the end of the tension spring.

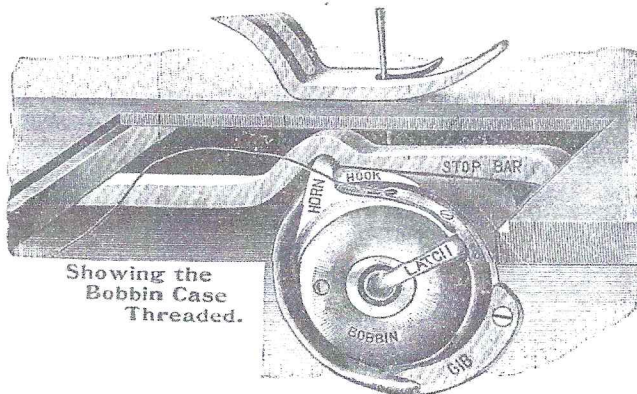
Or, draw the thread into the notch under the spring before closing the latch.

Or, close the latch and draw the thread up around the end of the latch until under the tension spring.

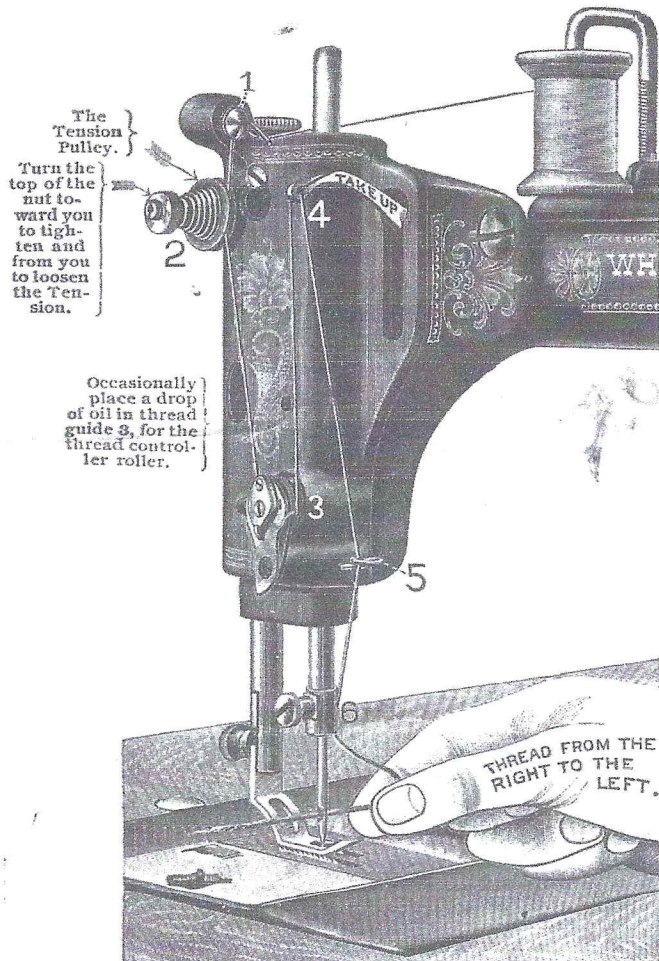


The Bobbin is shown, partly cut away, giving a view of the direction in which the thread should unwind.

**Or, you may place the
Bobbin and Thread
the Bobbin Case with
the Hand under the
Machine.**

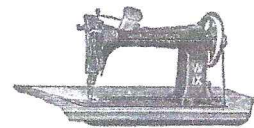


Showing the
Bobbin Case
Threaded.



To Thread the Machine.

Place the spool on the spool wire, which tips back for the purpose, pass the thread under the wire, through thread check 1, down IN-FRONT and once around tension pulley 2, thence under thread guide 3, through take-up 4, thread leader 5, and 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.



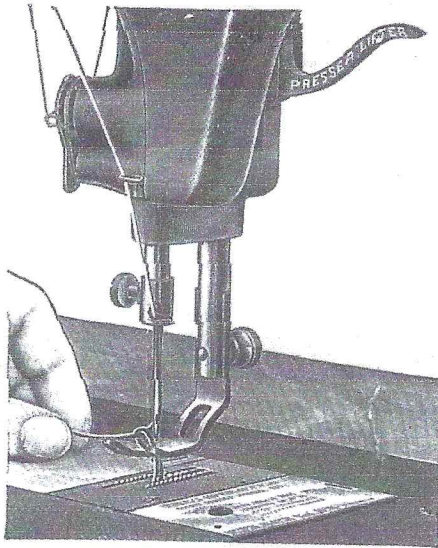
Showing Spool Holder Turned Sideways to Hold a Large Spool.

TO USE LARGER SPOOLS than will go on the spool holder, loosen the screw and turn the base across the arm of the machine, then by turning back the wire, it will hold extra large spools. See cut.

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

Do not let the thread check or the groove in the tension pulley become clogged with lint, dirt, or knots of thread.

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



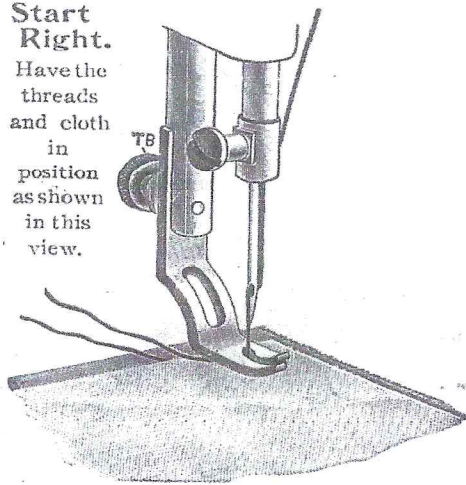
Draw up the under thread before putting the cloth under the presser, as shown in this view, to make the stitches perfect from the start.

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** (See cut), **WHEN THE TAKE-UP WILL BE AT ITS HIGHEST POINT**; then draw the upper thread and the under thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat-plate, as shown in the cut. Pass both threads 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.



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 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.

To Remove the Presser Foot. Raise the Lifter and loosen screw T. B., then draw the presser down to the left.

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.

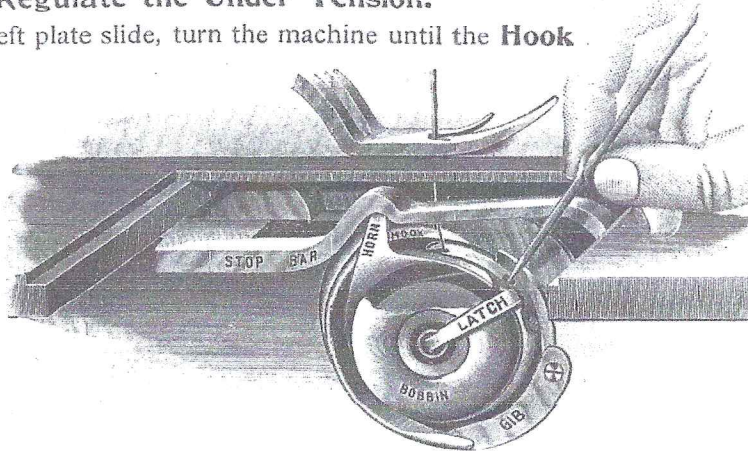
When making a very long stitch, the best tension is obtained by using the coarse throat plate instead of the fine one which is usually in the machine.

For convenience, in taking out the work, the TENSION OF THE UPPER thread is released whenever the presser lifter is raised; but is not released by the rising of the presser foot as thick goods or seams pass under the foot. Do not try to adjust the upper tension when the presser lifter 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 the cut.



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, while sewing, to keep the cloth stretched.

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.

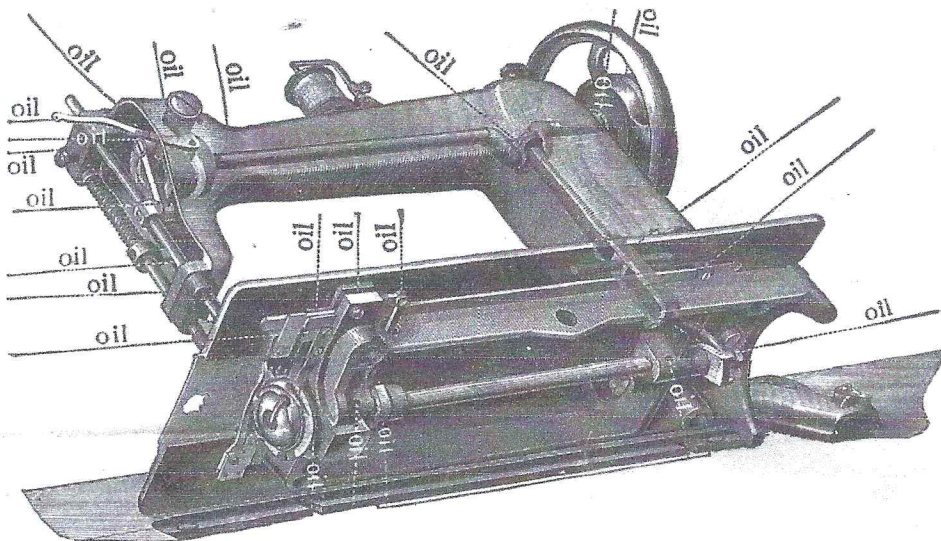
The Belt should be only tight enough to move the machine without slipping. If it is too tight it will make the machine run hard. Should it become too loose, a piece must be cut out near the belt hook, and another hole made, and the belt hooked again.

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 of the needle in the requisite direction until 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 it raising up with the needle.

In using slack-twist or uneven silk, should it be frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine or too sharp 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 WORKING PARTS. DOTTED LINES RUN TO OIL HOLE AND PARTS TO BE OILED.

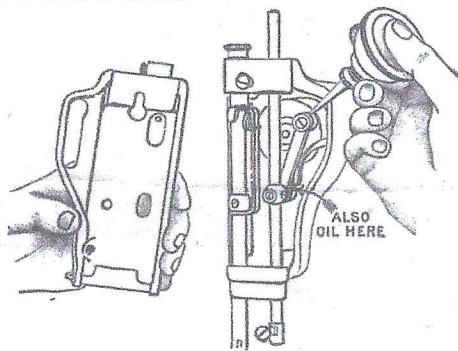
To Oil the Machine.

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 tipping the machine back as shown in the cut.

When the needle-bar is at the lowest point, oil through the large oil hole on top of the arm near the needle-bar, into the groove for the take-up roller.

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.

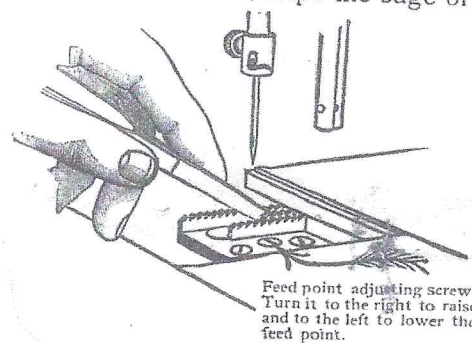


(Never run the machine with the presser-foot down, except when sewing, as it will scratch the foot and dull the feed points.)

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.

(See page 10).



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 become worn by long use, leaving the points too low, 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.

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 bearings at both ends of the treadle, the pitman at upper and lower ends, and the shaft, which passes through the hub of the leg, at each end of the hub.

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.

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, Variety Stitch, and many other styles of Machines. Tables and other appliances for machines to run by Power in factories. Special appliances on hand or devised for all kinds of Sewing Machine work. Speed and Durability.

Factory and Head Office:

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.