

See T-5592

W. of machine 460659 made about 1977

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE



PETERSON & CARPENTER,
Philadelphia Sales Room
914 CHESTNUT STREET.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela-
ware and Maryland.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
IS THE BEST

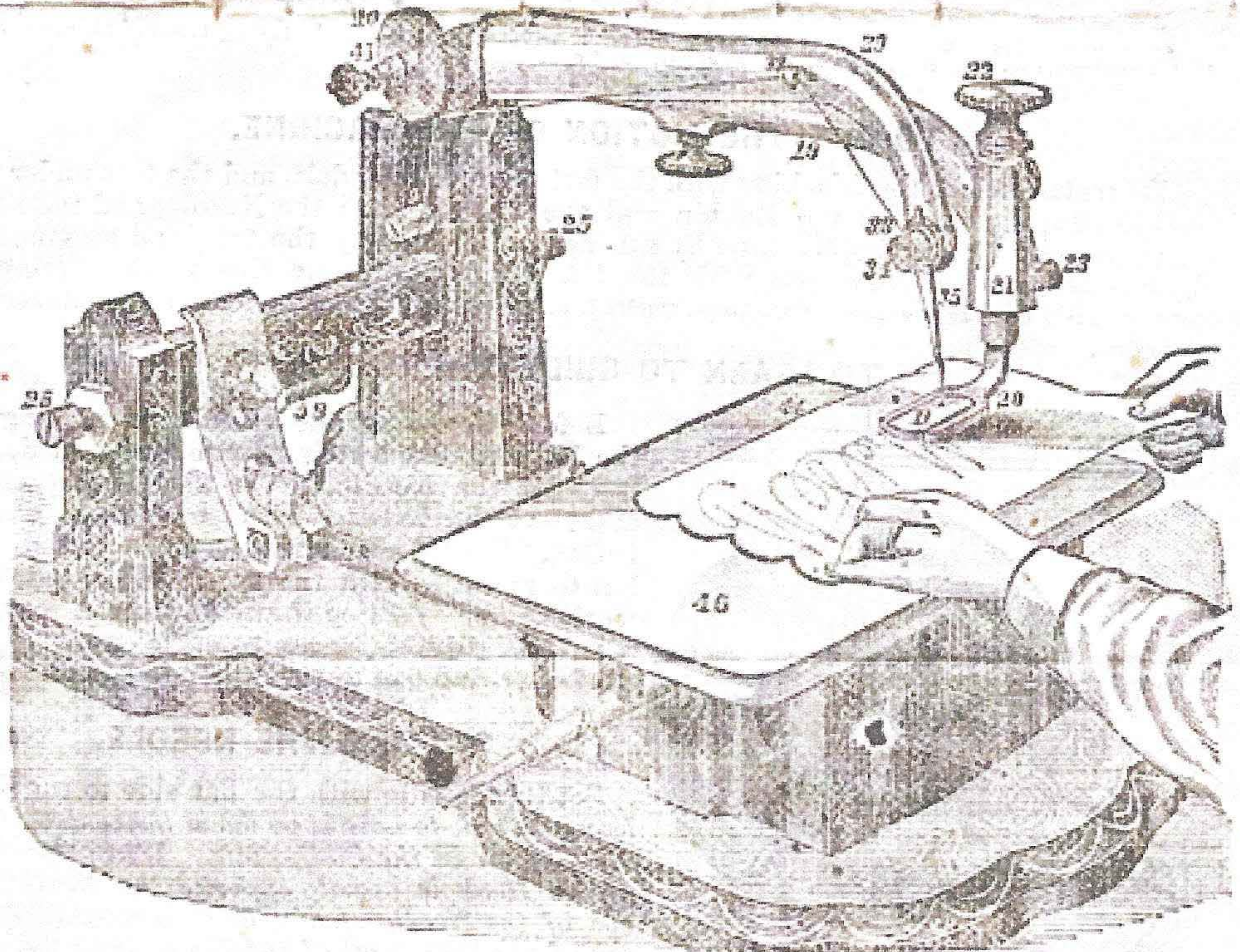
AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST, FOR

- It runs much faster than other machines, and turns out more work.
- It runs so light that little effort is required to use it.
- It keeps the work entirely free from all oil or dirt.
- It is almost noiseless, being scarcely heard across a room.
- It is suited for almost every variety of sewing for a family.
- It is adapted to the use of all the new improvements and attachments.
- It is quite neat, ornamental and pleasing in its appearance.
- It is very compact in structure, taking up but little room.
- It is decidedly simple and easy to learn, and to keep in order.
- It is constructed on the most approved scientific principles.
- It is made in the most careful and thorough-going manner.
- It is very durable and will last for many years in constant use.
- It does not cut, chafe or injure the thread or the goods.
- It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and suited to all purposes.
- It makes a seam which is strong, elastic and beautiful in appearance.
- It will lay Cords in bosoms, cuffs, yokes, &c., in straight lines or curves.
- It will put Binding of any width on the edge of skirts, coats or cloaks.
- It will put Trimming upon skirts, &c., any width of Ribbon, braid or velvet.
- It will stitch Braid on to all kinds of goods, straight or in fancy patterns.
- It will stitch Braid on the edge of hems, while folding and stitching them.
- It will stitch Binding on an apron or collar, while turning under raw edges.
- It will fold Hems with cords enclosed, and stitch them down at one operation.
- It will fold Hems of any desired width, and stitch them at the same time.
- It will fold Fells either on the bias or straight, while it is stitching them.
- It will fold Tucks of any width and distance apart while stitching them.
- It will make Gathers of any degree of fullness and with perfect regularity.
- It will make Ruffles perfectly, and sew them on to a band at one operation.
- It will make Quilting in any design, plain or fancy, and on any kind of goods.
- It will make Fringe on Silk with ease and rapidity.

VIEW OF THE MACHINE WITH THE CLOTH-PLATE REMOVED.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

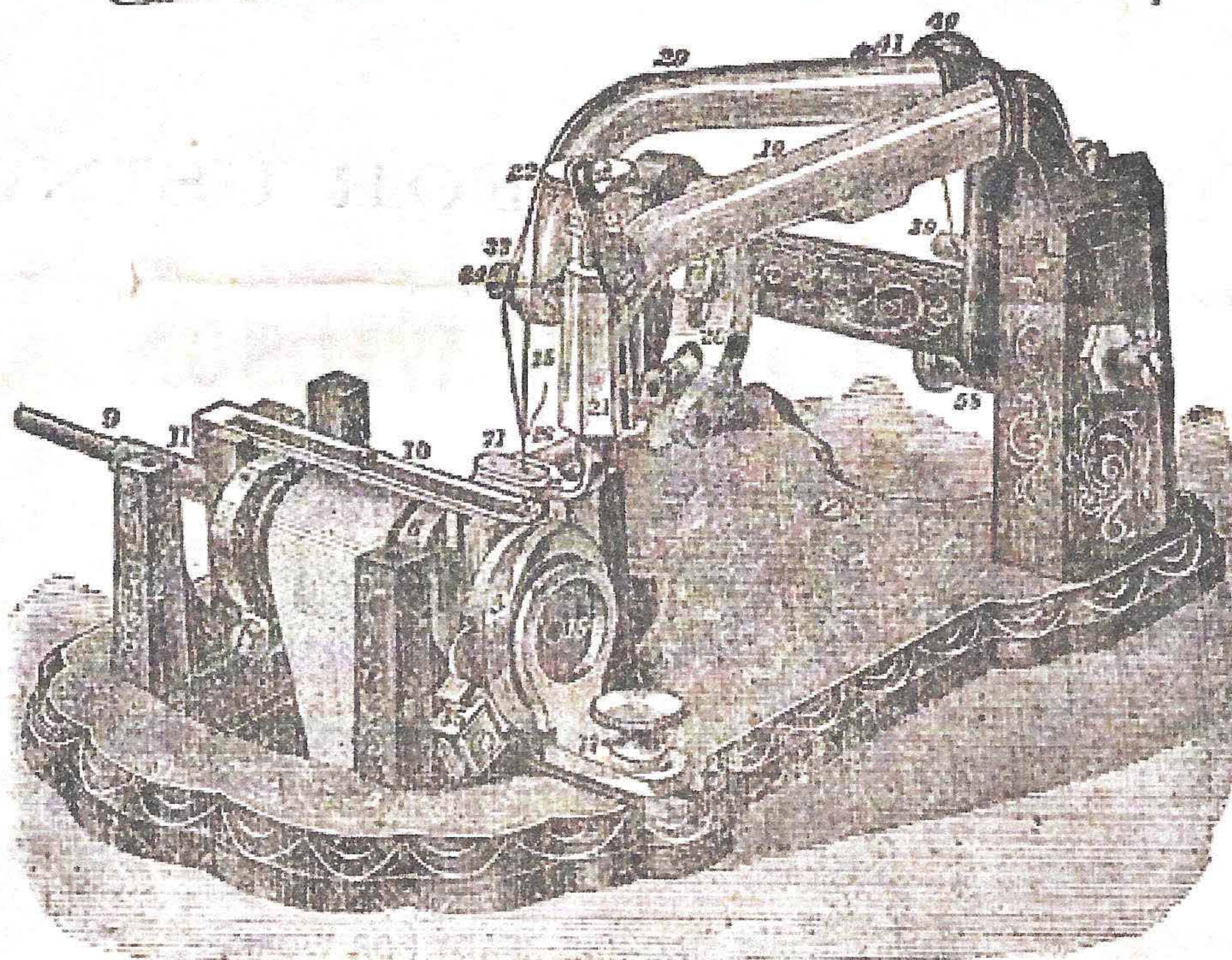
VIEW OF THE MACHINE READY FOR WORK.



DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MACHINE.

46, Cloth-plate. 21, Cloth-presser. 71, Glass-Foot. 35, The Needle. 31, Needle-yoke. 53, Eyelets. 29, Needle-arm. 23, Cloth-presser Lever. 27, Cloth-presser Thumb-screw. 19, Fixed Arm. 25, Side Screws. 40, Tension-pulley. 41, Velvete-spring. 33, Thread guide. 28, Eccentric Arm. 58, Spool of Thread.

VIEW OF THE MACHINE WITH THE CLOTH-PLATE REMOVED.



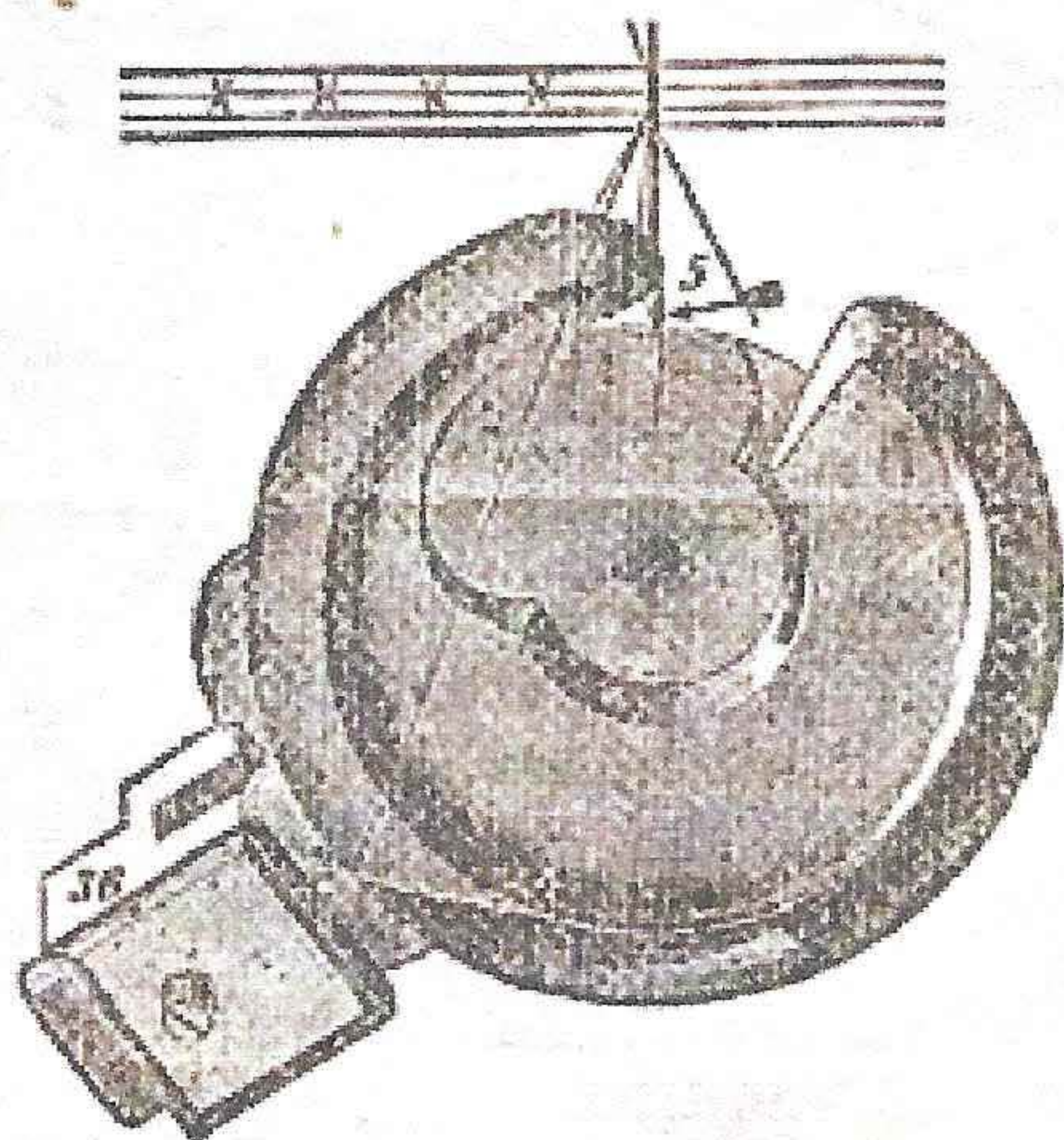
DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MACHINE.

13, Feed-point. 10, Feed-bar. 9, Winding Spindle. 6, Eccentric Ring. 5, Rotating Hook. 16, Slide-ring
19, Thumb-screw. 26, Brush-pad. 15, Bobbin. 8, Cam.

TO GET THE MOTION OF THE MACHINE.

Be seated before the Machine with the feet upon the Sandals, and the toes under the leather straps. Remove the Bobbin and the Thread from the Needle, and raise the Cloth-presser. Start the Machine by raising and depressing the toes, and moving the Balance-wheel *over from you* with the left hand. Continue this motion, pressing gently with the heels and the toes, until a slow or rapid motion can be produced at pleasure.

TO LEARN TO GUIDE THE CLOTH.



Before threading the Needle, or putting in the Bobbin, take a strip of muslin doubled, put it under the Needle, lower the Cloth-presser, and start the Balance-wheel *over from you* as before. The Machine will feed the goods from left to right. With the two hands guide the work, *without pulling it*, until you can manage it with facility, and acquire entire control over the hands and feet during the movement.

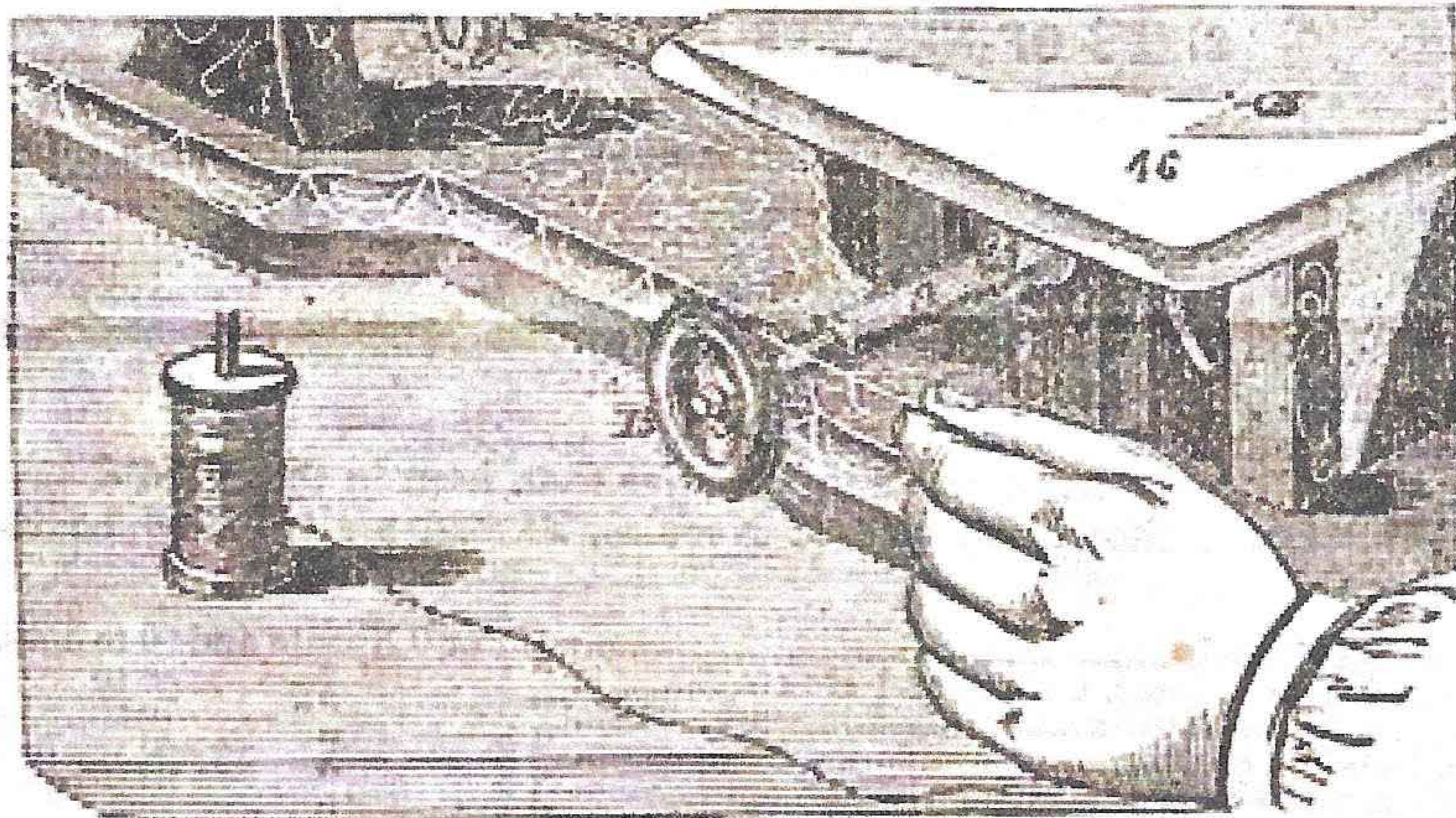
SETTING THE NEEDLE.

Set the Needle with the flat side to the left, being careful to have it go down the centre of the Needle-hole in the Cloth-plate. When the point of the Hook is exactly opposite the Needle, the eye of the Needle should be on a level with the top of the back part of the Hook, as at fig. 5 in the annexed cut. Secure it by screwing up the

nut on the right of the Needle-yoke. Use for this purpose the Needle-wrench, and do not turn the nut unnecessarily tight.

FILLING THE BOBBIN.

Place the Bobbin on the Winding-spindle, and the Spool of Thread on the Spool-pin. Wrap the end of the Thread round once or twice in the Bobbin, so as to fasten



it. Then wind the Thread (which should be a grade finer than the Upper Thread) from the spool on the Spool-pin into the Bobbin, as in the above cut, by working the treadle as in sewing. Hold the Thread between the thumb and fore-finger only moderately tight, so as not to run it too tight into the Bobbin, and be particular to have the Cloth-presser raised and the needle unthreaded.

PLACING THE BOBBIN.

Place the Bobbin in the cavity of the Rotating Hook, between the Hook and Slide-ring, with the Thread rolling from its top toward you. Then, holding the Slide-ring closely to the base, move it as far as you can toward the hook, and fasten it to its place by the Thumb-Screw.

THREADING THE NEEDLE.

Place a Spool of Thread on the horizontal Spindle in the rear Standard of the Machine; pass the Thread through the Thread-guide, pressing it as far back as possible; thence upward in front of the Tension-pulley; then over around the Pulley once; thence through the two eyelets in the Needle Arm; thence, from the left side of the Needle, through its eye about five inches. (See cut, page 1.)

TO SEW.

Place the cloth beneath the Needle and the Cloth-presser. Let this Presser drop upon it, and hold the end of the Upper Thread, or of both, loosely between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, until two or three stitches have been taken; then release the ends of both threads. Place the forefinger of the left hand gently upon the work, and hold with the thumb and fingers of the right hand. Do not pull with the right hand, nor hold back with the left, as by so doing the Needle is likely to be broken, and the stitches made irregular.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION.

The tension of the Upper Thread should be sufficient to draw the Under Thread up into the center of the goods sewed, and there, interlocking, should form a stitch alike on both sides of the seam.

The tension of the Upper Thread is regulated by the Nut at the end of the Volute-spring. If the Lower Thread lies along upon the under side of the cloth, or loops are left, the tension is not tight enough, and it is remedied by turning the Nut forward, so as to increase the pressure of the Volute-spring against the Tension-pulley. If the work puckers, or the Upper Thread lies upon the upper side of the cloth, the tension is too great, and it is remedied by turning the Nut backward.

For thick cloth, or when using silk-twist, a tight tension on the Upper Thread is necessary; for thin muslins, etc., a loose one.

It is difficult to draw the stitch to the center of very thin goods, or fabric with much dressing in it; but, after washing, the thread will be imbedded in the fabric, and show a stitch alike on both sides of the goods.

TO REGULATE THE STITCH.

The Machine feeds the cloth through itself; the operator merely guides it.
For a short stitch, move the lever projecting on the left and under side of the Cloth-plate toward you. For a long one, move it from you.

SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD.

Let the size of the Needle conform to the size of the Thread, and they both be suited to the goods sewed. Much finer thread is used on the Machine than by hand—every stitch being double.

There is seldom any sewing in a family which requires a coarser Cotton than No. 30. Numbers 50, 60, and 70, are the sizes mostly used.

John Clark, Jr., & Co.'s Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton on black spools, being soft finished, we consider the best adapted to the Machine.

Never use glazed or glace Thread.

Always use the Under Thread one number finer than used in the Needle.

The following index shows the size of Needles, Thread and Silk to be used on different fabrics:

Mull or undressed Nainsook.....	use 1 or 0 Needle and 90 to 150 Cotton.
Jaconet Tucking, Linen Bosoms, Collars and Hdkfs.....	" 1 " " 80 to 100 "
Lawns, Berages, and Fine Muslin.....	" 1 " " 70 to 80 "
Muslin, Calico, Delaine, etc.....	" 2 " " 60 to 70 "
Shirting, Sheetting, and Under-clothing.....	" 2½ " " 50 to 60 "
Canton Flannel, Quilting, and Boys' Thin Clothing.....	" 3 " " 40 to 50 "
Common Cassimeres.....	" 3 " " 30 to 40 "
Satinets, Jeans, Overcoats, etc.....	" 3½ " " 20 to 30 "

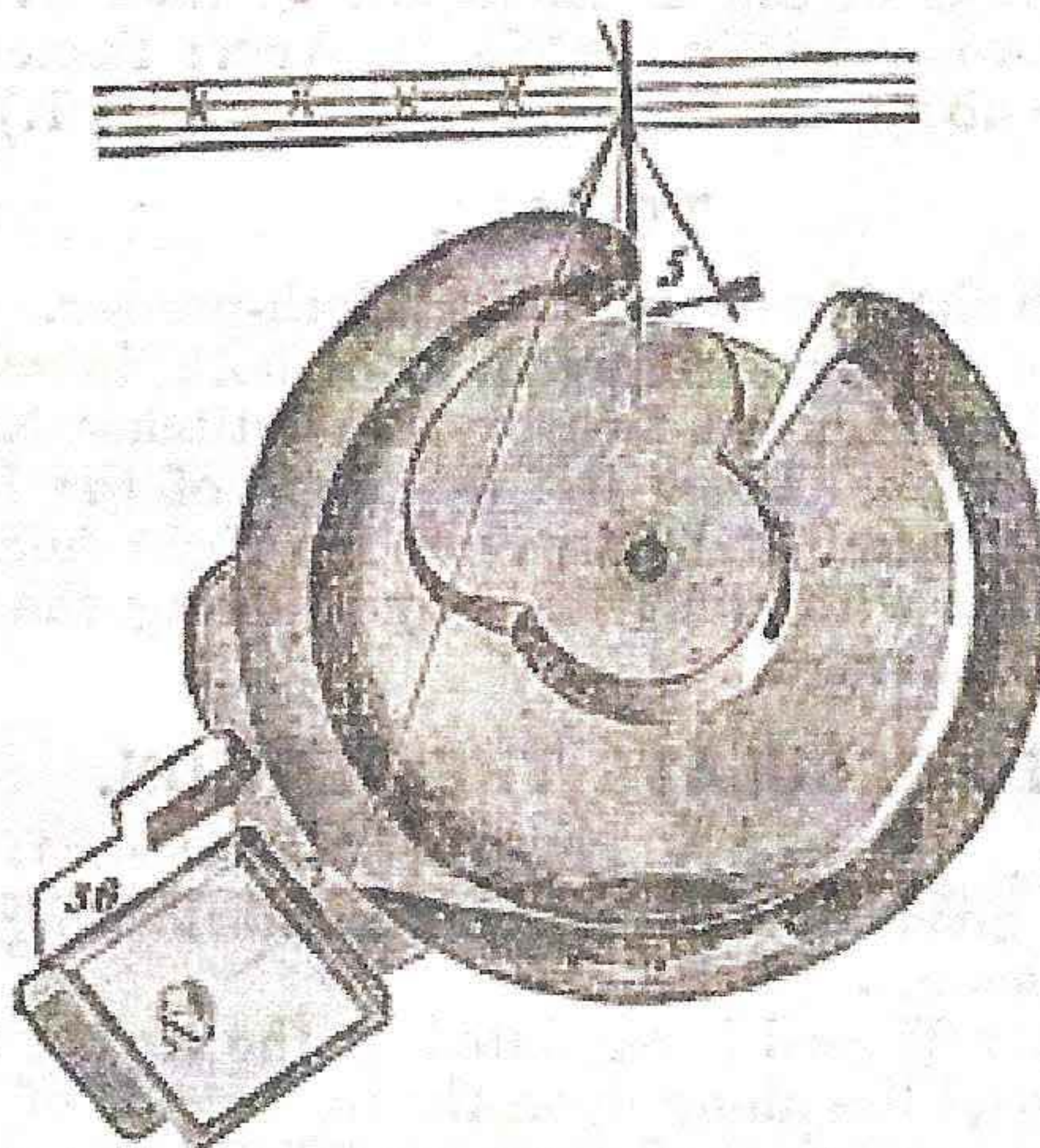
Silk Goods of every description.....	use 1 Needle and 000 to 00 Twist.
Cloaks and Fine Cloth.....	" 2 " " 60 to 0 "
Boys' Fine Clothing and Quilting.....	" 2½ " " 0 " "
Cassimere Coats, Pants and Vests.....	" 3 " " A " "
Overcoats and Heavy Cloth.....	" 3½ " " B to D "

In stitching and quilting, where both sides of the goods are not exposed, Cotton-thread can be used, instead of Silk, on the under side.

There are figures on the flattened part of the Needle indicating its size.

THE BRUSH-PAD, OR LOOP-CHECK.

The object of the Brush-pad, as shown in the following cut, is to detain the loop of the Upper Thread until the point of the Hook takes hold of the succeeding loop on



the Needle. It should press snugly upon the circumference of the Rotating Hook, the lower extremity of the Brush pressing more firmly against it than the upper part; but it should not be crowded against the chamfered part of the Hook, as it will thus detain the Thread too long and cause it to break.

The Brush is always properly adjusted when the Machine is sent out, and, ordinarily, requires to be moved but once in three years.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

IF THE THREAD BREAKS IN THE BOBBIN.

If the Thread should break in the Bobbin, the end can usually be blown out, or can be found with the Thread-hook. Never use a pin, needle, or scissors, or mar the edges of the Bobbin.

TO TIGHTEN THE BAND.

If the Band turns without driving the Machine, or does not force the Needle through thick goods, it has become too loose, and needs tightening, which can be done by cutting out a small piece and sewing it again.

IF THE MACHINE DOES NOT FEED.

If the Machine does not feed the goods, the stitch is turned too short, or the Feed-point needs cleaning.

TO GATHER.

Make a long stitch with a moderately tight tension. Gather by drawing the Upper Thread.

TO CROSS SEAMS.

Go slowly and carefully, and in some instances tighten the Upper Thread.

SEWING SOFT GOODS.

It is important to keep Delaines and very soft goods well stretched while sewing, so as to insure their feeding properly. Be sure to have the stitch long enough.

WHEN THE CLOTH IS DRAWN DOWN THROUGH THE CLOTH-PLATE.

When the point of the Needle is blunt, when the stitch is too short, or when the Needle and Thread are too coarse for the work, or the Thread is too coarse for the Needle, fine work will sometimes be forced down the Needle-hole in the Cloth-plate.

SKIPPING STITCHES.

This may occur when the Needle is set too high or too low, or when the point is blunted, or if the goods are lime-dressed and need soaping on the seam to be sewed, or if the Needle does not go directly down the center of the Cloth-plate.

TO SEW STIFF BRILLIANTS OR LIME-DRESSED GOODS.

Stiff Brilliants, or goods with much dressing, are rendered more pliable by rubbing with white soap where the seam is to be, or by applying the Thread-oilers; to be had of all our agents.

WHY THE UPPER THREAD BREAKS.

The Upper Thread breaks, 1st, when it is too tight; 2d, when the Needle is not properly set, or is too fine or too coarse for the Thread; 3d, the Metal Spool has become roughened on the edge, and wears off the Thread in passing over it.

If the Thread hangs in loops on the under side of the work, increase the friction on the Upper Spool sufficiently to draw the Lower Thread up into the goods. Should the Thread break by increasing the friction on the Upper Spool, and still not make a perfect stitch on the under side, see that the Needle is not set too low, and examine the Lower Spool, and see if there is any roughness upon it, or on the Hook, so as to prevent the Thread from passing freely over it.

Clean out the Thread-guide with the Thread-hook, and remove lint, dirt, or knots of Thread which may have collected there.

OILING THE MACHINE.

By taking out the four small screws which hold the Cloth-plate, it can be removed (which should be done *once a day*), to facilitate the cleaning and oiling of the different parts—care being observed to replace each part in its respective position.

Clean well about the Rotating Hook, the Feed-bar and the Feed-points.

Put a drop of oil *wherever there is friction*.

An oil-can and oil accompany each Machine.

Use the best sperm oil—to be had of our agents, and at our offices.

The above rules must be observed to insure the proper working of the Machine.

CAUTION.

Never use glazed Cotton.

NEVER TURN BACKWARD, and *never oil the Tension-pulley.*

Never move the Brush-pad.

Care should be used to make the stitch of suitable length. More trouble arises from *too short* a stitch than from any other cause.

Never run the Machine with the Needle threaded, or the Bobbin in, when not sewing, as the Thread is apt to wrap round the Hook and clog up the Machine. Should this occur, take out all the Thread you can with a penknife, and then drop a little oil behind the Hook, and work it out by running the Machine.

Needles are broken by not being properly set, or by holding the Upper Thread too tight when starting, or by pulling the work, thus causing the Needle to strike the plate, instead of going in its proper place.

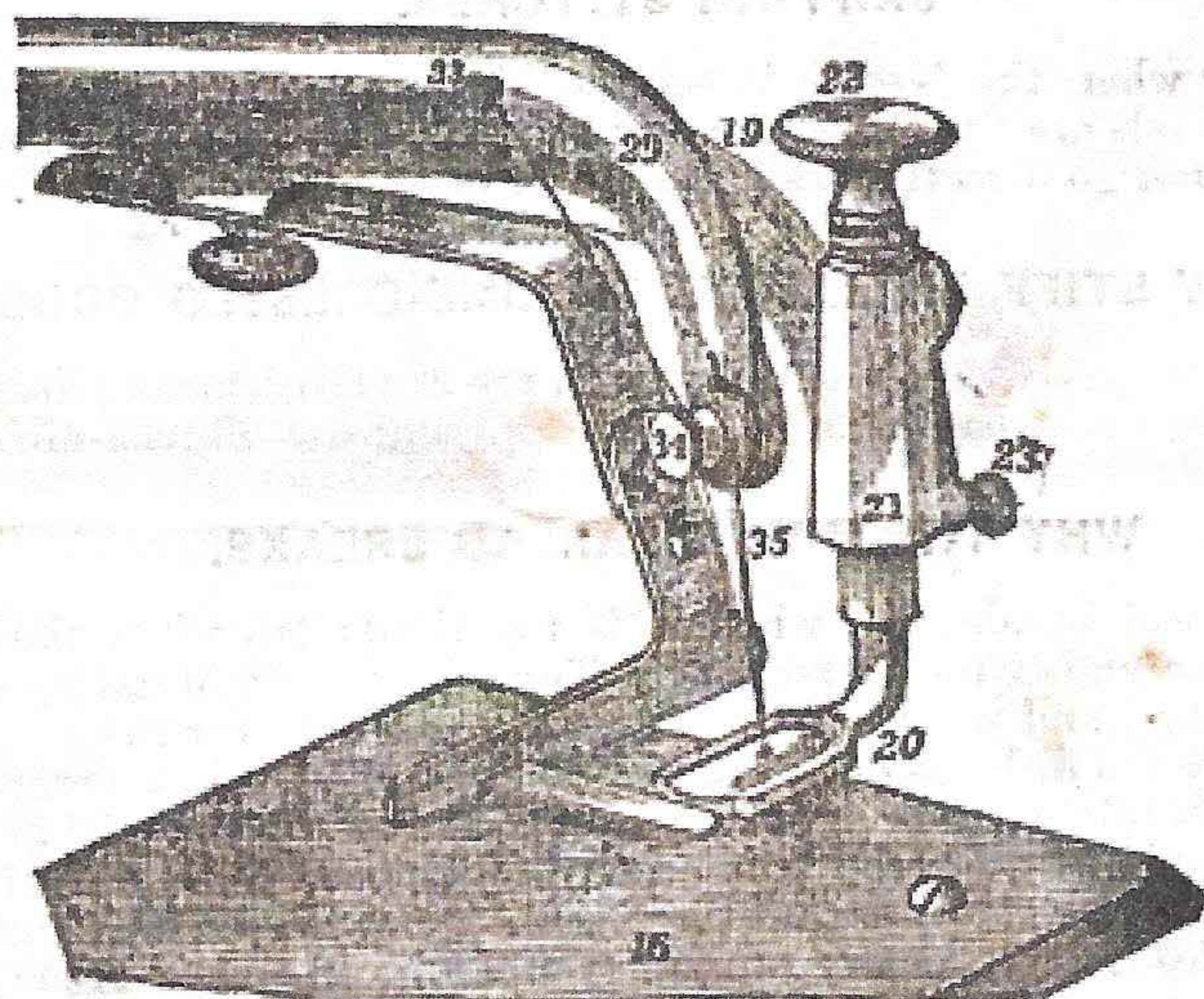
Never turn the various screws in the Machine, as it is always properly adjusted; and any difficulty which may occur, a little patient investigation will discover and remove.

We adjust the Machines for all the usual kinds of sewing, and for the ordinary sizes of Thread, and there is no need of making changes to secure a perfect operation of the Machine.

Thread or Silk can be used with equal facility. All that is necessary is to adapt the Needle to the material used.

THE LARGE GAUGE.

The Large Gauge is used for Tucking, Quilting, and plaiting Shirt Bosoms. It is fastened by the Thumb-screw to the under side of the Fixed Arm, as in the following



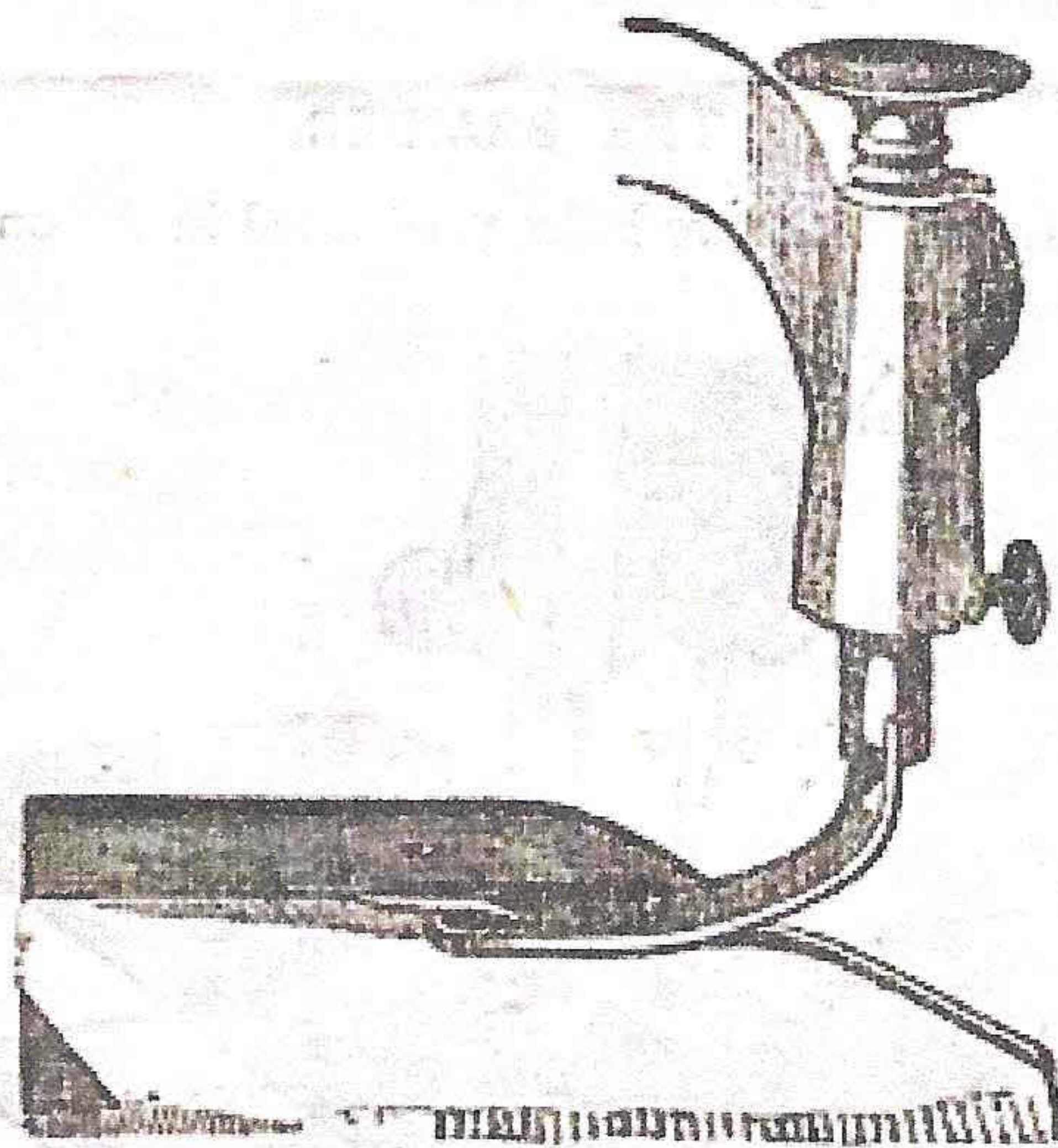
out, and can be moved forward or backward according to the width of tuck or plait desired.

To adjust the Gauge for Quilting, loosen the Small Screw which connects the two parts of the Gauge, and raise the lower part sufficiently to allow the goods to pass between it and the Cloth-plate; then tighten the Screw.

The Small Gauge, for Tucking, is screwed to the Cloth-plate, using the same Thumb-screw.

OLD STYLE HEMMER.

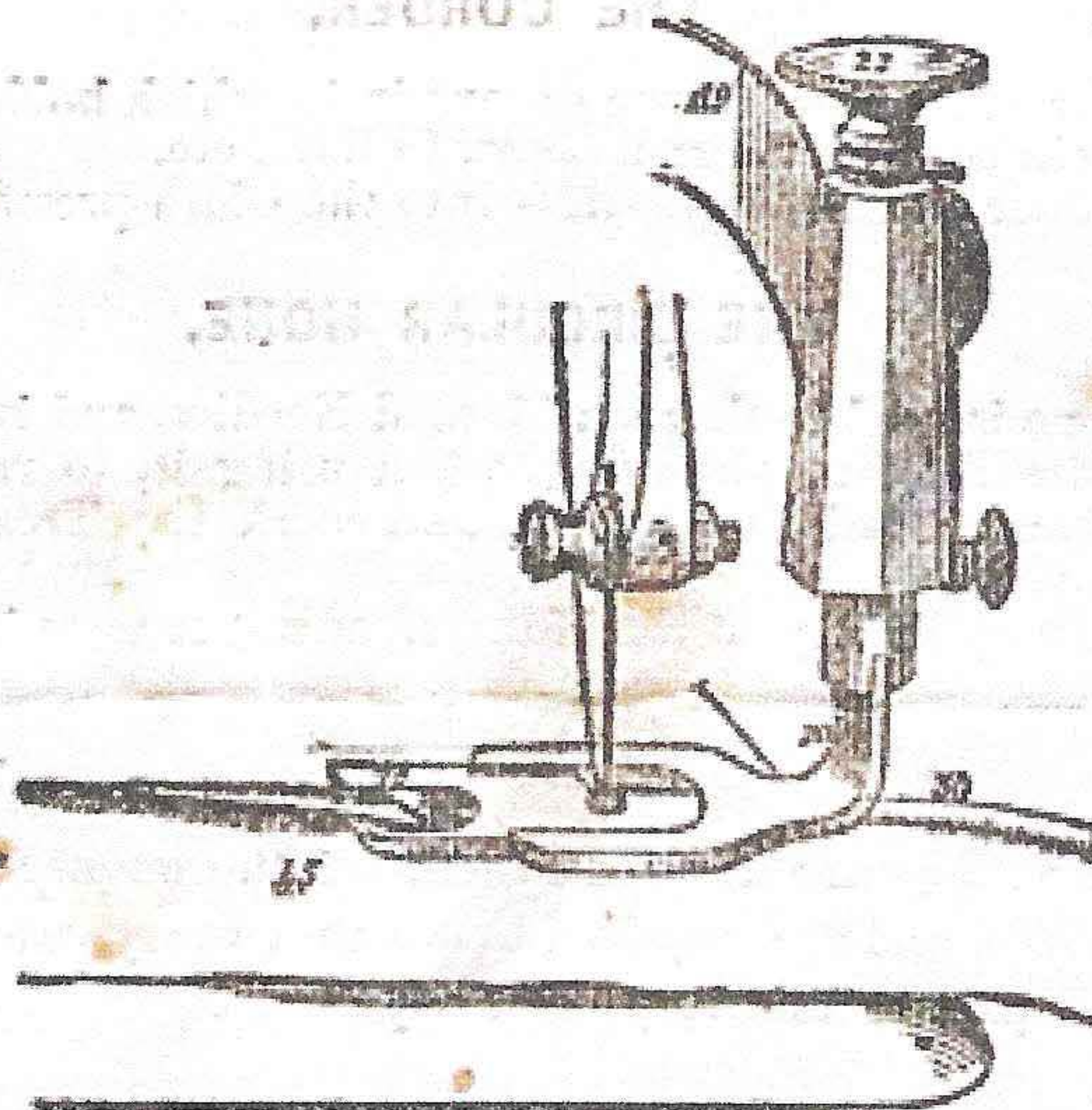
To ADJUST THE OLD STYLE HEMMER.—Remove the Screw in the Fixed Arm which fastens it to the rear Standard. Unscrew the Cloth-presser Thumb-screw.



Take out the Cloth-presser and put the Hemmer in its place, being careful to get the Spring in. Secure it by the Thumb-screw, and fasten the Fixed Arm again to the Standard.

NEW STYLE HEMMER.

To ADJUST THE NEW STYLE HEMMER.—Remove the Glass in the Cloth-presser



using for the purpose the projection on the end of the Needle-wrench, and substitute the Hemmer.

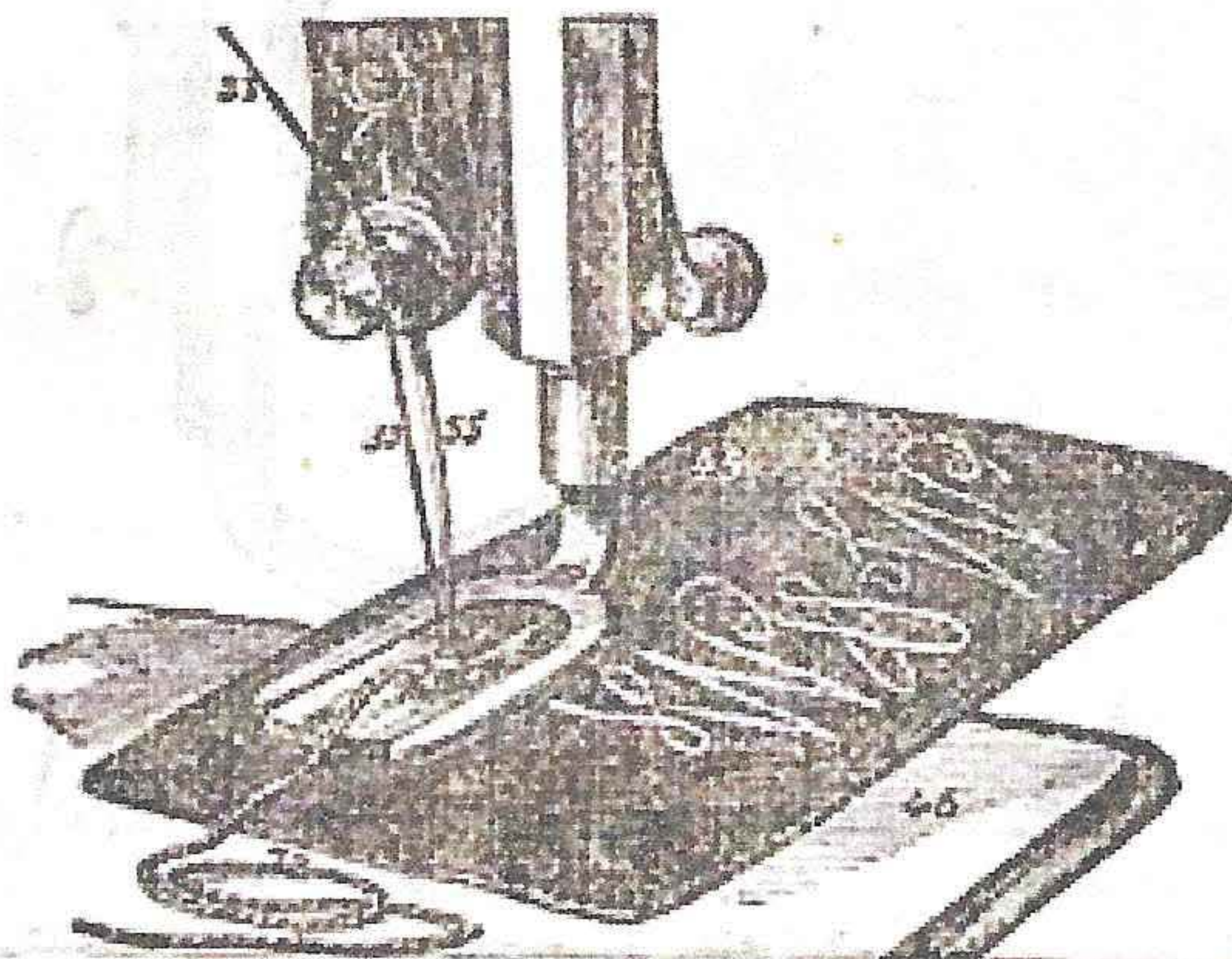
TO HEM WITH THE HEMMER.

To make a narrow Hem, roll the corners of the cloth slightly; enter it into the convolution of the Hemmer, and draw it along to the Needle. The Hem is then turned, and stitched as in ordinary sewing. To make a wide Hem, fold the cloth the width of the Hem, and pass the edge through the Hemmer. To Fell, seam up the two edges, one a little lower than the other; open the cloth, and fell the edges with the Hemmer.

If the Needle should fail to catch the edge of the Hem, spring it between the thumb and fore-finger *from* you. Should it strike too far from the edge, and into the centre of the Hem, spring the Needle *to* you.

THE BRAIDER.

The Braider is of Glass, with two holes perforated in it—one for the Needle to pass



through, and the other the Braid or Cord, which is stitched upon the fabric in the most elaborate designs, without any previous basting.

Being of glass, the stamped pattern can be seen through it and readily followed.

It, like the Hemmer, slides into the Cloth-presser.

THE CORDER.

The Corder is also of glass, with one groove in it, which holds the Cord to its place, and is of advantage in cording Shirt-bosoms, Collars, etc.

It, like the Hemmer and Braider, slides into the Cloth-presser.

THE CIRCULAR HONE.

The Circular Hone is used to sharpen blunted Needles, and is placed on the Spindle used for winding the Bobbin, observing, when using it, to raise the Cloth-presser, remove the Bobbin, unthread the Needle, and work the Treadle, as in the case of filling the Bobbin.

Hold the Needle very lightly on the Hone, so as not to wear it more than necessary.

Our Agents, before they are allowed to sell, are thoroughly instructed in adjusting and using the machines, and are required to see that every one buying is well taught. Any failure on their part in this respect, if reported to us at the office, will receive prompt attention.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

AT

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Held in London, England, in 1862,

Where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition;

ALSO AT THE

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

HELD IN PARIS, 1867,

*Awarded the ONLY GOLD MEDAL given for Sewing Machines
over 82 competitors;*

AND AT

EVERY UNITED STATES' FAIR

AT WHICH SEWING MACHINES HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED.

The Qualities which Recommend the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, are.

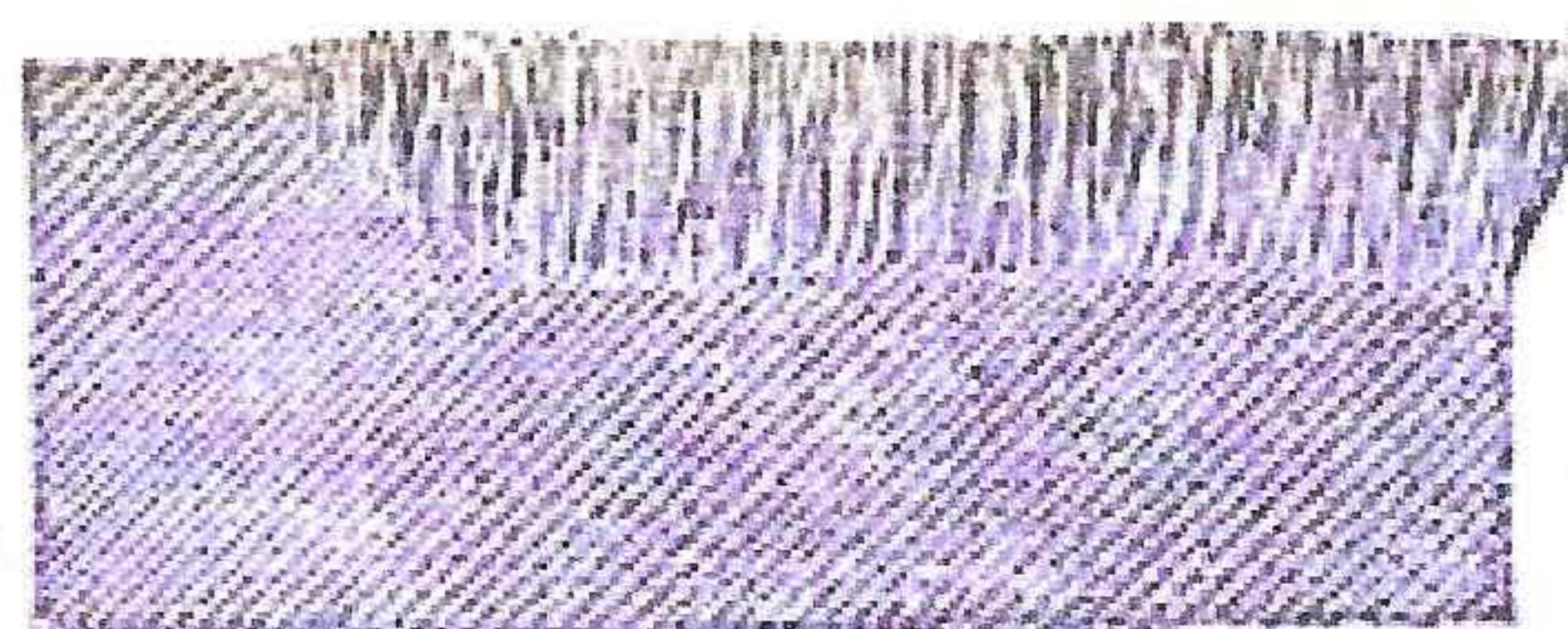
1. It uses no SHUTTLE, and makes the LOCK-STITCH.
2. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Speed, ease of operation, management, and quietness of movement.
9. It has been the popular Sewing Machine for nine years, and hence it is no experiment to buy it.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Patent Fringing Needle

*** NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.**

FRINGING is a fashionable and beautiful style of trimming, but has been difficult of production. With the WHEELER & WILSON Patent Fringing Needle, it is made with great ease and rapidity.

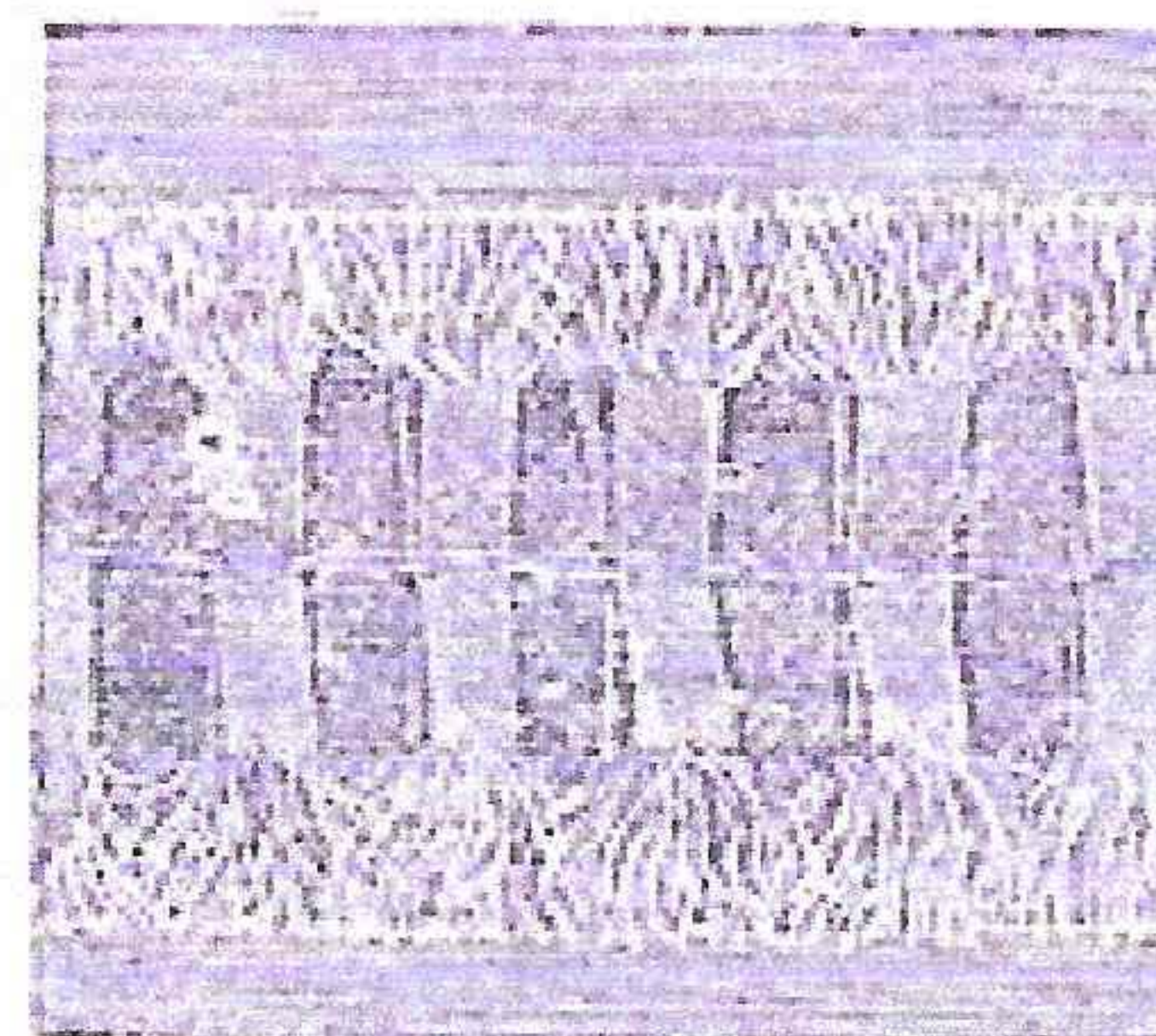
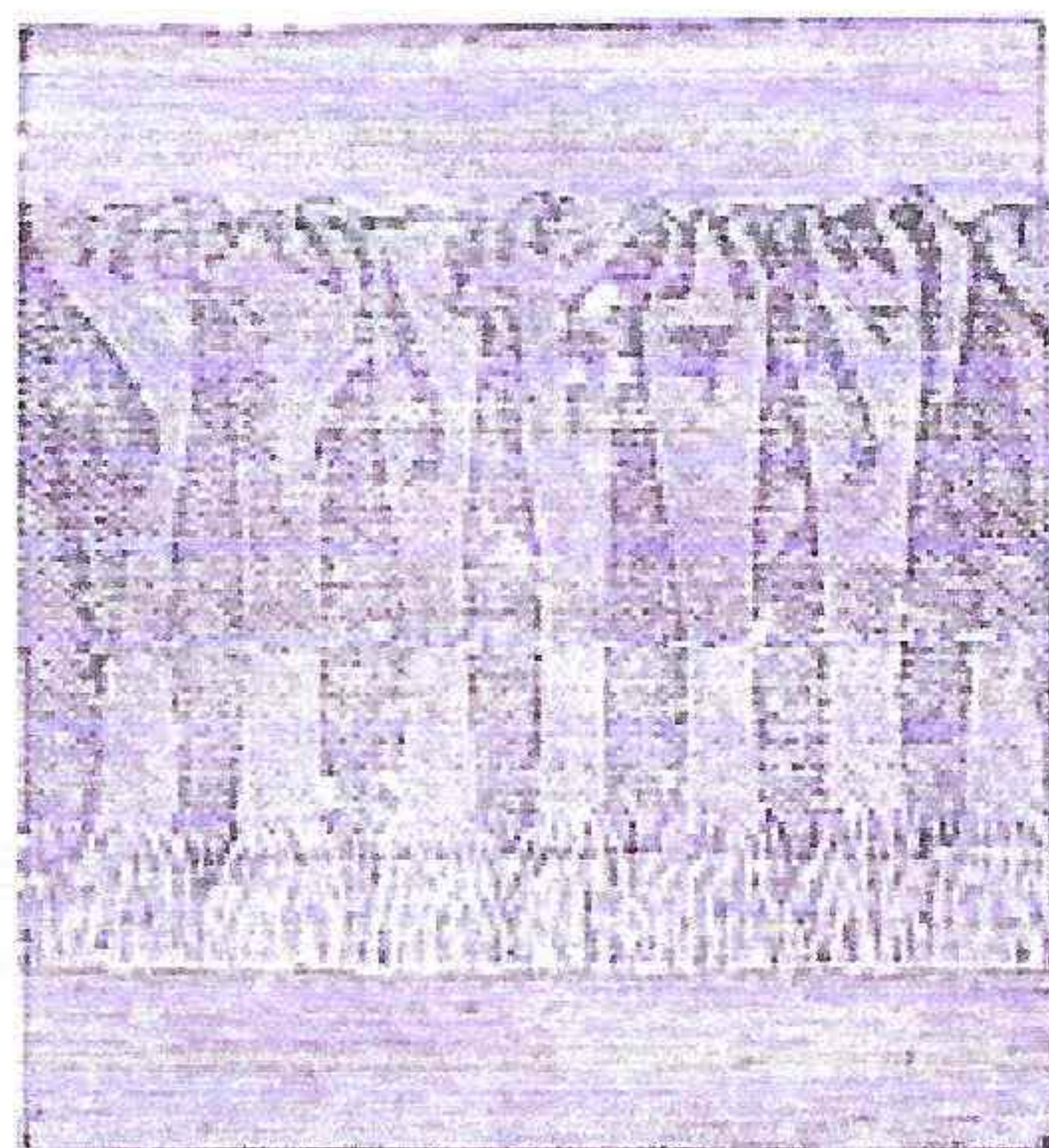


PATENT FRINGING NEEDLE.

DIRECTIONS.

Prepare your silk as in ordinary bias ruffling, taking care to remove the selvage the depth that the fringe is to be made. Set the needle as for ordinary sewing, (no thread being used,) making the stitch very short, so that the needle will part every thread. Hold the silk so that the larger or filling thread runs out towards the left hand. The material is then passed through the machine under the fringing needle as deep as it is required to make the fringe.

When finished, it can be gathered or laid in plaits as shown below:

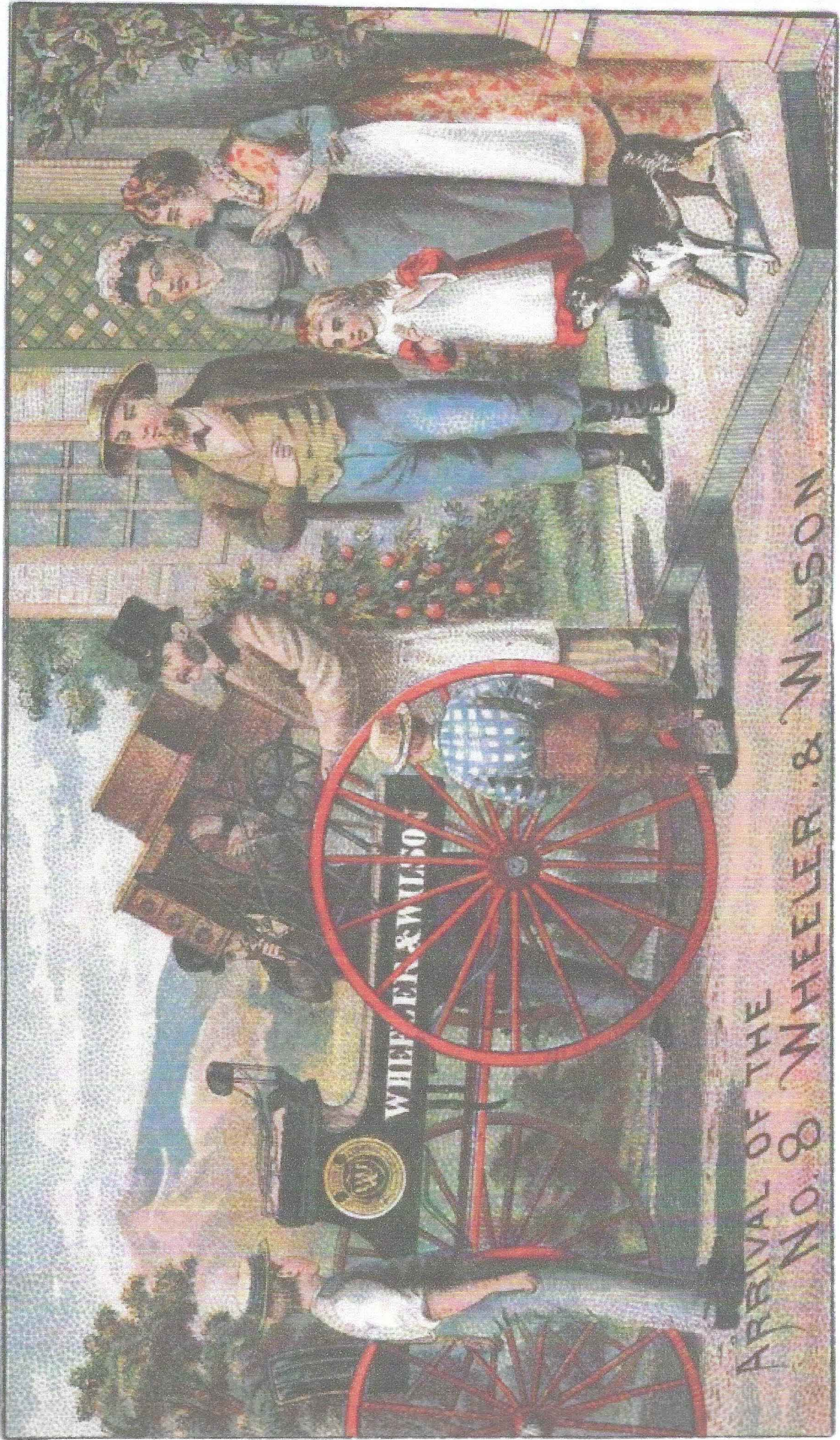


FOR SALE BY

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.



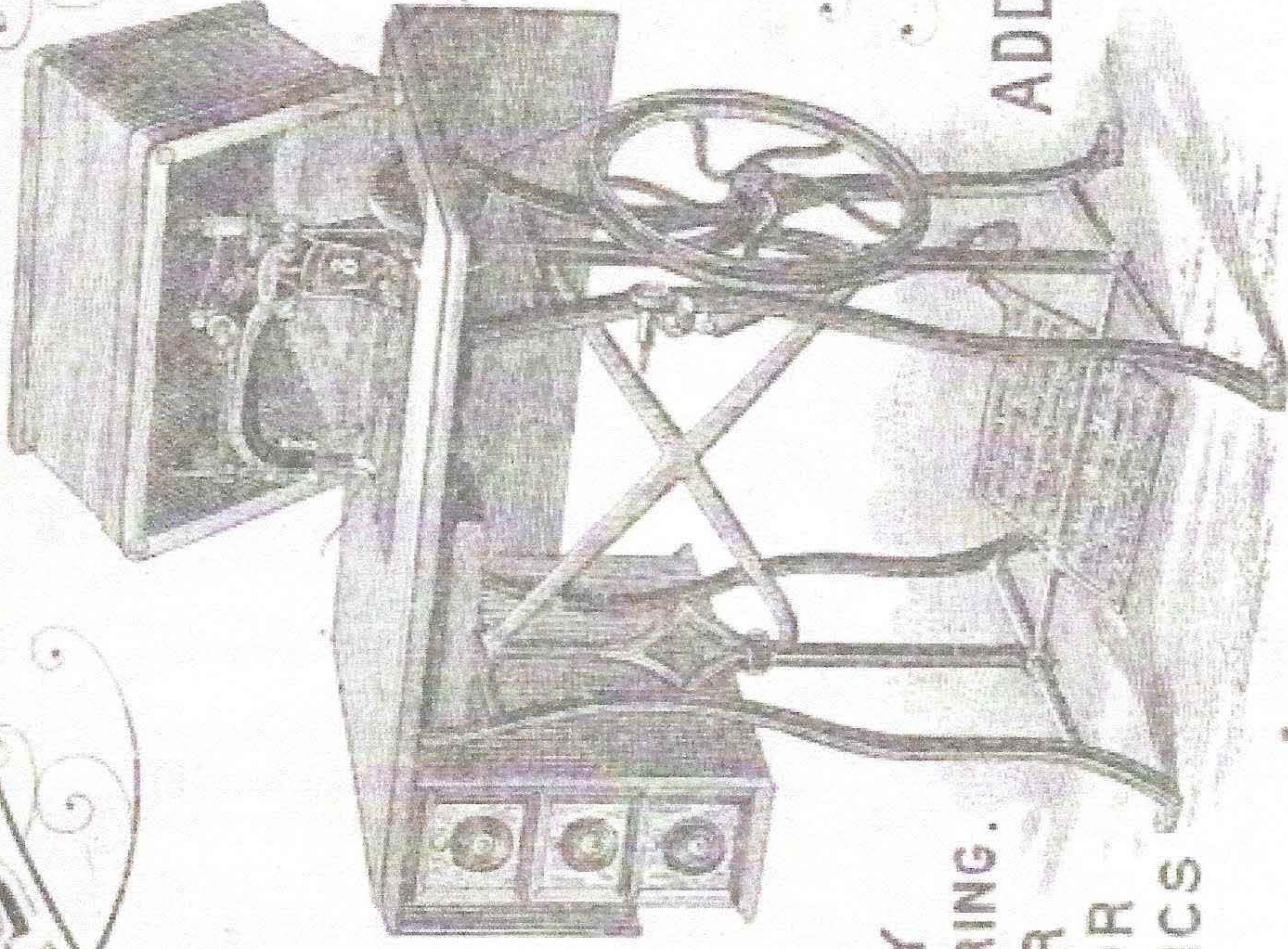
WHEELER & WILSON

ARRIVAL OF THE
NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW SEWING MACHINES.

FOR.
DOMESTIC USE OF
AND ALL GRADES OF
MANUFACTURING.
ADAPTED TO BE RUN
BY FOOT, HAND OR STEAM
POWER.

SEE ESPECIALLY
THE No. 8 FOR FAMILY
USE AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
THE No. 6 FOR LEATHER
WORK. THE No. 10 FOR
WORK IN HEAVY FABRICS
OR LEATHER.



THE
CHEAPEST AND BEST
MACHINES TO BUY,
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
EASIEST TO LEARN, THE
EASIEST TO MANAGE,
THE LIGHTEST RUNNING,
THE MOST DURABLE, AND DO
THE MOST PERFECT WORK.

ADDRESS Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.
594 WASHINGTON ST.,

Next Door to Globe Theatre,

THIS IS THE No. 8 MACHINE.

BOSTON, MASS.



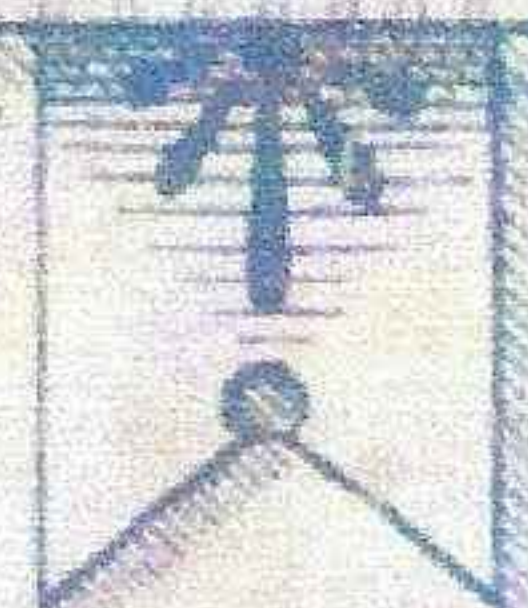
WHEELER & WILSON M'FG. CO.

DONALDSON BROTHERS, N.Y.

OVER.

**WHEELER
& WILSON'S
NEW HIGH-ARM**

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE



THE "NO. 9,"



Is superior to all others in point of Ease, Rapidity, and Precision of Action, Uniformity of Tension and Perfection of Seam, Simplicity and Durability, Elegance of Design, Excellence of Workmanship, Form and Quality of Cabinet Work, and general attractiveness of appearance as a whole. It is the only Perfect Sewing Mechanism for Family use.

At the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1889, The highest possible Premium, THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE for Sewing Machines, was awarded to

WHEELER & WILSON M'FG. CO.,

and the CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR was conferred upon NATHANIEL WHEELER, the President of the Company.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. Co.,

FACTORY AND CHIEF OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

EDW. DAHILL, Agent,

Main St.,

GREENFIELD, MASS.