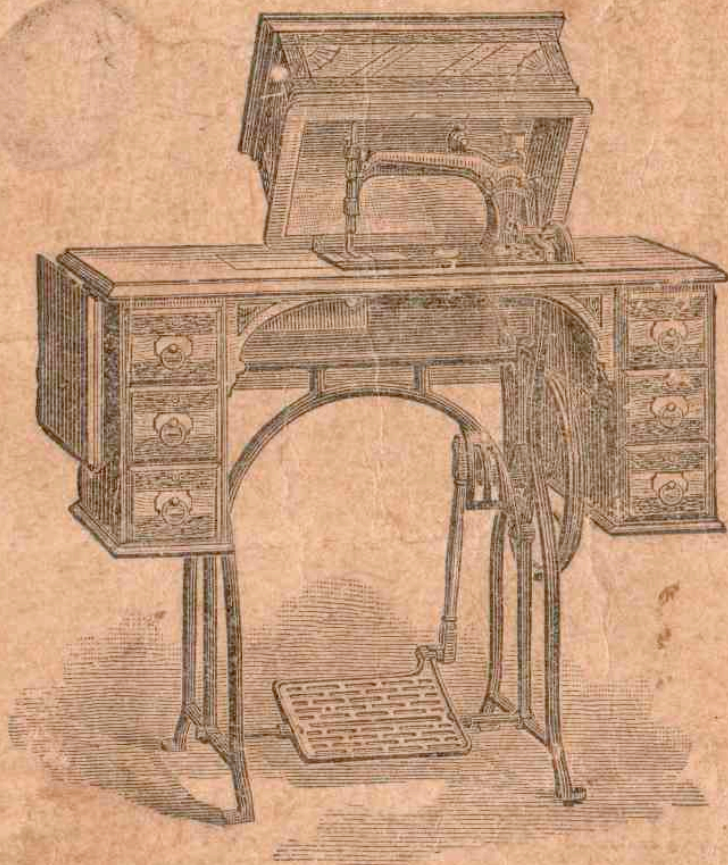


INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING
WHEELER & WILSON'S



NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE,
No. 8.

THERE ARE
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES
FOR EVERY KIND OF WORK.

The **New Wheeler & Wilson Automatic Buttonhole Machine** is superior in every particular.

Address,

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,

BRIDGEPORT,

CONN.

NOTICE.

These directions should be carefully studied and followed by persons learning to operate the machine.

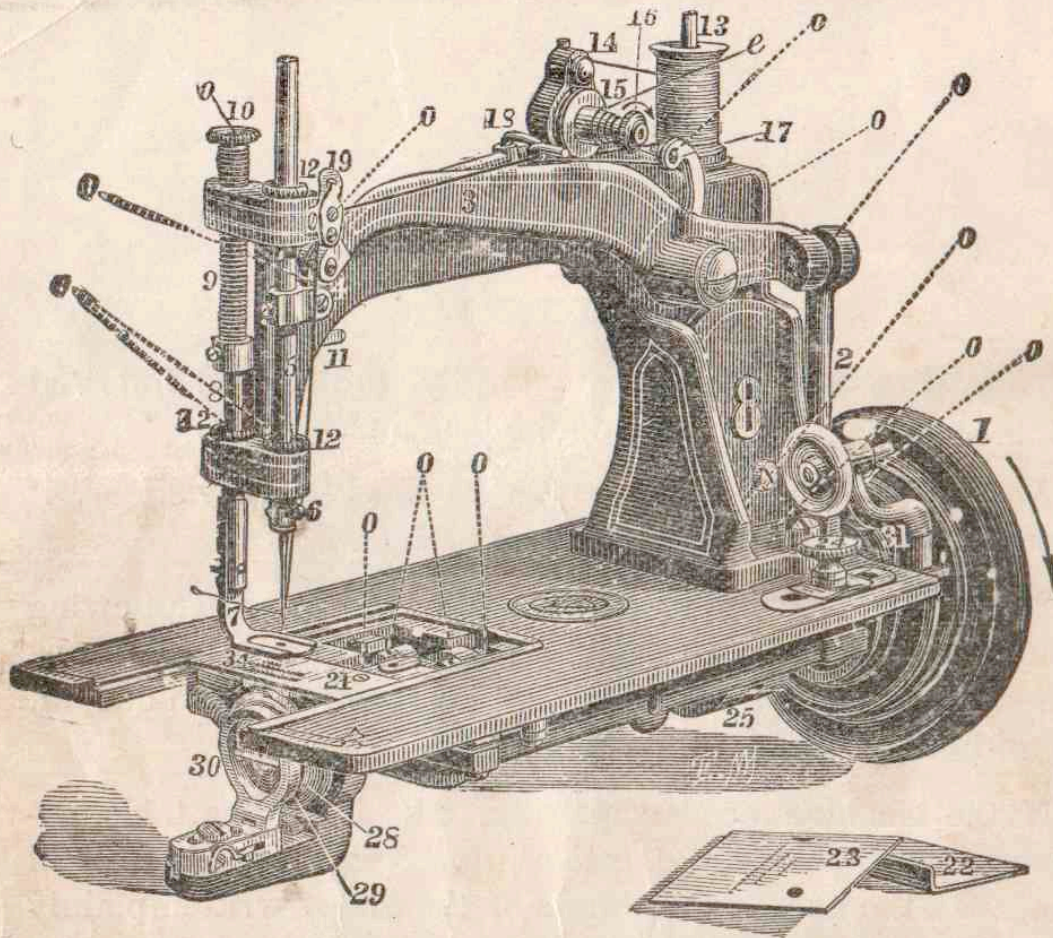
Any failure on the part of agents to give instructions, if reported to us, will receive prompt attention.

Allow no person interested in the sale of other Sewing Machines to handle the machine in any manner whatever. Allow the machine to be adjusted or repaired by no one but an authorized agent, or at our office.

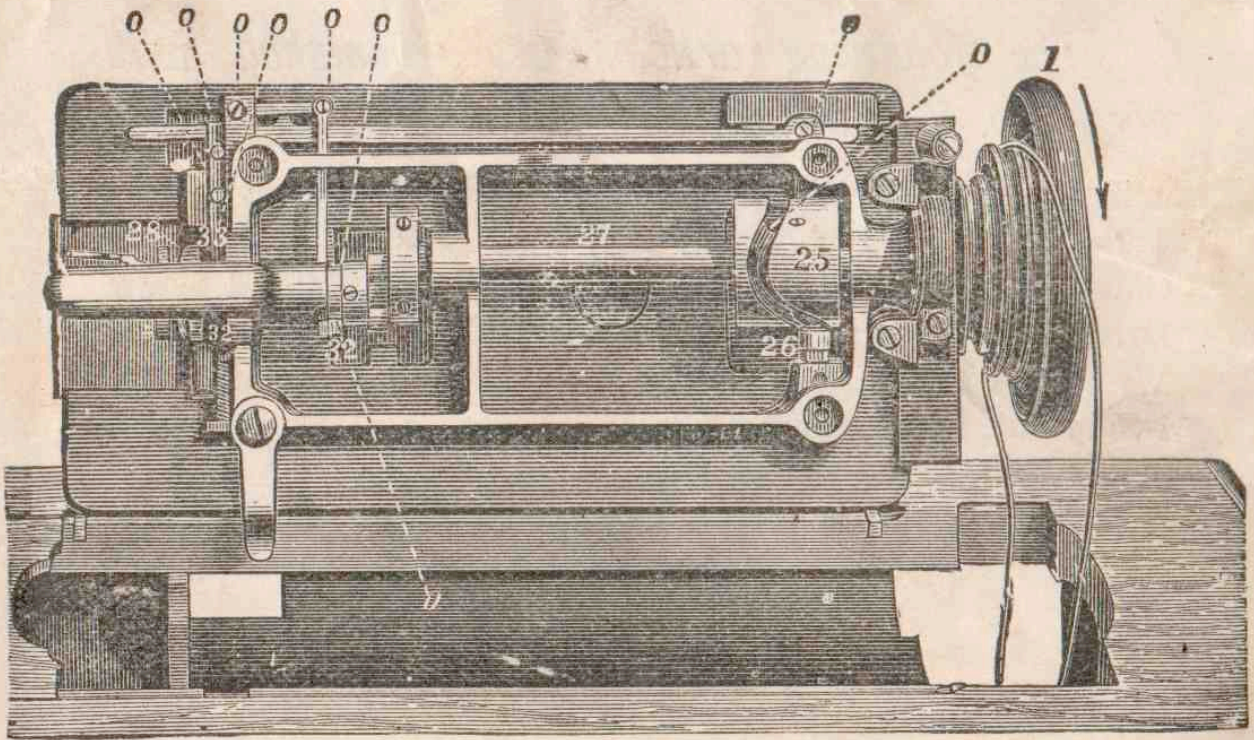
If the machine needs repairing, take it off the table, enclose it, with the *hemmer, bobbins, and bobbin cover*, in a small box, with the name and address of the owner written plainly and tied to it, and send it by express to some agency or office for the sale of our machines, and it will be put in order and promptly returned.

The following articles are furnished with each No. 8 Machine:

12 Needles; 1 Thumb Screw; 1 Extra Needle Set Screw; 4 Bobbins; 1 Bobbin Case; 1 Plate Gauge; 1 Quilting Gauge; 1 Coarse Throat Plate; 1 Fine Throat Plate; 1 Screw Driver; 1 Oil Can; 1 Emery Wheel; 1 Black Wrench; 1 Steel Wrench; 1 Plain Glass Presser-Foot; 1 Braider; 1 Gathering, 1 Side-Cut, and 1 Corder Glass; 1 Hemmer, 1 Bobbin Case Screw Driver, and 1 Copy Printed Instructions.



MACHINE WITH PLATE SLIDES REMOVED.



UNDER SIDE OF THE MACHINE.

Parts of the Machine.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Band Wheel. | 18. Thread Leader. |
| 2. Connection. | 19. Guide Roller. |
| 3. Needle Lever. | 20. Needle Bar Thread Guide. |
| 4. " " Link. | 21. Throat Plate. |
| 5. " Bar. | 22. Front Plate Slide. |
| 6. " Set Screw. | 23. Back " " |
| 7. Presser-foot. | 24. Stitch Regulating Knob. |
| 8. " bar. | 25. Take-up Cam |
| 9. " " Spring. | 26. " " Roller. |
| 10. Pressure Thumb Screw. | 27. Main Shaft. |
| 11. Presser Lifter. | 28. Rotating Hook. |
| 12. Oil Cups. | 29. Bobbin and Case. |
| 13. Spool Wire. | 30. Bobbin Holder. |
| 14. Thread Check. | 31. Bobbin Winder. |
| (e) Thread Controller. | 32. Feed Cams. |
| 15. Tension Pulley | 33. Feed Bar. |
| 16. " Nut. | 34. Feed Points. |
| 17. Take-up. | |

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING

Wheeler & Wilson's No. 8 Sewing Machine,

To Oil the Machine. Use the best Sperm Oil, to be had of our agents and at our offices. Oil at all places indicated by the letter O, in the cuts, at the bottom of the connection, and around the feed-bar, 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. *Never oil the tension pulley.*

Oil the band wheel through a hole in the hub, opposite the boss.

Oil the bobbin winder occasionally.

Below the table, oil the bearings of the treadle, the pins through each end of the pitman, and the balance wheel-shaft through two holes above it.

After oiling, remove the bobbin and case, 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 has not been oiled.

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

CLOTH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Needles.								
Cotton.	300 to 200	150 to 110	100 to 80	70 to 60	50 to 40	36 to 30	24 to 20	16 to 8
Silk.		000	00 to 0	0 to A	B	C to D	E	F
					100 to 90	80 to 70	60 to 50	40

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.

NOTE.—Needles for sewing leather may be had of our agents. The narrow, flat-point needles are used for a **face stitch**, in ornamental stitching, and the twist point to sink the stitch into the leather.

In orders, always specify the kind and number required.

Use the fine throat plate with needles from No. 1 to No. 5; for larger needles the coarse throat plate must be substituted, as the fine one would chafe off the thread.

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

To Set the Needle. Loosen the needle set screw, insert the needle with its long groove toward the right; be sure to push the needle as far into the socket as it will go, and secure it firmly with the set screw.

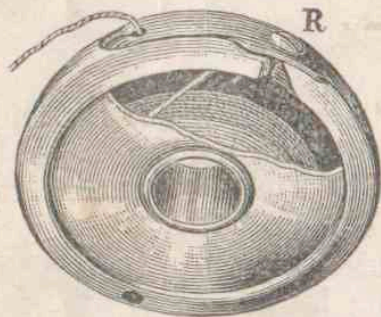
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE BAND WHEEL.

When the milled knob is set so that the pin enters its hole, the band wheel is held fast to the shaft for sewing. When the knob is drawn out and turned so that the pin will not enter the hole, the band wheel is loose for

WINDING THE BOBBIN.

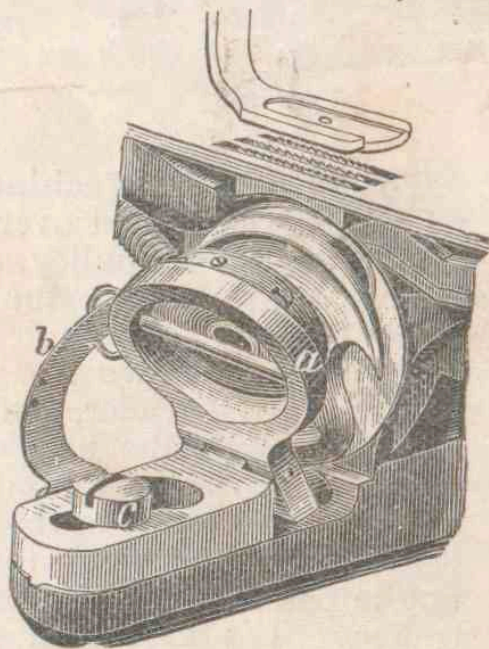
For this purpose turn the spooler round until the rubber ring rests against the band wheel, and place the bobbin on the spindle.

Pass the end of the thread through a little hole in the hub of the bobbin to secure it; or hold the end of the thread with the right hand, and with the left wind the thread several times around the bobbin, or until the end is secured, and then break off the end to prevent its being caught up and sewed into the seam before the bobbin is empty. Then see that the bobbin runs true, and wind it by operating the treadle, holding the thread firmly between the thumb and finger, and allowing it to pass from one side of the bobbin to the other, that it may be wound tight and even.



THE BOBBIN AND BOBBIN CASE.

To arrange the Bobbin and Case. Place the bobbin within the case so that the thread will draw in the direction indicated in the above cut. Then taking

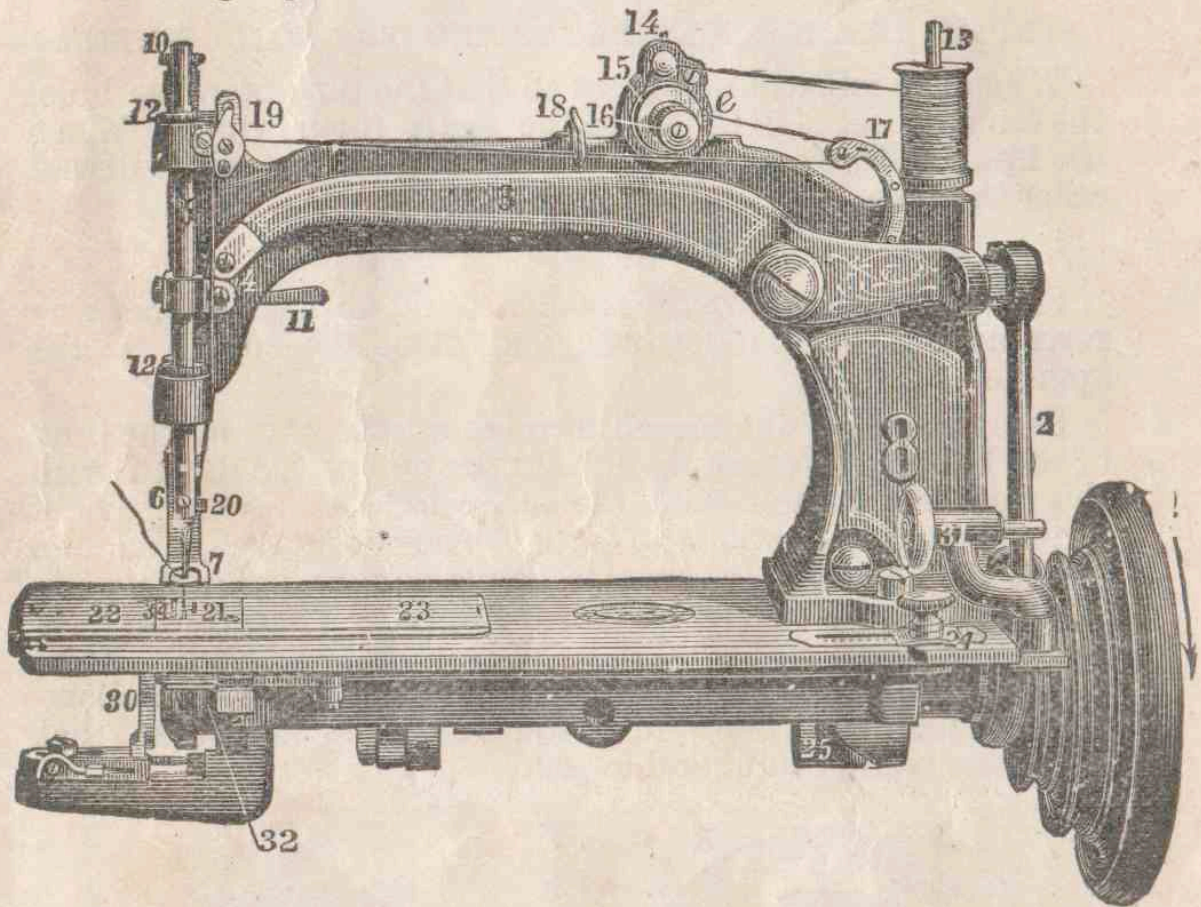


BOBBIN HOLDER, ETC

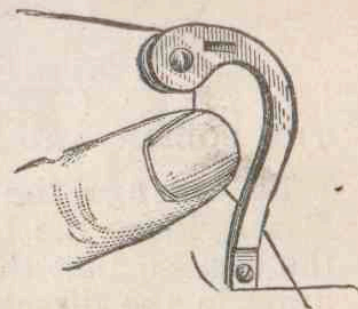
hold of the end of the thread, draw it into the notch in the rim of the case, and along under the spring till it enters the slot at its end.

Press the lever (**b**) and turn back the drop (**a**) of the bobbin holder. Lay the bobbin and case upon the drop, with the bobbin next the hook, and turn up the drop until secured by the catch.

(NOTE.—Before inserting the bobbin, the inside of the case should be wiped out with an oiled rag, to remove lint or dirt, and to slightly oil the inside of the case).



To Thread the Machine. Place the spool on the spool wire, pass the thread over the thread-check, down the left side of the tension pulley, once and one-half around it in the groove, and through the thread controller (**e**) thence through the take-up, in the manner shown in this cut; loop it through the leader, over the guide-roller, through the needle-bar thread-guide, and thread the needle from right to left, all as shown in the cut. (NOTE.—In sewing thick work, the thread must not be passed through the thread controller). Let the thread extend through the needle two or three inches when the take-up is fully back. Now hold the end of the upper thread loosely between the thumb and




finger, and turn the machine carefully while the needle goes down and up once, then draw the upper thread and with it the under thread up through the hole in the throat-plate, and pass them both back under the presser.


To Commence Sewing. Place the cloth beneath the needle, and let down the presser-foot by dropping the presser-lifter. Place your finger upon the ends of the threads, till one or two stitches are taken. Start the machine by turning the band-wheel towards you. Do not pull or push the work; the machine feeds it. If it does not, the feed is shut off. If the machine is accidentally turned backward no injury will be done, and it is only necessary to start again in the right direction and continue the sewing.


The length of stitch is governed by the stitch regulating knob. Push the knob to the right to lengthen, and to the left to shorten the stitch. Keep the knob screwed down sufficiently to prevent it from moving by the running of the machine, but not so tightly as to prevent it from sliding easily, when pressed against with the thumb and finger.

Regulate the tension of the upper thread by turning the tension nut. Turn it to the right to tighten the tension, the other way to loosen it.

In sewing soft, thin fabrics, the tension should be loose; on thick and heavy goods it should be tight.

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

In stitching, however, where the upper side is the right side, the under tension may be tightest, that the lock may be below the centre, thus: 

And if the lower side is for the right side, the upper tension may be the tightest, that the lock may be drawn above the centre, thus:  This can be controlled perfectly by changing the upper tension only.

It is seldom necessary to change the tension of the under thread. As a fine thread draws more easily under the tension spring than a coarse one, the size of the thread adapts the tension to the work. The tension may be changed when necessary by turning the regulating screw **R**, upon the bobbin case with the small screw driver. Turning to the right tightens, and to the left loosens the tension. A slight turn of the screw is sufficient to change the tension.

The under tension must not be so loose as to allow the case to turn around with the hook, nor so tight as to require so much tension on the upper thread as to break the thread or gather the work.

The greatest secret of perfect sewing lies in the proper adjustment of the tensions.

To Remove the Work. *Stop the machine when the needle is going down just before its point reaches the presser-foot.* Take hold of the thread near the thread leader and pull two or three inches of thread from the spool. Raise the presser-foot and draw out the work from you, far enough to draw out the slack thread, and cut both threads near the cloth, by drawing them across the thread cutter on the front end of the arm, between the needle and presser-bars. Pass the thread back under the presser-foot in position for starting again.

Regulate the Pressure of the Presser-foot by turning the thumb-screw. Heavy goods require more pressure than light. Have only enough to keep the work down.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

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.

To swing the presser-foot out of the way for any purpose, turn the machine to raise the needle to its highest point, raise the presser with the thumb and finger, and turn it around to the right.

Needles may be Sharpened on the emery-wheel, by placing it on the spooler-spindle.

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

For ordinary purposes, the belt should pass around the smaller part of the band-wheel, and the larger part of the balance-wheel. To obtain more power for heavy work, or to have the machine run easier, place the belt in the other groove of both wheels.

To Clean the Machine. Remove the front and back plate slides, throat-plate and the bobbin-holder, and wipe off all the parts; particularly about the needle-bar, rotating-hook and feed. In replacing the bobbin-holder be sure and push it as far to the right as it will go, and turn the screw down tightly with the screw driver. After cleaning, oil as before directed.

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 sperm oil as usual.

Causes of the Machine not Working Properly will usually be found in the tension not being properly adjusted, the thread being too coarse for the needle, the needle and thread too coarse for the throat-plate, or in the needle being bent, blunted or imperfectly set. 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 throat plate. If it does not, spring the point in the requisite direction till it goes all the way alike.

If the machine misses stitches on thin material when using hard twisted cotton thread, turn the long groove of the needle slightly towards you; but, if using silk thread, which is twisted in the opposite direction, turn the long groove of the needle slightly from you, (to throw the loop more directly in front of the point of the rotating hook).

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.

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, should it slip around the tension pulley without turning it, wind it twice or more times around the pulley.

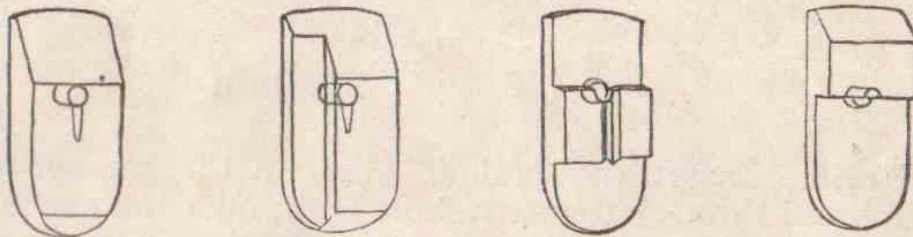
In using slack-twisted or uneven silk, should it be frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine, or has a hook upon its point, made by striking the throat plate, or the needle should be so set that the *long groove may stand farther from you*.

Do not let the guide roller, or the roller in the upper end of the take-up, become clogged, but frequently oil the screws on which they turn so that they may turn freely.

To adjust the Feed. Should the feed-bar be worn down by long use, it may be raised by turning the middle screw in the feed point, with the screw-driver on the small steel wrench. Turning to the right will raise, and to the left, will lower the point.

It should never rise more than one thirty-second of an inch above the plate, or enough to raise the hemmer slightly.

 The feed is always adjusted properly when the machine leaves the office.



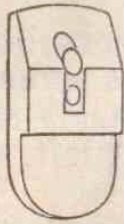
PLAIN GLASS. SIDE-CUT GLASS. CORDER GLASS. GATHERING GLASS.

The Plain Glass is for all ordinary sewing and stitching.

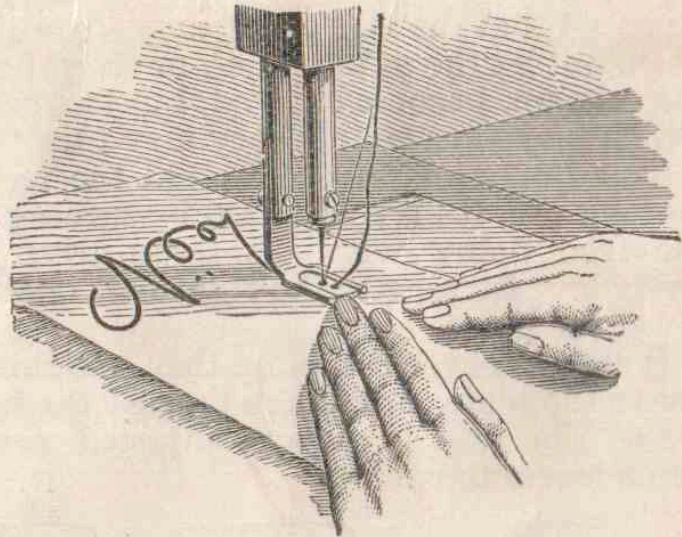
The Side Cut Glass is for stitching close to, and parallel with very thick seams, and also to be used with the plate gauge, for narrow tucking, etc., where it is desirable to place the gauge very near the needle.

To Cord with the Corder Glass.—Insert the corder glass into the presser-foot. Place the cord between the cloth where you desire to stitch it, and crowd it into its place as close as possible with the point of the scissors or some similar instrument, by rubbing it along near the cord on top of the cloth. Place the work under the presser-foot, with the cord in the crease in the bottom of the glass, and stitch as usual.

To Gather. Insert the gathering glass into the presser-foot; use for the upper thread a much larger one than usual, say No. 36 for ordinary muslin, while you use the ordinary size, say 70, below. Make the tension of the upper thread very tight. Stitch the cloth where it is to be gathered, regulating the fullness by means of the feed; the longer the stitch the greater will be the fullness. If the fullness is too great even with the shortest stitch, reduce the upper tension. If desirable in any case sew with threads as above, with the upper tension only tight enough to gather the work slightly, and finish by drawing up the upper thread by hand.

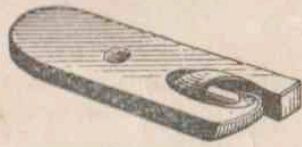


BRAIDER GLASS.

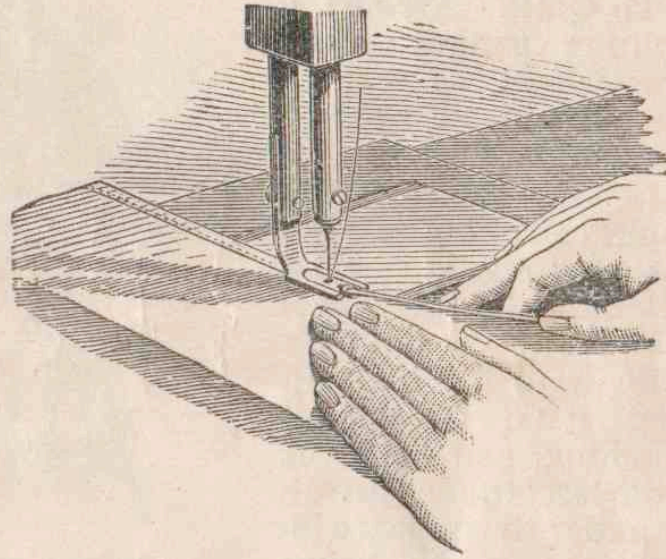


BRAIDER.

To Braid. Insert the braider glass in the presser-foot; pass the braid through the extra hole and under the needle, so that it may pass through it, and stitch the fabric where you wish to lay the braid. By having a pattern first stamped or marked upon the goods, the braid may be stitched on in beautiful designs



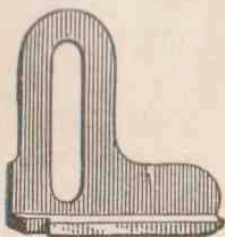
HEMMER.



To Hem. Insert the hemmer in place of the glass. Roll the corner of the cloth slightly; enter it into the scroll of the hemmer, and draw it along to the needle, and proceed to stitch as usual, and the hemmer will turn the hem; keep the edge of the cloth in the hemmer only far enough to surround the tongue with the scroll, as if too much or too little is kept in the hemmer, it will leave a raw edge. If the seam is not on the edge of the hem, it is probably because the needle is bent, in which case spring it till it is perfectly true. If it does not then strike the hem right, it is because the presser-bar has been turned, in which case loosen the screw which holds the bar from turning and move the hemmer slightly in the direction required, and tighten the screw again firmly.

The hemmer is always in proper position when sent out, so that the needle will strike the hem in the proper place, and the bar should not be moved unless rendered necessary by accident.

To Fell with the Hemmer. First seam up the two edges, one a little wider than the other; a good rule for getting them of the proper width is to keep the edge of the upper piece of cloth under the notch in the end of the hemmer, and let the under piece project beyond the upper as far as the side of the hemmer. Then open the cloth and pass it under the presser-foot, allowing the raw edge to pass through the hemmer, which will turn it under as in hemming. Nearly the whole secret in felling is in getting the edges the proper width in sewing the first seam.

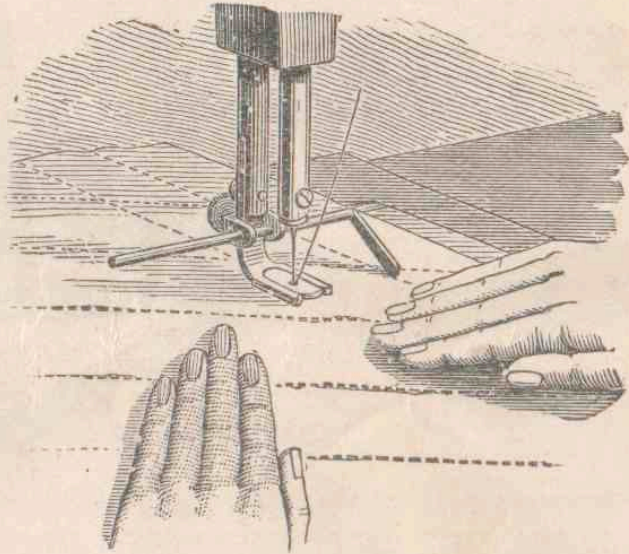


The Plate Gauge is attached to the plate by means of the extra thumb-screw, and is used for stitching at a regular distance from an edge

To Quilt. Attach the quilting gauge to the presser-foot, as seen in the cut and adjust it to the width desired.

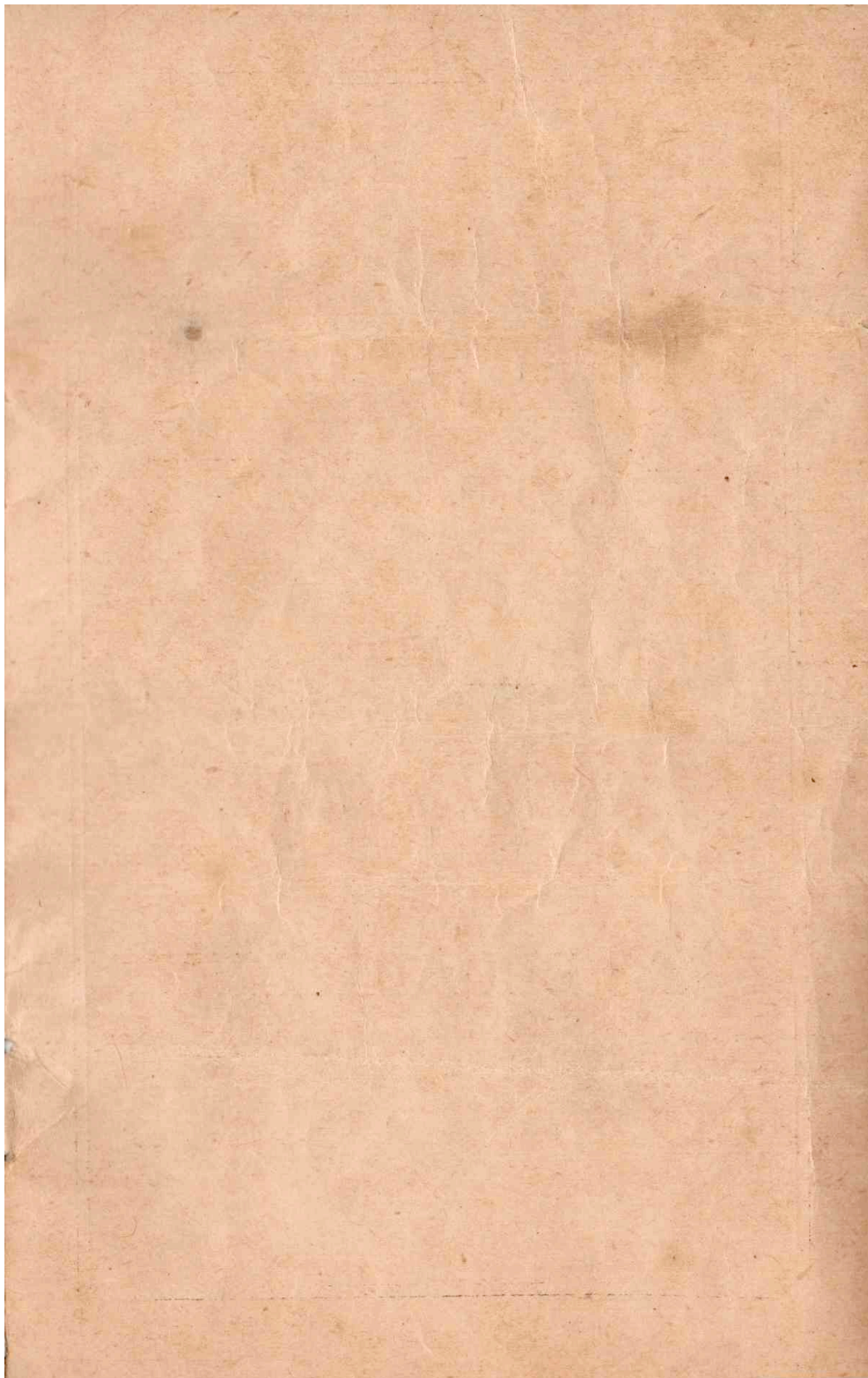
Let the finger of the gauge rest upon the cloth plate for a guide, while stitching the first seam; then raise the finger enough to let the quilt pass under without touching, and keep the seam last stitched directly under the finger to insure the seams being equal distances apart.

To Stitch Shirt Bosoms. Set the 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.

Extra attachments for special kinds of work are made which may be ordered from our Agents.



WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.

Factory and Chief Office

AT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

New York City Office

AT

833 BROADWAY.