

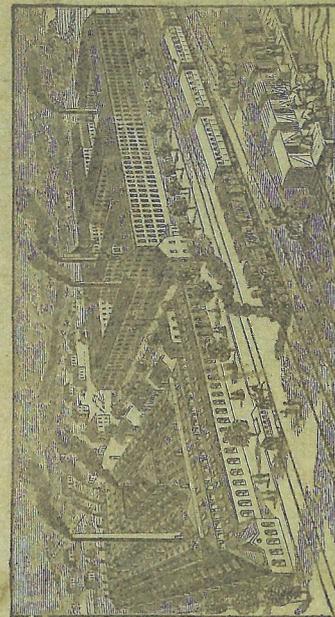
Machine and no advantage to the operator, persons using our Machine are *cautioned not to buy* any attachment or improvement to be used on our Machine, from any parties, except our authorized agents.

We sell attachments as follows: Steel Corder, \$3.00; Self-Acting Tuck Marker, \$3.00; Thread-oiler, 50c; Binder, \$4.50; Ruffler, \$2.50; Wide Adjustable Hemmer, \$3.00.

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

Genuine Wheeler & Wilson Needles are stamped W. & W. Mfg. Co.; all others are counterfeit. We cannot warrant the perfect operation of machines when counterfeit needles are used.

OVER 540,000 NOW IN USE.



WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

Present Sales, 100,000 a Year.

FROM
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Skirt Manufacturers.

WE have used the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machines before the public, we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them.

We declined several kinds from various imperfections. One from its noisy and cumbrous character, and its inadaptability to fine work; another from its imperfection of stitch, low speed and waste of thread. This latter, with half the speed, we found to use twice or thrice as much thread as yours for the same work; two-thirds of it being wasted in forming a useless and clumsy row of knots upon one side of the fabric, and making a difference in the cost of thread of \$50 to \$100 per year upon each Machine.

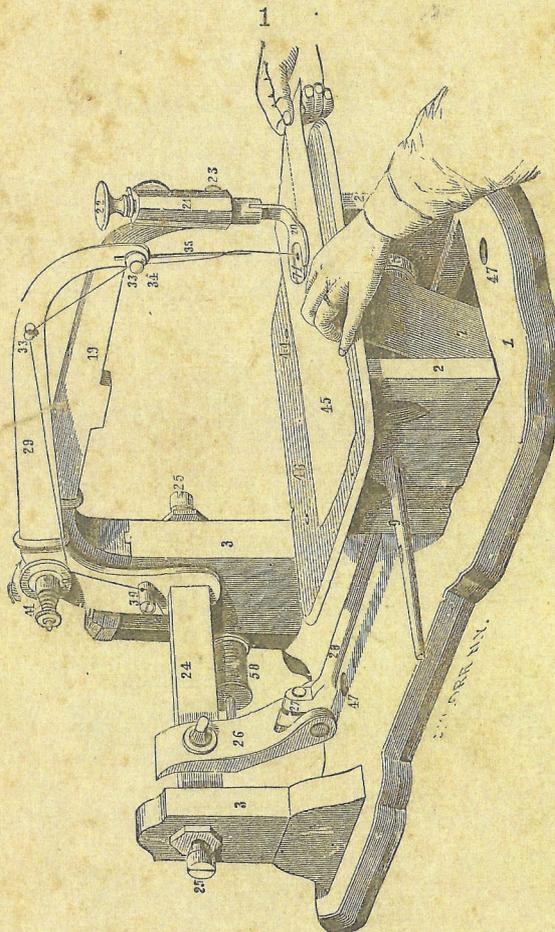
We are running one hundred of your machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin, and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses; five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape.

Its speed is unexampled. With one person can accomplish as much sewing as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousand yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour.

The fatigue is so slight that our employes work the year round and continue in good health and spirits.

We cannot too highly recommend your machines, and our opinions are shared by all manufacturers of experience and judgment with whom we come in contact.

VIEW OF THE MACHINE READY FOR WORK.



DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MACHINE.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 45. Cloth-plate. | 29. Needle-arm. | 46. Tension-pulley. |
| 20. Cloth-presser. | 23. Cloth-presser Lifter. | 41. Volute spring. |
| 71. Glass Foot. | 22. Cloth-presser Knob. | 39. Thread-guide. |
| 35. The Needle. | 19. Fixed Arm. | 28. Connection. |
| 34. Needle-yoke. | 25. Side Screws. | 53. Spool of Thread. |
| 33. Eyelets. | 9. Winding Spindle. | 26. Short Lever. |

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.

TO REGULATE THE STITCH.

The Machine *feeds* the cloth through itself; the operator merely guides it.

For a short stitch, turn in the Feed-screw, just in front of the Operator, below the plate, the top of the Thumb-screw moving to the right. For a long one, unscrew the Feed-screw.

TO TURN A SQUARE CORNER.

The first way is, let the Needle raise half-way out of the cloth, then with the left hand draw up the Thread, taking hold of it just behind the eyelet. Raise the Cloth-presser and turn the cloth, the Needle acting as a pivot. Let down the Cloth-presser and proceed. Another way is, to turn the goods when the point of the Needle in *descending* has just reached the top of the glass, raising the Cloth-presser for the purpose. If the piece of work is large, the former is the better method.

SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD.

Let the size of the Needle conform to the size of the Thread, and let 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 60, 70, and 80, are the sizes mostly used.

John Clark, Jr., & Co's. spool cotton on black spools is equal if not superior to any. The Machine will however use any smooth Thread fit to sew a seam with. It is poor economy to buy cheap Thread. It is only three cord and soon becomes rotten.

After trying a large number of different brands of silk, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the ONEIDA COMMUNITY's brand superior to any we have seen for Sewing Machines.

Never use glazed or glace Thread.

Ordinarily 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:

Tulle or undressed Nainsook and Jaconet	use 0 Needle and 90 to 150 Cotton.
Tucking	" 0 "
Fine Linen Bosoms	" 0 " 80 to 100 "
Swiss Muslins, Collars & Handkerchiefs	" 1 " 80 to 90 "
Lawns, Bareges, and Fine Muslin	" 1 " 80 to 90 "
Muslin, Calico, De Laine, etc.	" 2 " 60 to 80 "
Shirting, Sheetting, and Under-Clothing	" 2 " 60 to 70 "
Canton Flannel, Quilting, and Boys' Thin Clothing	" 2½ " 40 to 50 "
Common Cassimeres	" 3 " 30 to 40 "
Satinets, Jeans, Overcoats, etc.	" 3½ " 20 to 40 "
Common Flannel	" 3 " 60 to 70 "
Lace	" 2½ " 100 to 150 "

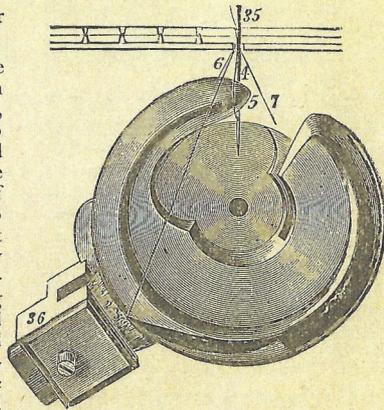
Fine Silk Goods	use 1 Needle and 000 to 00 Twist.
Dress Waists	" 2 " 0 or A "
Cloaks and Fine Cloth	" 2 " 00 to 0 "
Boys' Fine Clothing	" 2½ " 0 to A "
Cassimere Coats, Pants, and Vests	" 3 " A to B "
Overcoats and Heavy Cloth	" 3½ " B to C "

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 annexed 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, but it should not be crowded against the chamfered part of the Hook, nor forced against the Hook sufficiently to divide the bristles, 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.

THE FEED MOTION.

If the feed motion is worn so that the point does not rise the proper height, it may be elevated by turning down the left screw on the top of the feed point. It may be depressed by unscrewing the screw.

The feed point should rise only high enough to lift the hemmer off the plate the thickness of a card.

OILING THE MACHINE.

The Machine must be oiled *once a day*.

By taking out the four small screws which hold the Cloth-plate, it can be removed, 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 and the Feed-points.

Remove the Feed-motion, first taking out the needle and glass foot. Then put a drop of oil.

1st. In the Oil-holes at each end of the Rotating Hook-Shaft.

2d. Upon the right side of the Feed-cam.

3d. Upon each of the Pivots at the back of the Machine, upon which rest the Needle-arm.

4th. In the Oil-hole to the left of the Belt-pulley in the Connection.

5th. In the Slot at the rear end of the Connection.

6th. Upon the top of the Cloth-presser Piston, where it passes through the stationary Arm.

7th. Upon each side of the Feed-point, and upon the Steel Tongue, directly under the Feed-point, which rests on the smaller part of the Feed-cam; also on top of the feed-bar, at the left, where it touches the plate.

8th. Replace the Feed-motion and the Plate, being careful to screw down the plate screw nearest the Cloth-presser first.

9th. Oil the Sandals, each end of the Pitman, and each end of the Balance-wheel Shaft under the Table.

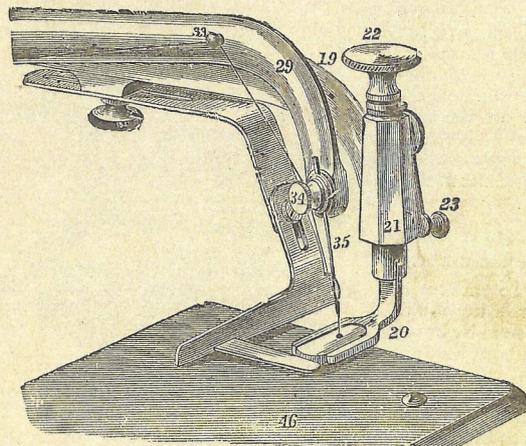
Oil and Oil-can accompany each Machine.

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.

THE SIDE SPRING.

The Steel Flat Spring is to be used to obtain more pressure on the goods, and is attached under the stationary Arm, the end resting on the Piston-collar, directly under the cloth presser knob. It is useful in sewing thick goods.



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 above cut, 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 first seam sewed should pass directly under the Gauge, and the second seam will be parallel with it.

THE PLATE GAUGE.

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

To sew a very narrow seam or tuck, use the glass which is cut away upon the under side to allow the gauge to come close to the needle.

NEW STYLE HEMMER.

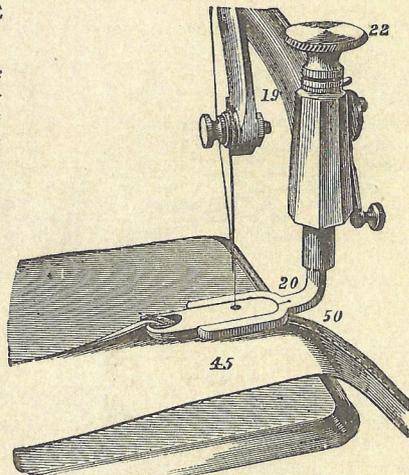
To adjust the *New Style Hemmer*. — Remove the Glass in the Cloth - presser, using for the purpose the projection on the end of the Needle-wrench and substitute the Hemmer.

To Hem with the Hemmer.

To make a narrow hem fold the hem by hand for about half an inch. Insert a piece of thread either with a hand or the machine-needle in the end of the hem, so that the edge of the goods may be readily drawn therewith into the hemmer.

With the left hand hold the edge to be hemmed, and with the right hold the thread. Draw the edge to be hemmed into the hemmer as far as the needle, let down the cloth-presser and proceed. The edge of the fabric should pass completely round the scroll, as in the figure. If the hemmer does not turn the edge of the goods completely under, but leaves a raw edge, hold the edge in the left hand a little farther from you. If too much is turned in bring the edge to be hemmed a little nearer to you. To hem bias worsted goods, hold them stretched.

If the needle fails to catch the edge of the hem, spring it with the thumb *from* you. If it strikes too far from the edge and into the center of the hem, spring the needle *to* you. A little practice will enable the operator to commence exactly on the end of the hem, without even folding the half inch above mentioned.

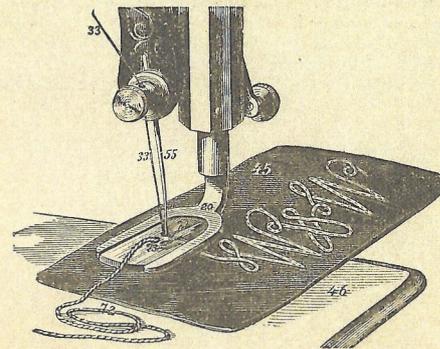


To make a wide hem, fold the cloth (once only) the width of the required hem. Pass the edge into the hemmer, as in making a narrow hem, the extra width extending back from the hemmer.

To fell, seam up the two edges, one projecting about an eighth of an inch beyond the other. A good rule is to sew the seam with the hemmer in the cloth-presser, allowing the edge of the lower piece of cloth to coincide with the edge of the hemmer, and the edge of the upper piece to pass under the hemmer at the point of opening in the hemmer.

Nearly the whole secret of felling is in sewing this seam.

Then open the goods, and fell down the projecting edges with the hemmer, being careful in starting that the goods are well opened, and if the seam be on a bias, or cut cross-wise of the goods, to raise the projecting edge in the hemmer with the thumb and finger of the left hand as it passes into the hemmer.



THE BRAIDER.

The Braider is of glass, with two holes perforated in it; one for the Braid, the other for the Needle, and fits in the cloth-presser.

To Braid—Pass the braid through the left hole in the Braider, and draw the end out under the Cloth-presser to the right, being careful to have it pass under the Needle. After the first stitch is taken the braid will be drawn through with the goods by the Feed Point.

It will require no further attention. Turn the goods so as to bring the stamped pattern under the Needle. The Braider being of glass, the pattern can be seen and accurately followed through it. In turning short curves or corners observe the directions for turning a square corner (page 6).

THE GLASS CORDER.

To Cord, put the Glass with the two grooves upon the under side into the Cloth-presser. Insert the Cord between the folds of the goods, and crease it close to the edge with the needle-wrench or scissors. Place the goods under the Cloth-presser, with the cord in the groove nearest the operator, and stitch as usual. If the cord is held straight it is more easily placed close to the edge.

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.

Make the point *round, long and tapering*, not short and blunt.

WHEN TO USE THE COARSE AND FINE SLIDE IN THE CLOTH PLATE.

Use the *Fine Slide* with Needles No. 0, 1, 2, 2½. Use the *Coarse Slide* with Needles No. 3, 3½, 4.

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 by placing the Bobbin upon the Spindle and holding a coarse thread in the Bobbin extended between the hands, while the Machine is turned slowly either forwards or backwards; if not, use the Thread-hook. Never use a pin, needle or scissors, or mar the edges of the Bobbin. *If you never break the Thread from the Bobbin by pulling, but cut it, you will avoid all trouble.*

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 lacing it again, care being taken to cut the ends of the belt perfectly square.

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.

Put No. 20 Thread in the Bobbin, make a long stitch with a moderately loose tension. Gather by drawing the under Thread.

SEWING BIAS SEAMS.

If a very elastic Bias Seam is desired, keep the goods well stretched while sewing.

TO CROSS SEAMS.

The feed will carry any ordinary seam without difficulty. If thick, go slowly, and if necessary assist the feed with the hand so that all the stitches shall be of uniform length.

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 perfectly true through 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. If these are not convenient, use one of the round point leather needles (long groove on both sides of the needle) sent with the machine.

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 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 tension on the upper Thread sufficiently to draw the lower Thread up into the goods. Should the Thread break by increasing the tension, 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 Tread which may have collected there.

CAUTION.

Never allow Bobbins to get rusty.
Never use glazed cotton.
NEVER TURN BACKWARD.
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. If the Bobbin is scratched by the Needle it is *absolute proof* that you have pulled the work instead of letting the feed do it, or that the needle was not set correctly.

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 and sizes of thread used.

OBSERVE PARTICULARLY THE FOUR FOLLOWING RULES.

1st—That in reference to the sizes of Needle and Thread to be used on pages 6 and 7.

2d—That in reference to setting the Needle on page 3.

3d—That in reference to regulating the length of Stitch on page 6.

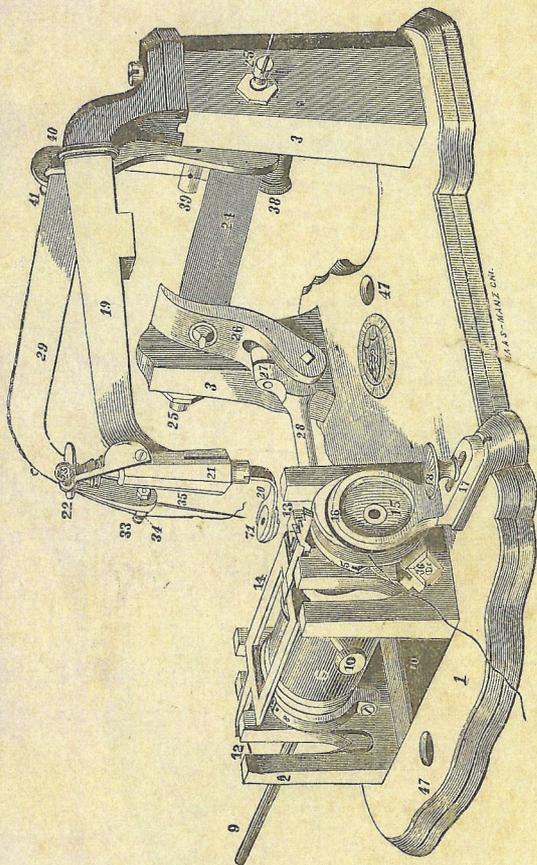
4th—That in reference to regulating the tension on page 5.

No Sewing Machine can be operated successfully without the strict observance of these four rules.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS.

We furnish our customers with all the Extra Attachments that are of any value. There are a myriad of plausible worthless traps, called improvements. To protect customers against deception by irresponsible parties who advertise worthless attachments, which are an injury to the

VIEW OF THE MACHINE WITH THE CLOTH-PLATE REMOVED.



DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MACHINE.

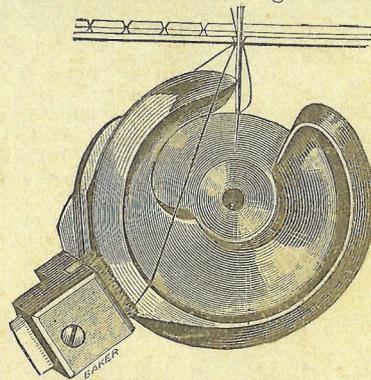
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 13, Feed-point. | 28, Connection. | 36, Brush-pad. |
| 10, Feed-screw. | 5, Rotating Hook. | 15, Bobbin. |
| 12, Feed-spring. | 16, Slide-ring. | 6, Cam. |
| | 18, Thumb-screw. | |

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, moving the Balance-wheel *over from you* with the left hand. Start the Machine by raising and depressing the toes, and continue this motion, pressing gently with the heels and the toes, until a slow or rapid motion can be produced at pleasure.

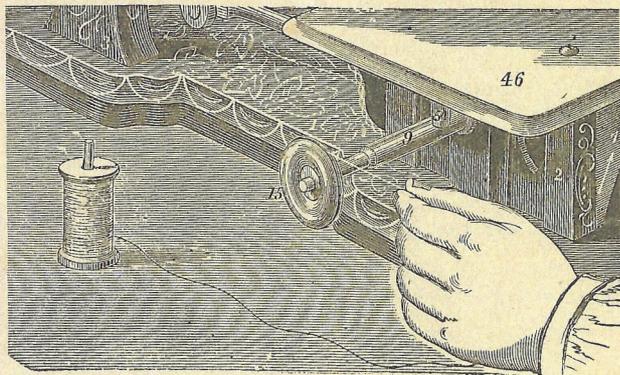
TO LEARN TO GUIDE THE CLOTH.

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. 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. Now remove the glass and observe whether the Needle runs *perfectly true* through the Needle-hole in the plate; in other words whether the point of the Needle enters the Needle-hole in the same place that the shank of the Needle occupies when the Needle is at its lowest point. If the Needle does not run true, bend it (either with the thumb or the notch in the Needle-wrench) till it does. *When the point of the Hook has just reached the Needle, the eye of the Needle should be on a level with the top of the back part of the Hook, as in the foregoing cut.*



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 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 forefinger only moderately tight, so as not to run it too tightly 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. Now put the end of the Thread over the little wire under the edge of the Cloth-plate.

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 Thread *loosely* between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, until two or three stitches have been taken. Place the fingers 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 TAKE OUT THE WORK.

Turn the Machine till the Needle is at its highest point; loosen the upper Thread with the left hand, between the eyelet and the Tension; raise the Cloth-presser and cut the upper Thread close to the cloth; pull out the cloth, and cut the under Thread.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION.

The tension of the upper Thread should be sufficient to draw the under Thread up into the centre of the goods sewed, but never any tighter.

Never try to sew with a blunted Needle, and in grinding Needles, make the point long, round and sharp.

To sew *very* thick goods set the needle a little higher than usual, but not so high as to miss stitches. In putting on the plate after cleaning and oiling, be sure to screw down the flat-headed plate screw *first*. It belongs in the hole nearest the Cloth-presser.

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 straight upon the upper