

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS are warned against Needles of inferior make, which are always troublesome, and in the end more expensive than the best. Our contracts are with the best makers only, from whom the finest steel and most perfect finish are demanded.

From our BRANCH OFFICES, devoted exclusively to the sale of WERTHEIM Machines, or from our Agents, you can always obtain by post supplies of Needles. Send stamps in advance, and state style of Machine. 1 s. 3 d. per dozen.

Sperm, Oil, Appliances and Parts, Cotton, Silk, and Flax Threads are kept in stock at all Wertheim Sewing Machine Depots.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

USE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

WERTHEIM
NEW

High Arm Sewing Machine

WHICH ALSO APPLIES TO THE

WERTHEIM "B,"

MEDIUM,

CYLINDER ARM, and

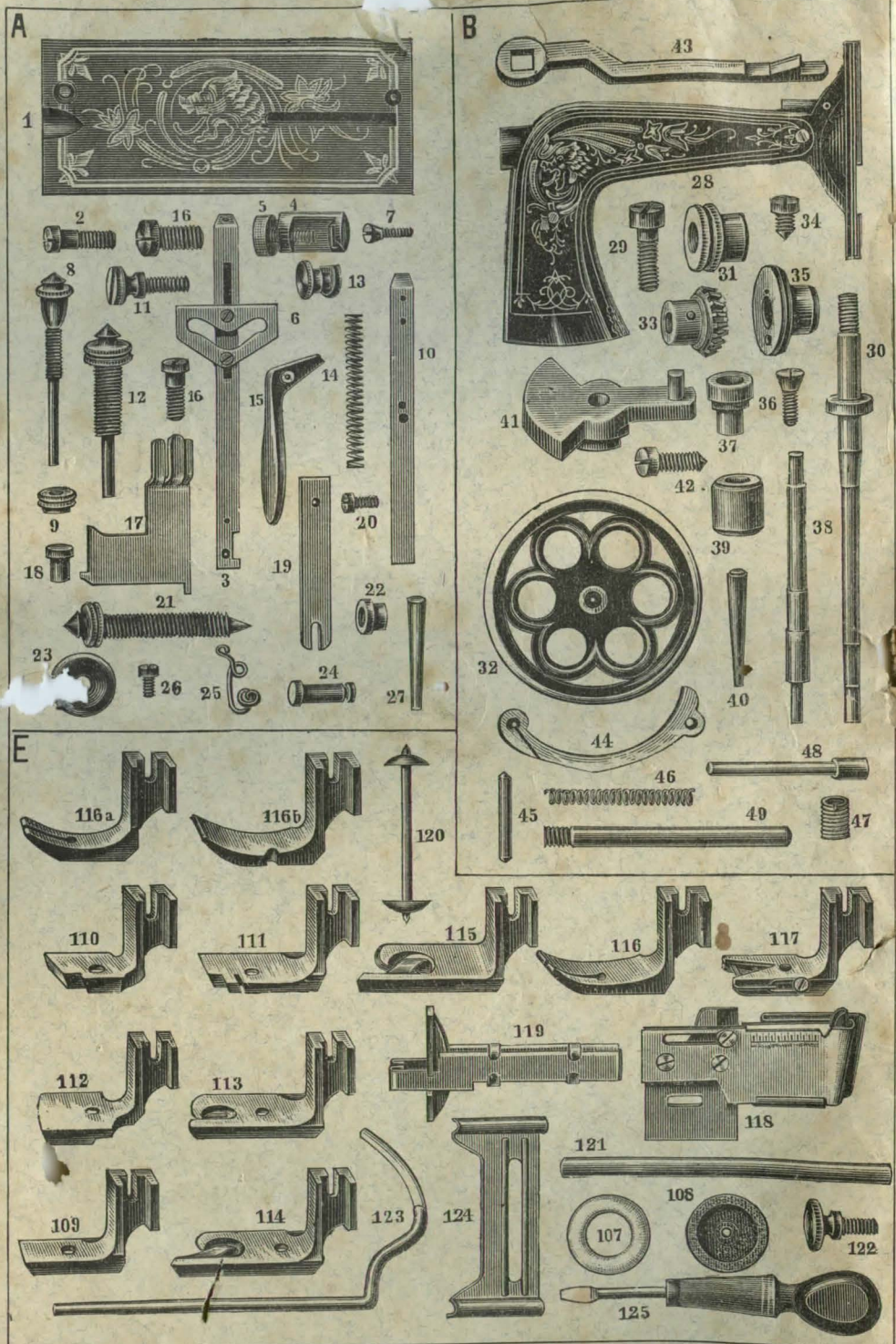
TITANIA MACHINES.

JOSEPH WERTHEIM,

MANUFACTURER,

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

GERMANY



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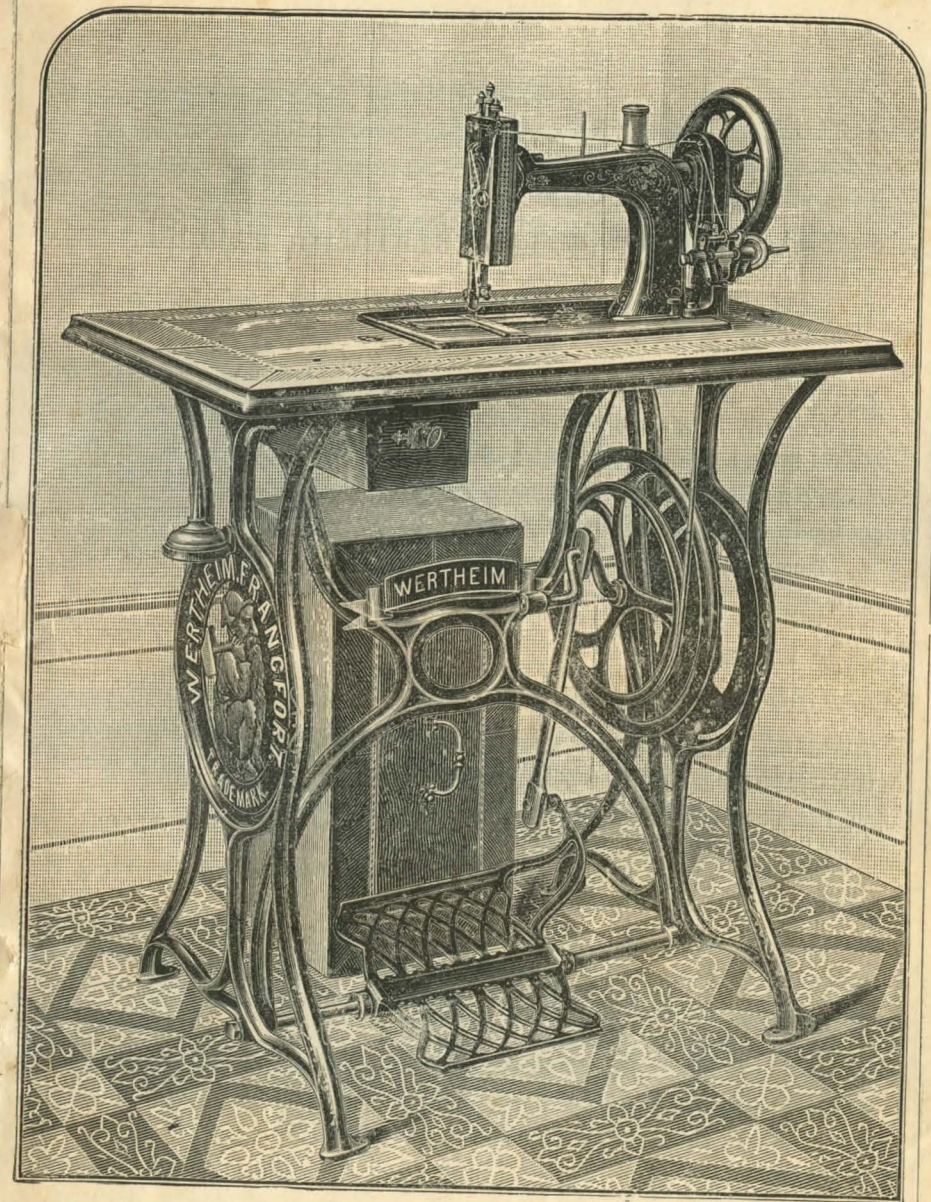
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JOSEPH WERTHEIM,
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 GERMANY.

Australian Representative:
 HUGO WERTHEIM, 173 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE.

To Erect the Machine.

IF the Machine has come to you packed in a case, in pieces, proceed as follows: — Take the treadle-rod and pass an end through the hole in the right leg and the other end through the left leg of the stand. Keep the gilt sides of the legs outwards. Screw the nuts on loosely. Put the cross-piece in position, as shown, put the wheel in its place. Then tighten all nuts. Screw the wooden pitman to the wheel and to the treadle, but not so tightly as to make it run heavily. Fix the treadle with the conical nuts so that while it works easily it cannot shake about. See that the wooden rod is *plumb*. Put the table loose on the stand and fasten the *head* of the Machine to the table by its hinges. Adjust the table nicely so that the belt will run clear through the holes, and try it. Then screw the table, from below, to the stand. Oil carefully, drive very fast, and see that everything runs easily.



THE NEW WERTHEIM "FAMILY" MACHINE READY FOR WORK.

PART I.

MANAGEMENT OF THE „WERTHEIM“ MACHINE.

EVERY WERTHEIM Machine, before leaving the Factory, is carefully tested. It will stitch with No. 300 cotton, or with coarse 9-cord thread, and is competent to perform all the kinds of work set forth in our circulars and advertisements. As an evidence of this inspection it is sent out threaded, and with a piece of work under the needle.

Examine carefully the threading of Machine and Shuttle, which are both clearly shown in our illustrations.

To Put the Machine in Gear for Working.

THE upper fly-wheel of every machine is disconnected before it leaves our Dépôt, so that no harm can happen to it in transit. Turn the milled nut on the outside of the upper wheel *towards* you.

To put it *out* of gear turn the nut *over from* you. Keep the washer oiled and do not screw this nut severely tight.

This contrivance, if so treated, will save the mechanism from the breakages so common with others. If a sudden stoppage occurs from any obstruction, the oiled washer will allow the wheel to make a turn or two, and thus prevents any mishap.

To Tighten the Belt.

IF the belt becomes loose, which will happen until all the stretch is taken out, cut a piece off and hook it together again. If too tight, ease it a little by pulling it when stretched.

Oiling.

KEEP the Machine thoroughly clean, and always protect it from dust. We strongly recommend you to purchase a loose locked cover if you have not already obtained one. You can thus secure your work and appliances from disturbance and protect the Machine also. Use only the Wertheim or other good sewing machine oil. *Do not use Kerosene*, because it corrodes metals, nor olive, salad, or other coarse oils, which will certainly clog the machine with the gummy substances they contain. The sperm oil supplied by us contains no gelatine or impurities, will cost you no more than inferior oil and will cause your machine to run lightly.

Oil every place where two metals rub each other. Put a few drops into every hole for that purpose in the upper arm, also the needle-bar, presser-bar, check-spring, and little hole on top next the bar. Right in front, one just above and another below the little brass name plate, you will see two holes. *Do not forget these.* Oil the bobbin-winder in the little hole. If you have a hand-driving attachment oil the axle and the cogs. Take off the belt and turn up the head so as to show the underworks. *Oil every place where there is friction.* Oil the axle of the large driving wheel of the stand, the treadle and the bearings of the wooden rod. If the machine should run heavily, be sure it needs oiling, or cleaning, or both. If from neglect or long disuse the machine becomes clogged or dirty, thoroughly oil it in all its working parts with kerosene or turpentine. Drive it very fast for a minute or two, carefully wipe off all the dirt and the kerosene and put the sperm oil on all the moving surfaces. It is a simple plan and a good one to keep a soft rag for the purpose of wiping the wearing parts every day (if used constantly) before commencing work. Then oil the machine nicely, using only a few drops. This can take but a few moments, which are well repaid.

The Treadle Motion.

IF the operator is unused to sewing machines she should first become familiar with the treadle motion. Place the feet in an easy position on the treadle, so that the hollow of the foot may rest directly over the treadle rod. Start the wheel with the right hand by turning it *towards* you, then by giving the ankle an easy, rocking motion, regularity and evenness will be attained.

Never run the machine without material unless the presser-foot is raised else you will wear the teeth of the feed.

Missing Stitches and Breaking Thread.

MAY be caused not only by too great top or bottom tension but by threading-up wrong, or by the needle being set wrong. See that the needle is not too fine for the thread and that the point is not blunt. The feeder may be dirty or want oiling. The needle must not touch the shuttle or the needle-hole.

Altering Screws or Meddling with Adjustment.

Do not attempt in any way to turn or alter the main screws. Do not allow any clever friend to file or mark any part, and allow no person to adjust, regulate, or alter any part unless experienced in fitting sewing machines.

Do not tinker the machine. We have heard people say, "I took my machine all to pieces, and put it together again." No worse thing could be done. LET WELL ALONE.

Should at any time a little derangement occur, caused by neglect or otherwise, any of our branch offices will rectify it gladly without charge.

PART II.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

Setting the Needle.

LOOSEN the screw on the needle-clamp, first moving the needle-bar to its highest point. Put the butt end of the needle in the clamp, keeping the side with the *long groove towards you*. Lower the needle-bar until the gauge-mark (a graven line) on the upper part of the bar is exactly level with the top of the machine. Then see that the eye of the needle comes exactly level with the needle-plate. Screw the needle-clamp tight. See that the needle moves precisely in the middle of the hole in the needle-plate. If the needle be slightly bent spring it with the finger until it be quite straight. If you neglect to set the needle properly you will break thread or miss stitches.

To Sharpen the Needle.

IF the point be blunt, put the little emery grindstone on the end of the bobbin-winder and take care that you make the point fine, thin, very clean, and sharp.

Size of Needle and Thread.

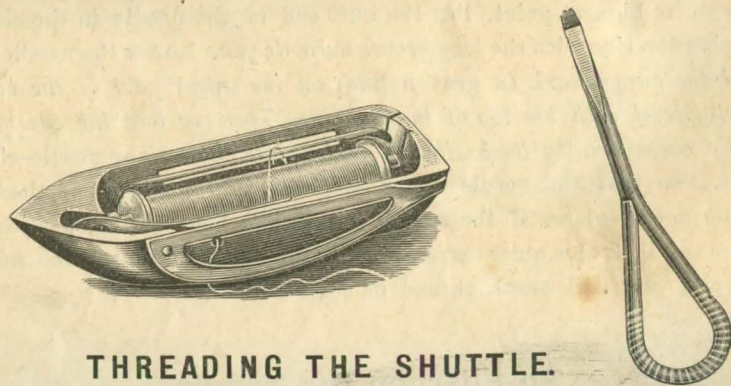
WITH the WERTHEIM you do not require so coarse a thread as in handsewing, every stitch being *double*, and, moreover, *locked*. The *needle* must be adjusted to the size of the thread.

For 200 to 100 Cotton use 0000 or 000 Needle	
" 90 "	80 " " 00 "
" 70 "	60 " " 0 "
" 50 "	40 " " 1 "
" 36 "	30 " " 1 or 2 "
" 24 "	20 " " 2 " 3 "
" 16 "	8 " " 4 "

The foregoing may be varied slightly to suit the fabric used.

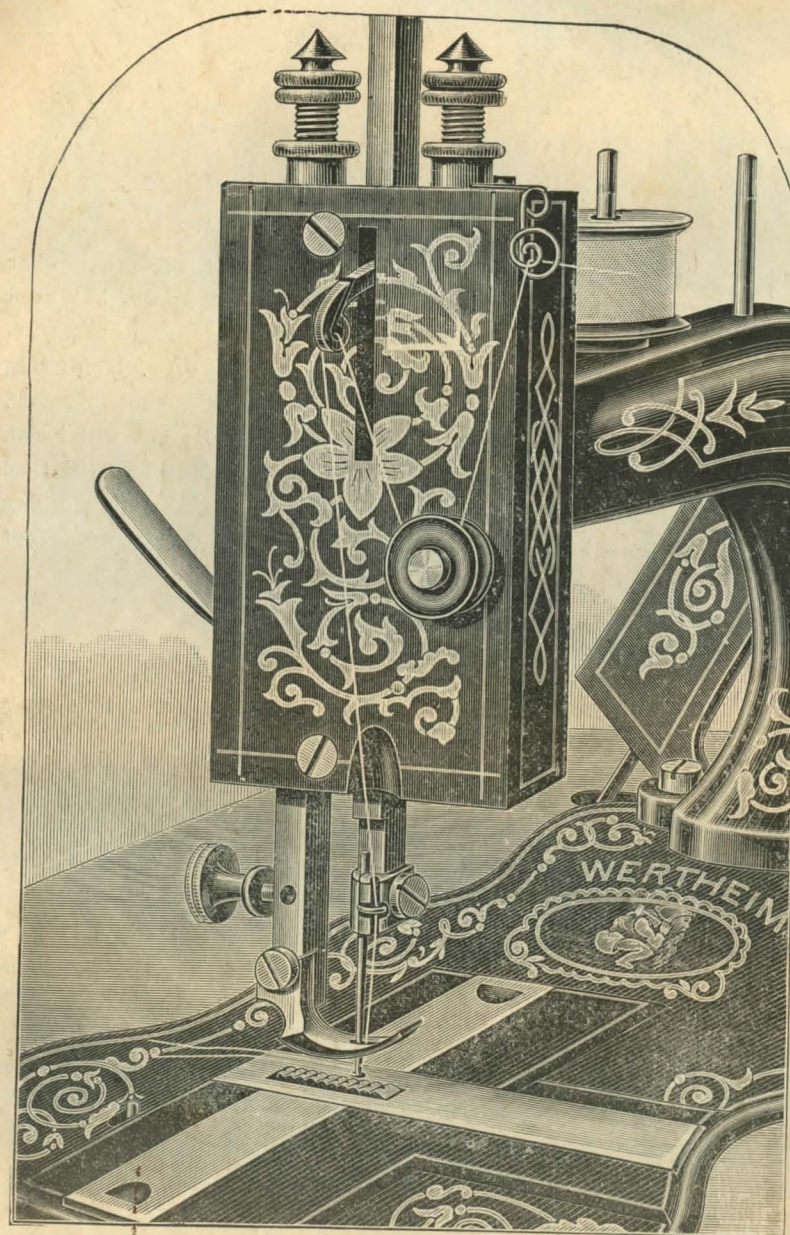
We recommend you not to use glacé thread, which is harsh and wiry, but use any good maker's *machine thread*, which is expressly made smooth and soft. Cottons, threads, and silks of various makes, but good quality only, are sold at very low prices in all our offices.

The WERTHEIM Machines are fitted with the utmost accuracy, and will take finer or coarser threads than any other machines extant. Therefore we earnestly impress upon you, for your sake and our own, to use *fine* cottons, fine needles, and a perfect stitch, for *fine* materials. It is just as easy for you, and the result will be beautiful work which others cannot produce upon more roughly-finished machines. It will last as long, or even longer, than coarse work. All pains have been taken by the manufacturer to render the machine absolutely perfect. It now remains with yourself to study carefully and follow minutely the instructions herein given.



THREADING THE SHUTTLE.

FOLLOW the engraving exactly. In exceptional cases you may increase the tension by turning the small outside screw to the right using for that purpose the small screw driver—illustrated above. The Wertheim Shuttles are made of hardened steel. *See that each point of the bobbin fits exactly in its place.*



THREADING THE MACHINE.

THE engraving clearly shows the threading of the needle. Having threaded the shuttle as shown on page 8, place it in its carrier with the point *towards* the needle. Hold the needle thread by the end slack, turn the upper fly-wheel round, once, towards you, and then draw the shuttle thread upwards in a loop. Push both threads backwards, ready for sewing, as shown.

Commencing to Sew.

PLACE the material under the presser-foot, lower the presser-bar and drive the Machine fast or slow, as you may desire, but at a regular and even pace. If for thick material you want extra pressure, screw the nut on the top of the presser-bar *downwards*. If for thin and delicate materials you want light pressure, screw the nut *upwards*. *Do not pull or push* the work through the Machine; you will break needles and make bad work by so doing. The Machine will feed quite regularly by itself. In crossing thick places, or in seams crossing other seams, go slower, and if necessary, raise the presser-foot slightly when a great thickness occurs.

To Take Out the Material.

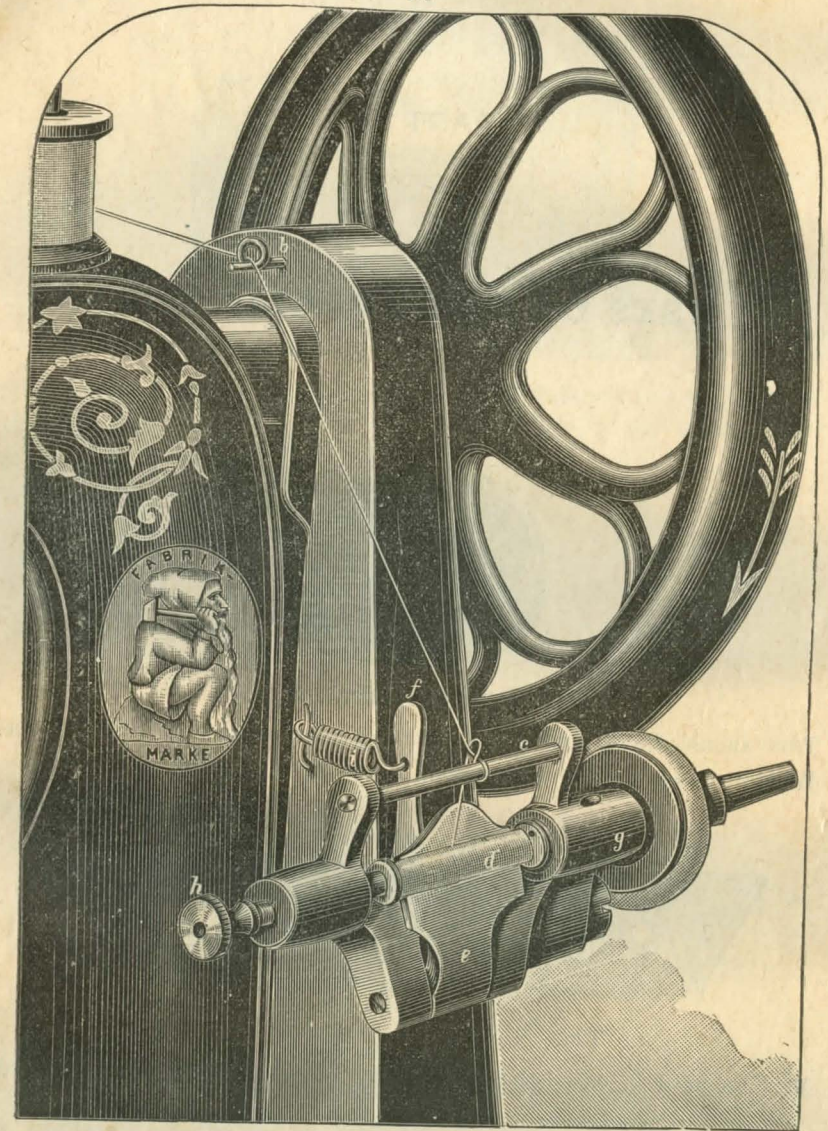
FIRST raise the needle-bar to its highest point, pull down about three or four inches of thread from above, raise the presser-bar and draw the work out from you.

The Tension.

To adjust the upper tension turn the little thumb-screw on top of the front-plate nearest to you slightly to the left when you want a *loose* tension. Turn it to the right for a *tight* tension. The stitch is most perfect when it appears alike on both sides. If the thread forms loops underneath the fabric you have too little upper tension. The WERTHEIM is so designed that very little alteration of tension is needed. Fix it right once, and then you may mostly let it alone. After the tension is regulated the counter-nut is to be tightened.

The Stitch Regulator

Is the thumb-screw on the right of the machine. To lengthen the stitch, slide the screw to the *right*; to shorten it, slide the screw to the *left*. *Always tighten the screw.*

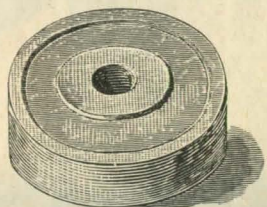


THE WERTHEIM NEW PATENT SELF-ACTING BOBBIN-WINDER.

FIRST throw the upper fly-wheel out of gear by screwing the milled nut on the outside *over from* you. Pass the thread from the reel *a* through the guide *b* at top of belt-protector round the small wire pin *c* from above to below, cross the thread (see illustration) and guide it through the small hole of bobbin-disc. This small hole cut in the brass will be seen in one end of the bobbin into which fits a tiny pin projecting from the spindle of the winder. Catch the thread between the tiny pin and the hole. Let the flat plate *e* up against the cotton, press the small lever *f* towards you, when by driving the machine, the bobbin will be wound as level as a reel of thread. When filled by this contrivance more will fit on a bobbin and a more even stitch results. Do not forget to put a drop of oil in the little hole *g* to the right and to the two points of the bobbin. Cast the upper fly-wheel loose when spooling the cotton.

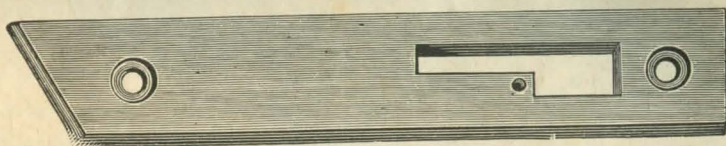
PART III.

USES OF THE APPLIANCES.



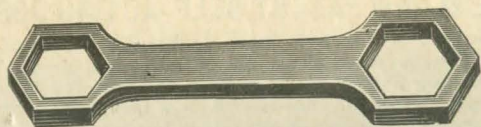
The Emery Grindstone.

THIS should be placed on the end of the spindle of the Bobbin-Winder, and is used for sharpening the points of needles, or of scissors.



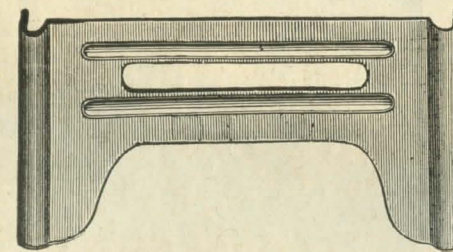
The Extra Needle-Plate.

MAY be used in case of exceptionally large thread being employed.



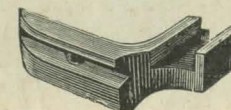
The Spanner

Is given for the purpose of tightening the bolts of the wheel or treadle-bar in case they become loosened by long use, or by moving the machine about.



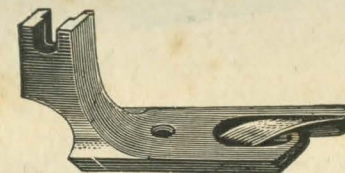
The Wertheim Straight Guide.

THIS simple appliance is fastened by the thumb-screw to the bed-plate of the machine and serves to guide seams, very broad hems, tucks, or other folds in a straight line.



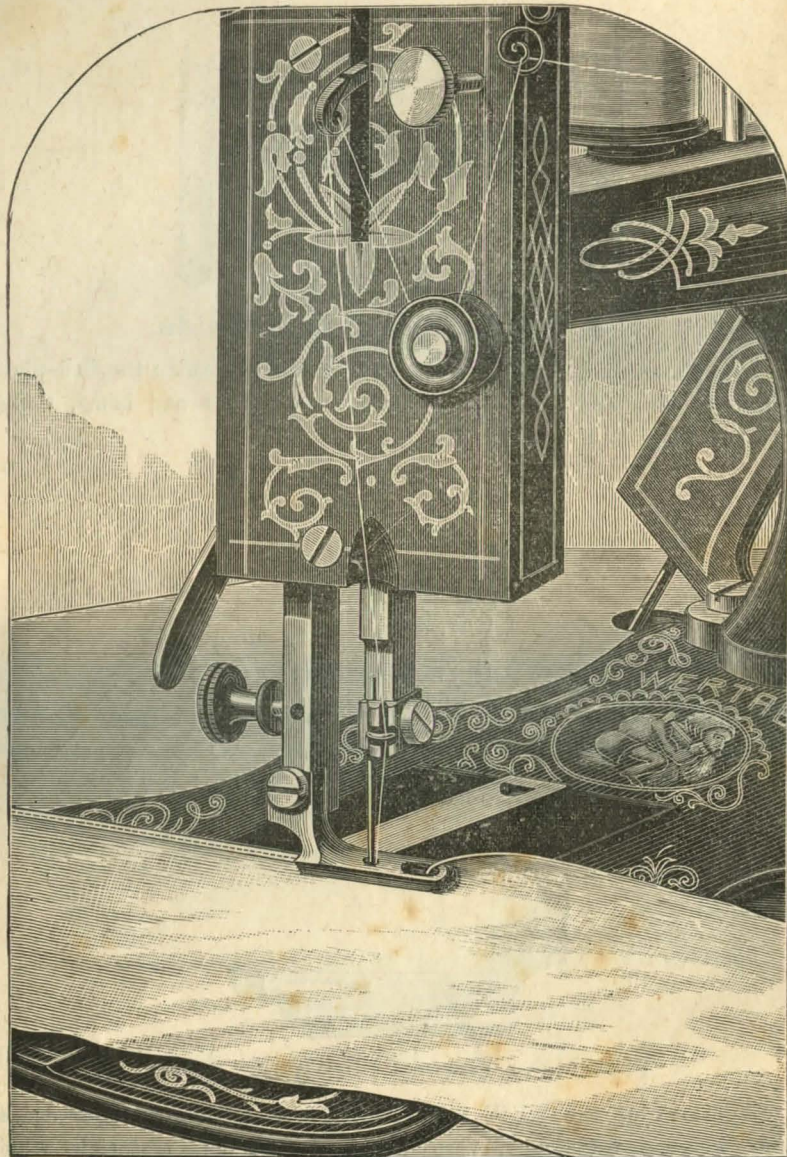
The Large Corder Foot.

USED instead of the Plain-sewing foot (for which see page 9) when thick cords or braids are to be sewn, as bands on dresses, petticoats, jackets or waterproofs.



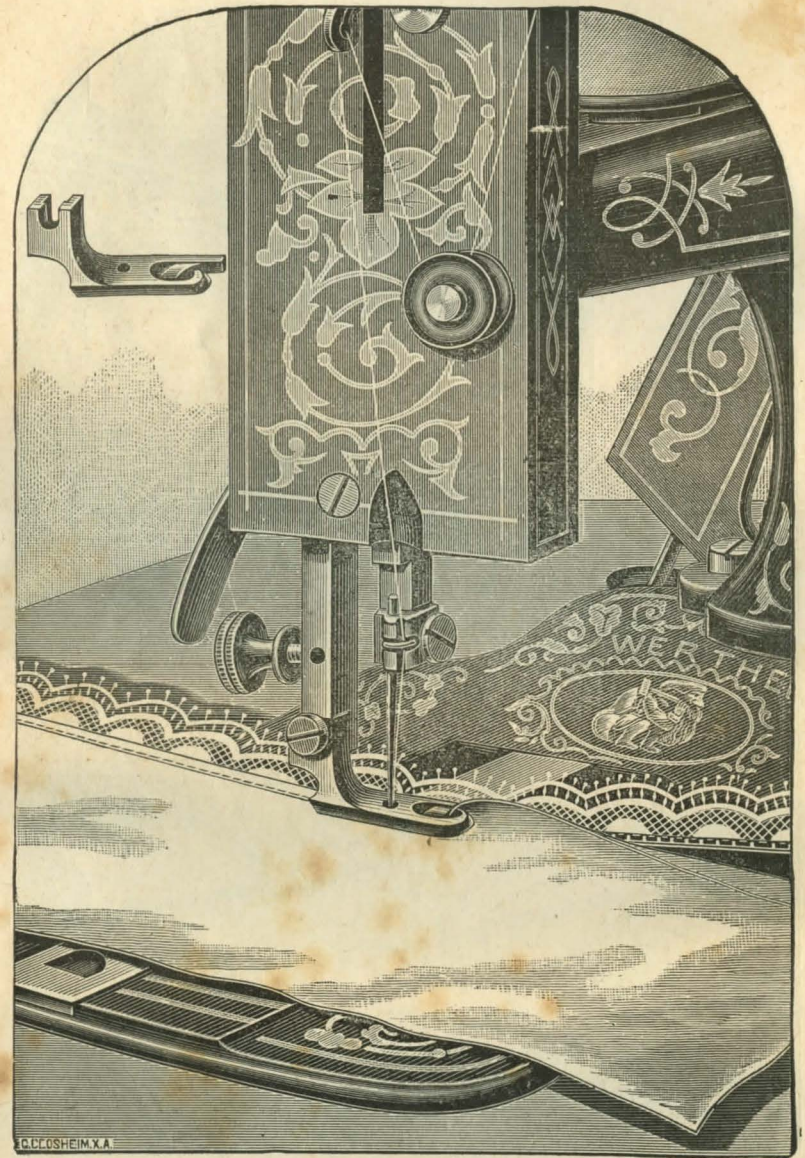
The New Broad Hemmer Foot.

A SPECIALITY of the NEW WERTHEIM for hemming thick dress-stuffs, velvets, velveteens, home-spuns, tweeds and materials which cannot be self-hemmed upon other machines.



THE WERTHEIM NARROW HEMMER.

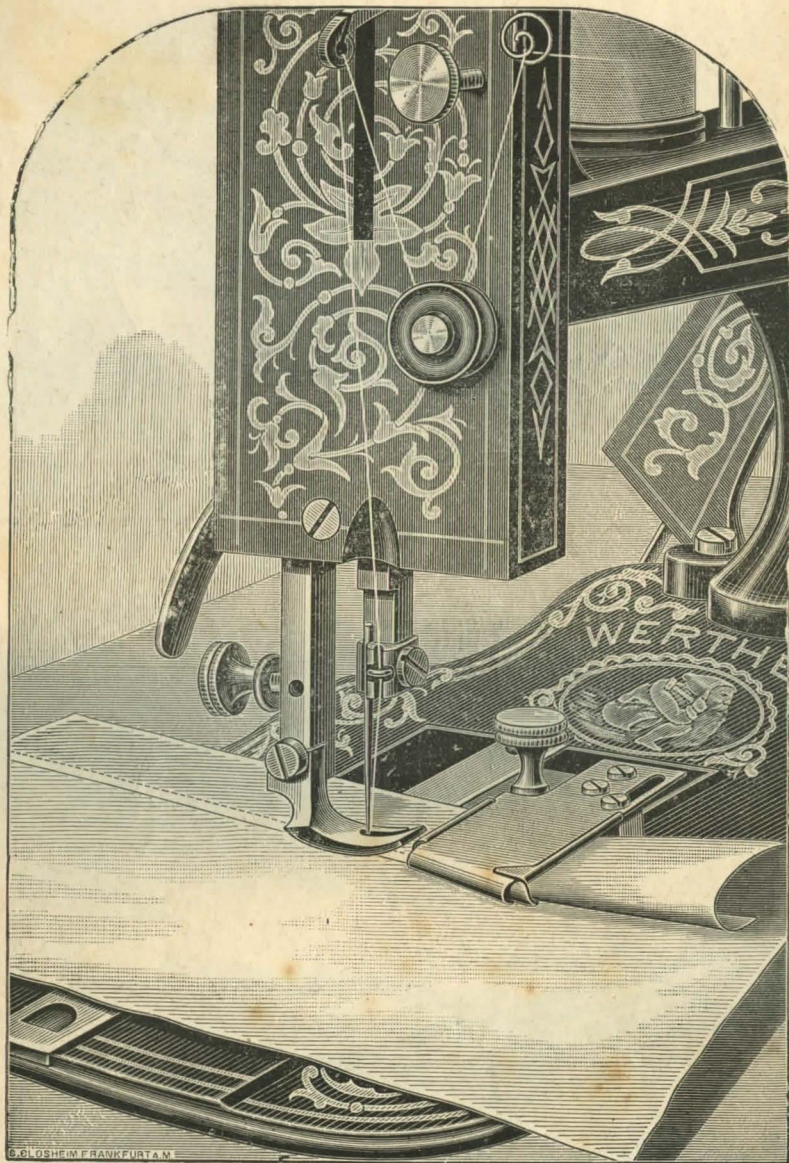
IS the foot containing a little twisted steel spring. Turn down a couple of inches of the material as in hemming by hand. Insert enough of the folded part in the hemmer for the machine to feed. Keep the hemmer just *full*, neither too much nor too little of the material being supplied. For cambrics, muslins, linens, calicoes, and thin dress materials.



THE WERTHEIM NARROW HEMMER,

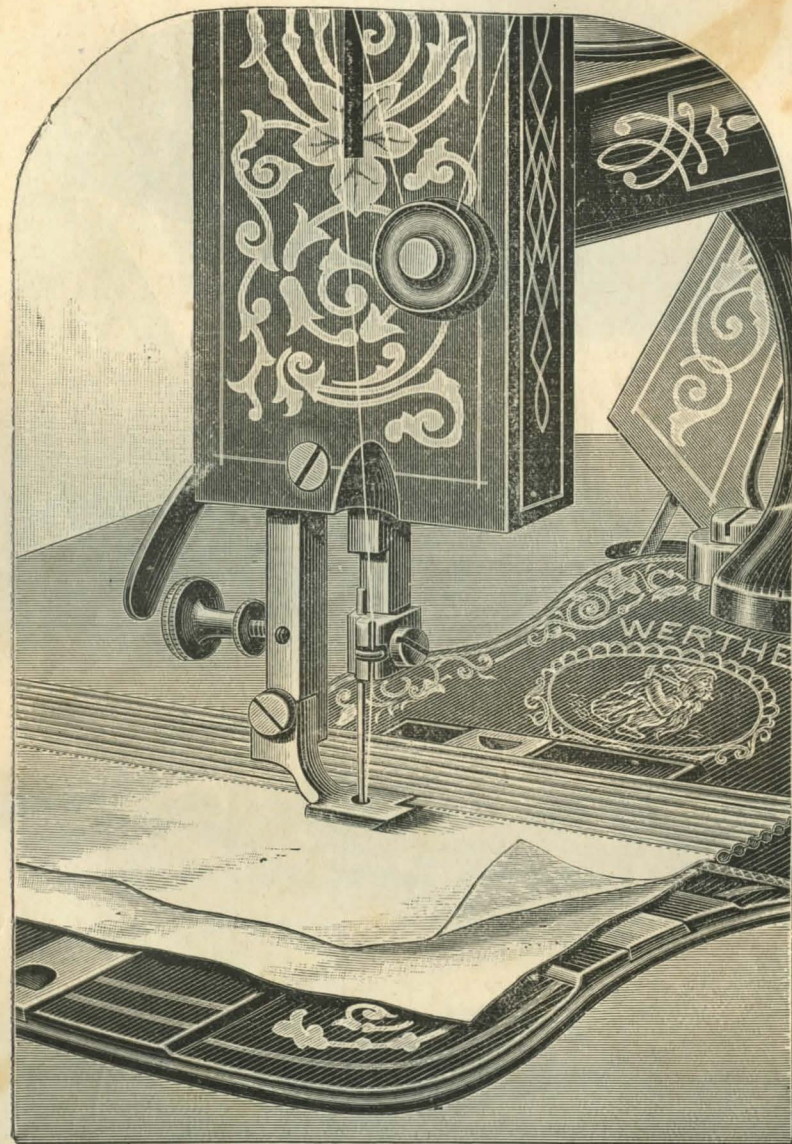
Stitching on Lace at same time.

THIS suffices as a hint recommending you to perform two or more operations at one time, to do which our Machines and Appliances are carefully designed. Thus, out of cheap materials, you may produce pretty work without additional labour.



THE WERTHEIM ADJUSTABLE HEMMER.

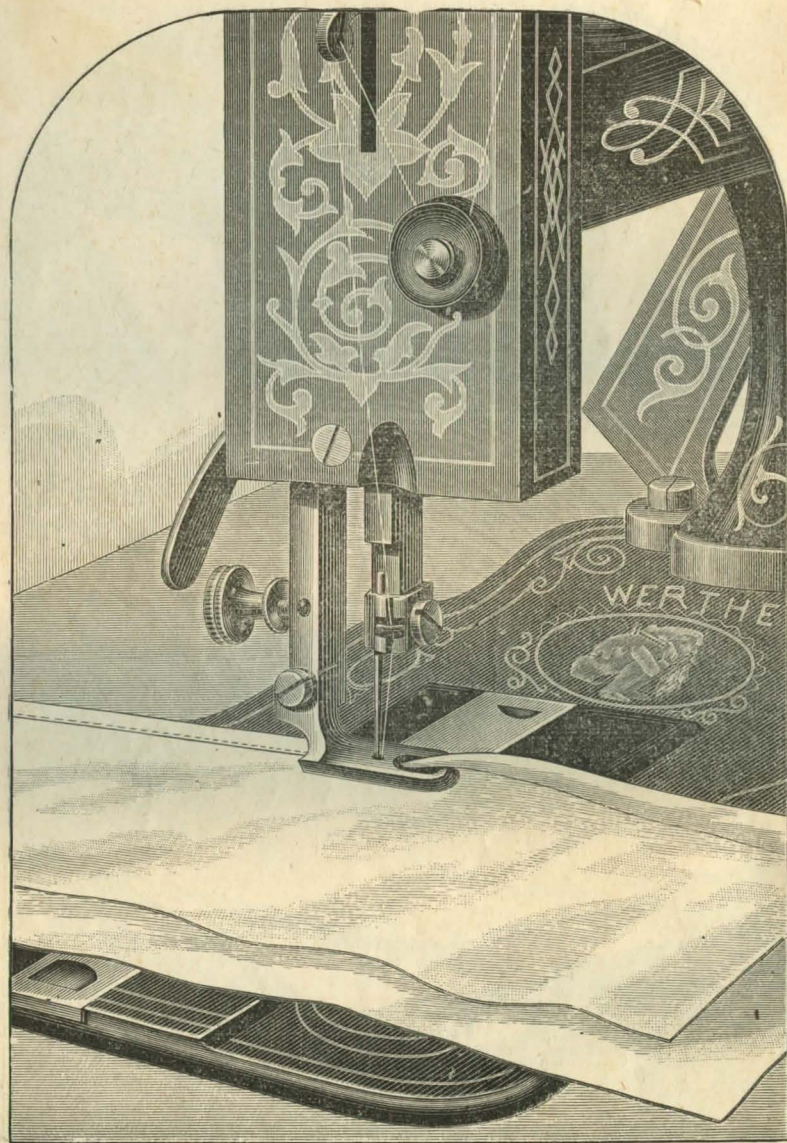
FOLD the material for a couple of inches, as in hemming by hand. Slacken the moveable screw of the Hemmer and adjust it to the width of the hem you desire. Tighten the moveable screw. Insert the cloth and slide it backwards and forwards to fill the Hemmer and press down the hem. Set the appliance so that the stitches shall come close to the edge of the hem. Hold the work with the right hand, and keep the Hemmer just full, neither more nor less.



THE WERTHEIM SMALL CORDER.

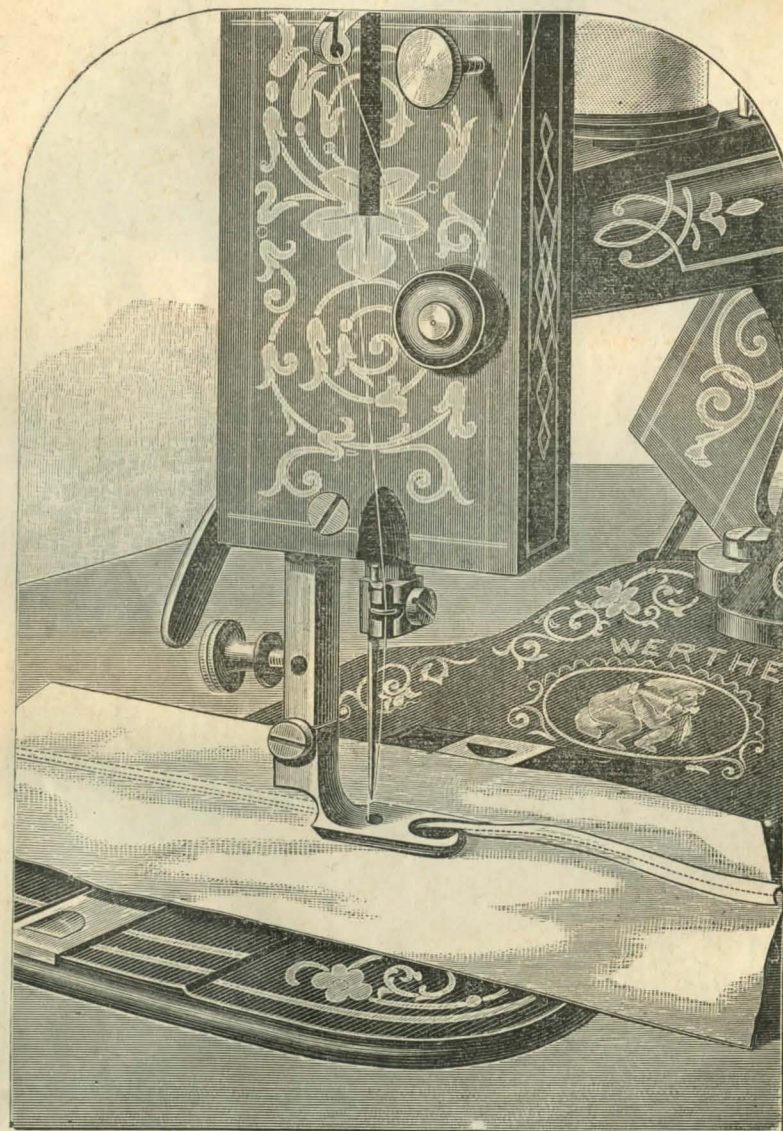
PLACE the first cord between the folds of the cloth. Put it under the presser-foot with the cord in the groove next the needle, and take care to keep it straight. The machine will stitch it beautifully parallel if only you keep the cord to be sewn-in tight up to the last one. This may be best done with the blunt point of a pair of scissors, or blunt pen knife, which will not soil the work.

Used for hoods, children's stays, cuffs, collars, ladies' underclothing.



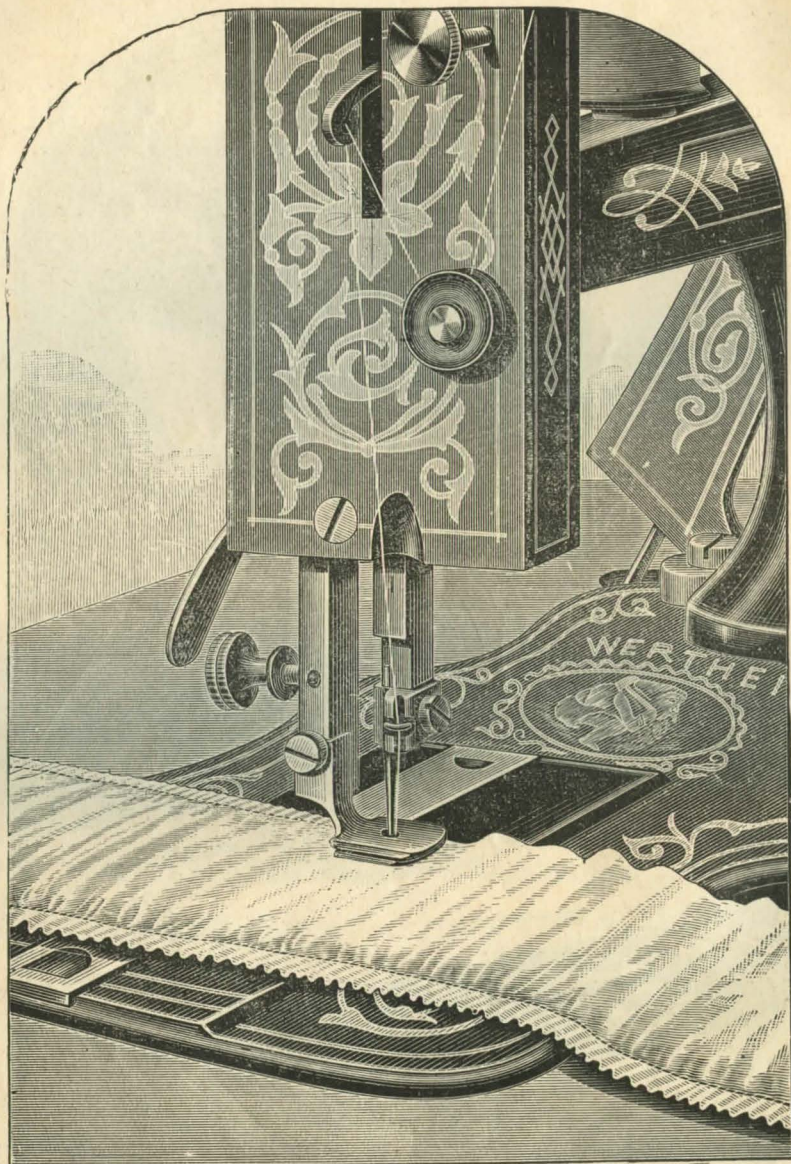
THE WERTHEIM FELLER — SINGLE SEAM.

USE the foot as shown above, which is *without* the little steel spring. Place the two pieces of stuff (as in hemming) with the edge of the under one projecting about a quarter of an inch, and proceed as indicated by the engraving.



THE WERTHEIM FELLER — DOUBLE SEAM.

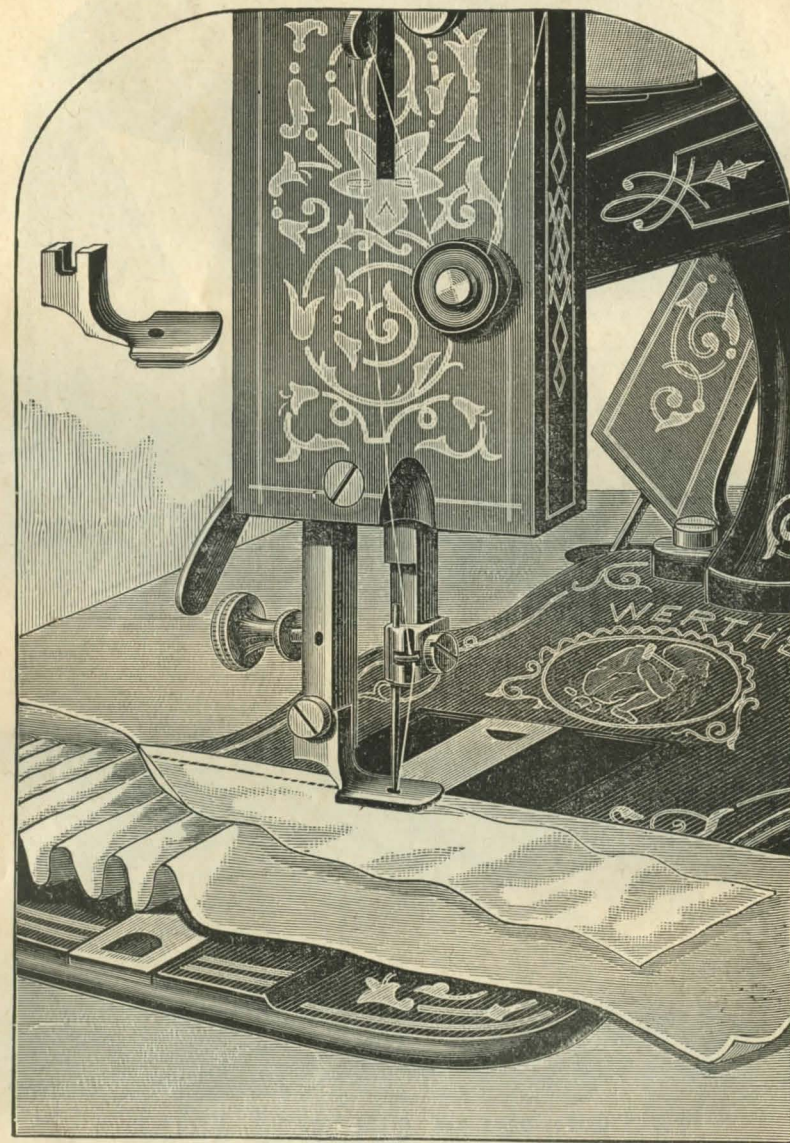
TO make the double seam straighten out the work and insert the fold in the same foot (see opposite page) when it will stitch with perfect ease. This is a most useful appliance, and is a special feature of the WERTHEIM.



THE WERTHEIM RUFFLER OR FRILLER.

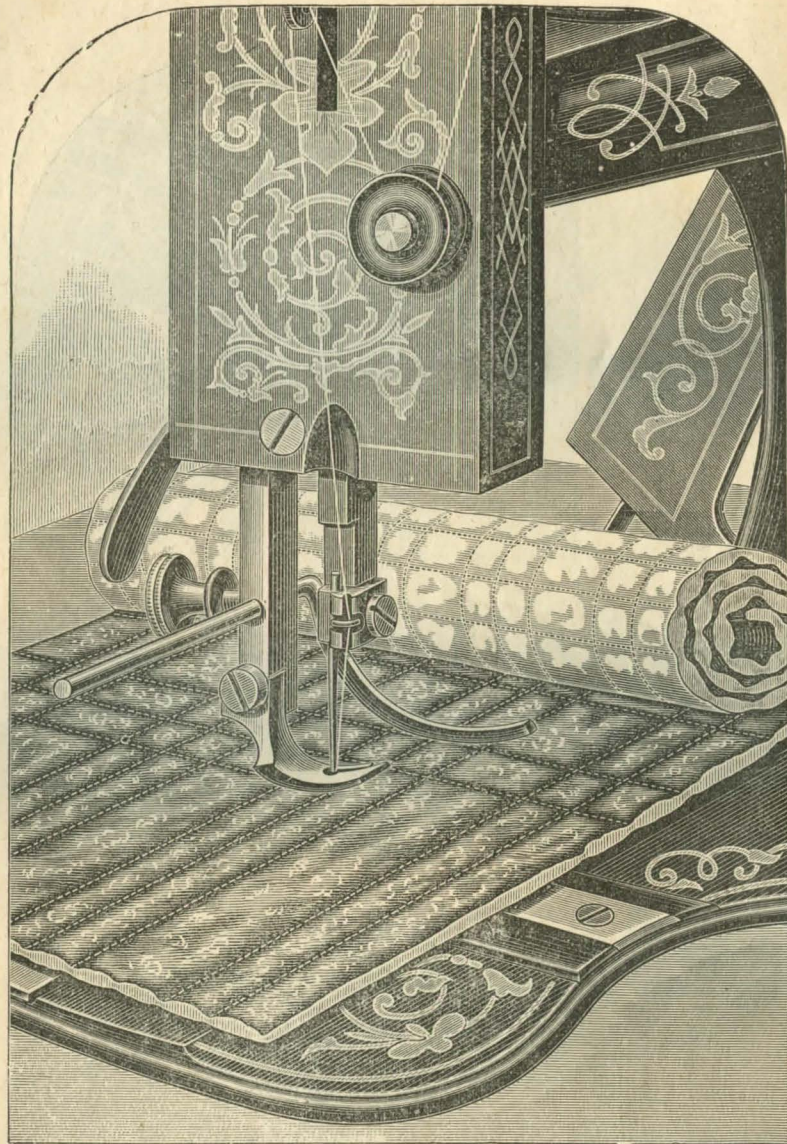
USE the foot shown above. It will produce a beautiful puffing, or shirring, or gathering, as depicted. To increase the fulness, lengthen the stitch. It may also be increased by loosening the upper tension, or lessened by tightening the tension. Gathering dress materials may be done with perfection. In this you should do one row of gathering, turn the material round and go back the opposite way with the next row. Thus you may produce very handsome and fashionable work with ease and regularity.

Whilst the present fashion lasts for gathered skirts, sleeves and bodies of dresses, this appliance is of great utility. It is certain that nothing can do such work so well.



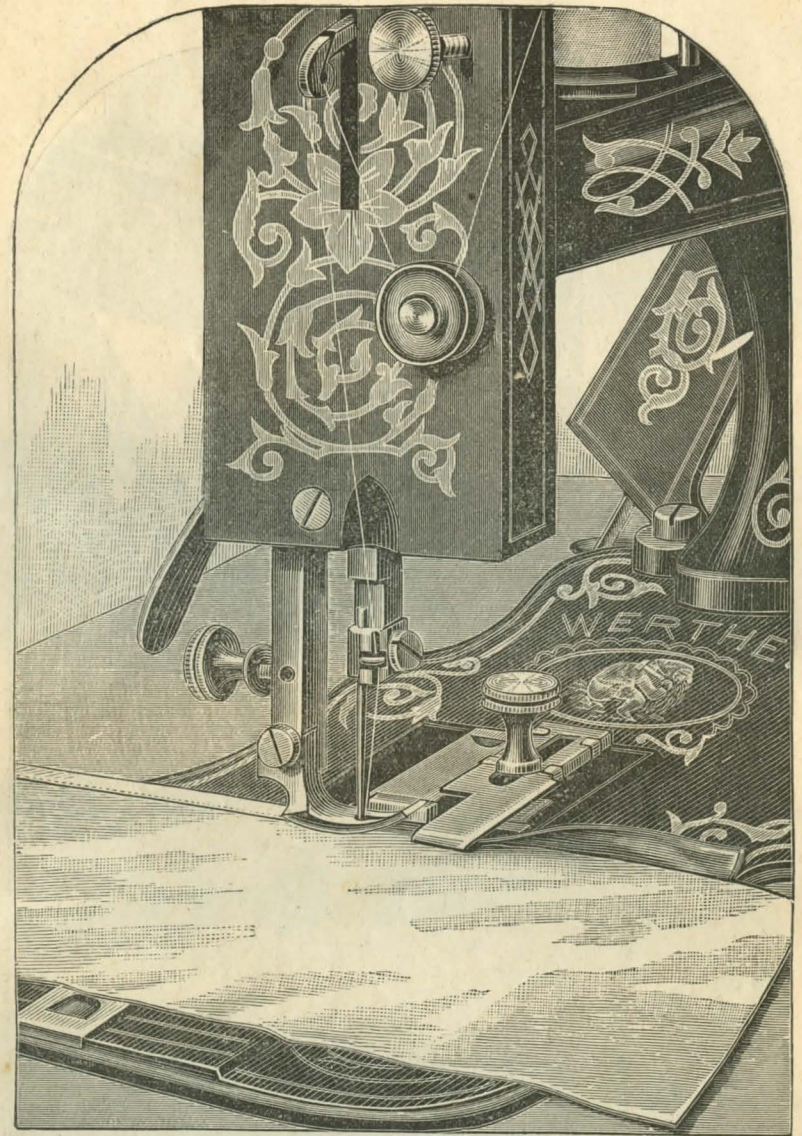
THE WERTHEIM RUFFLER OR FRILLER.

PLACE the material to be gathered *underneath* the presser-foot, and put the band between the two plates of the foot as engraved. A little practice will make perfect in its use. The larger the stitches are the fuller the folds will be.



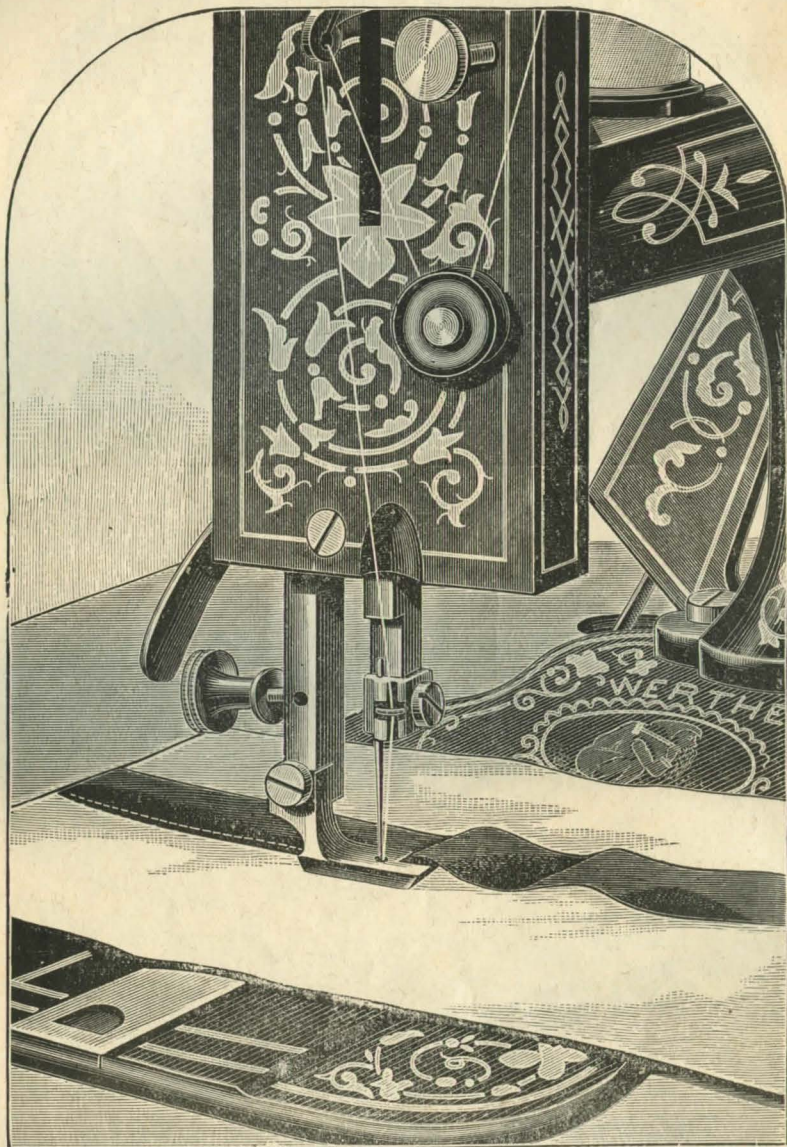
THE WERTHEIM QUILTING GUIDE.

FASTEN the appliance with the thumb-screw as shown in the engraving, so that the work may just pass freely under it. Move it to right or left, according to the distance you desire between the lines of stitching. Stitch one seam perfectly straight to begin with; then guide the next seam by the first, as indicated. The engraving shows a pretty form of quilting, viz., two lines and a space. Adjust the upper tension rather loosely until you see that the work is flat below, nice and puffy above. By so doing, also, you do not need to use silk in the shuttle. Have a middle-sized stitch.



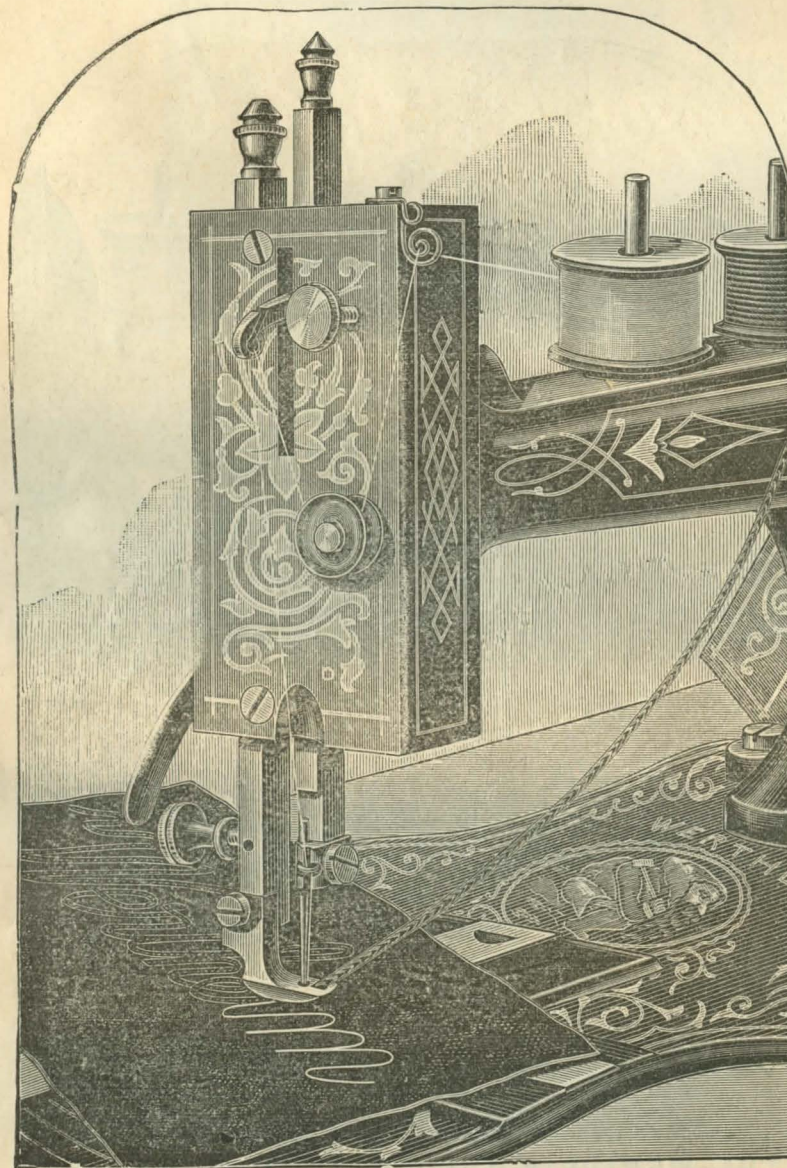
THE WERTHEIM ADJUSTABLE BINDER.

MOST useful for binding anything with braid or ribbon. Fasten the Binder to the bed-plate of the Machine so that its two tongues come even with the point of the needle. Take the binding and pass one edge into the upper tongue and the other into the lower, and place the material to be bound between the two. Draw it about half an inch under the presser-foot so as to give the needle and feed a fair chance of starting the work. Lower the presser-foot and commence to sew. If wide binding is required, move the inside piece of the Binder to the *right*, if narrow, to the *left*.



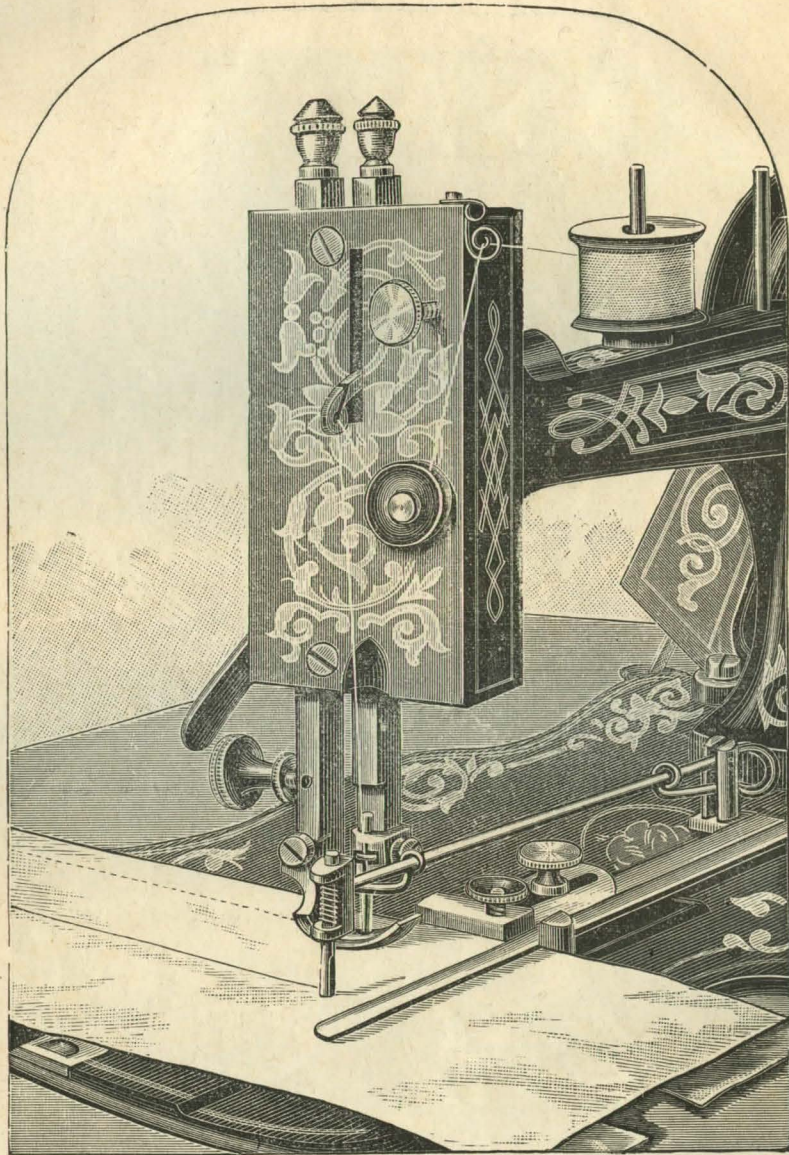
THE WERTHEIM RIBBON SEWER OR TRIMMER.

TO sew ribbon, or braid, or ribbon-velvet upon any material, use the foot shown above, simply keeping the slot full with the trimming. This is a useful contrivance for making a neat seam at a perfectly even distance from the edge.



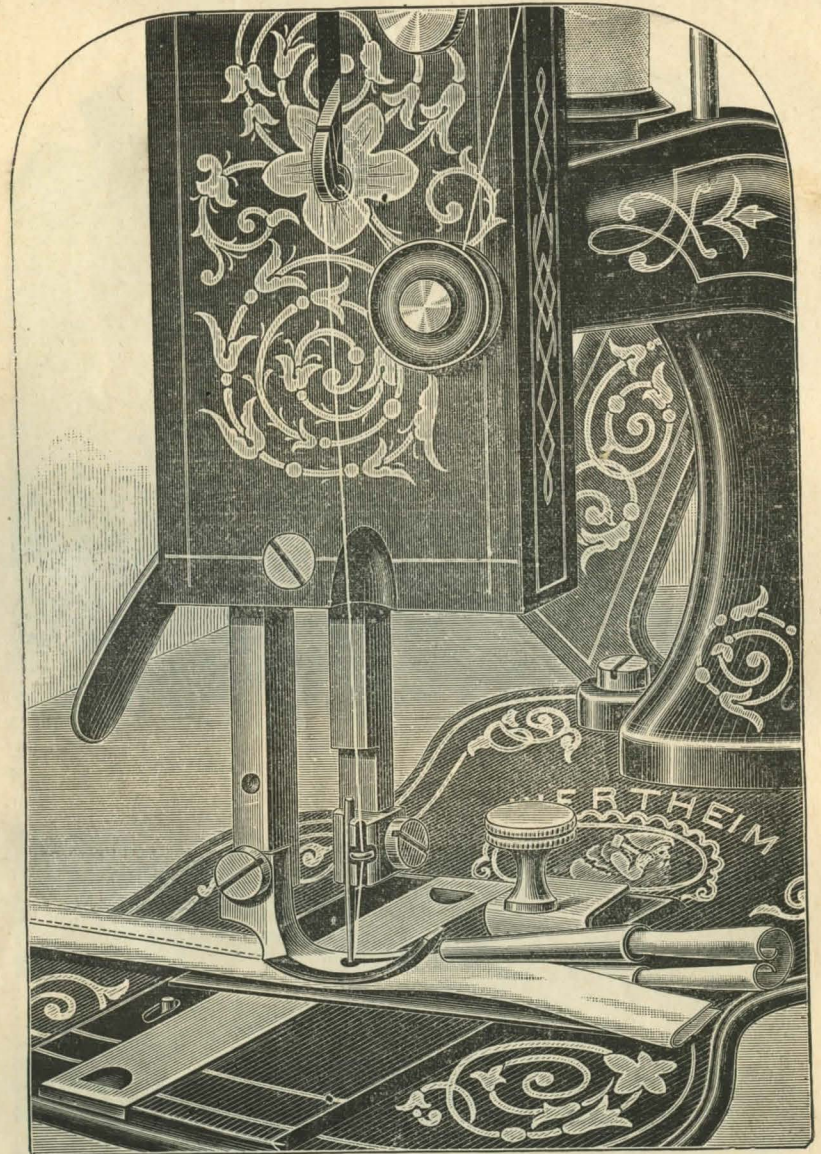
THE WERTHEIM BRAIDER.

WIND the braid on a reel as shown, or allow the ball of braid to rest in the lap. In turning corners allow the point of the needle to hold the braid. By having a light pressure on the presser-foot the material may be turned gently round without raising the presser-foot. By so working nicer corners are made. Have a middle-sized stitch, neither too small nor too large.



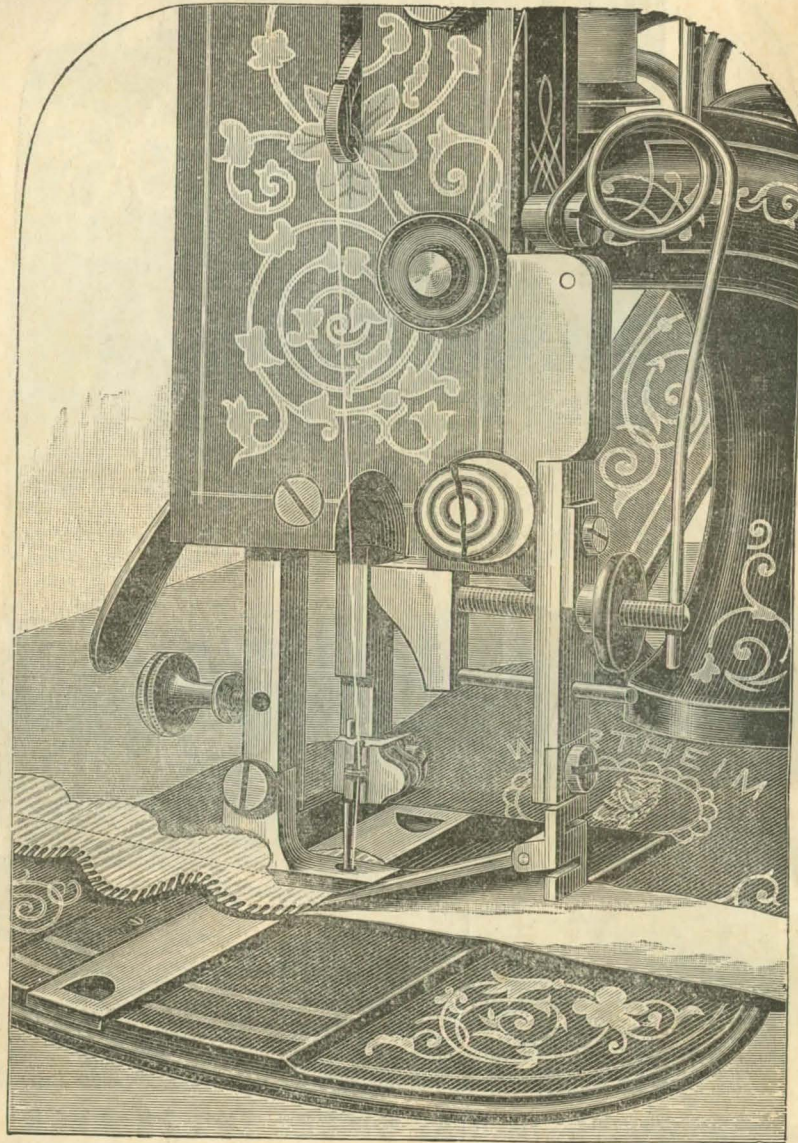
THE WERTHEIM TUCK MARKER OR CREASER.

FIX the appliance (as here shown) with the needle passed through the wire loop. Set the gauge to the width of tuck desired. Fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it in position as engraved. As the machine stitches, the Creaser marks the place for the next tuck. Fold the material at that crease and proceed as at first. Our new Tuck-marker, just introduced, has a Roller-creaser. For very small tucks, close together, the straight-guide only is required, for which see page 13.



THE WERTHEIM BIAS BINDER AND TRIMMER.

SCREW the appliance to the plate (as shown in the engraving), taking care that it points true to the needle, and so placed that the stitches come a nice distance from the edge of the binding. The work depicted is a milliner's fold. Cut the trimming to a point and insert it in the Binder. Keep the upper and lower curl of the Binder just full of the trimming, which usually consists of narrow strips of material cut on the bias. Insert the goods to be bound between the two curls. Scallops can thus be trimmed with any material easily. When you come to the corner of the scallop lay the second *in a line* with the first, then turn the corner and go on as at the commencement.



THE WERTHEIM NEW "NONPAREIL" PLAITER

Price (complete) . . . 10s. 6d.

THIS clever little instrument is an aid to the dressmaker in producing pretty plaited bands and edgings for children's dresses, trimmings for ball dresses, cuffs and collars for ladies' summer dresses and underclothing. Suitable materials are cambries, French muslin, or fine Turkey twill.

THE "NONPAREIL" PLAITER.

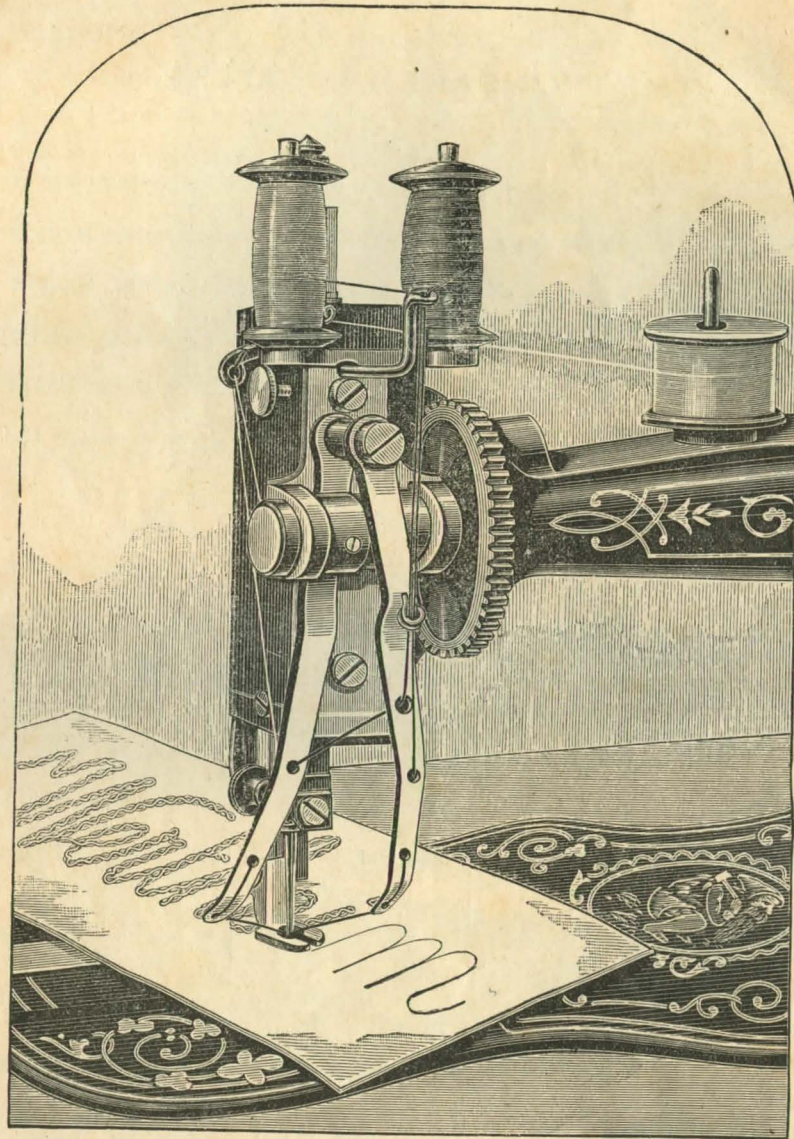
THIS appliance is attached by a slotted thumb-screw to the face-plate of the machine, and must be screwed tightly. A special needle-clamp is employed, with a roller, as shown; also, a special presser-foot. Cut the material in strips about two inches wide, or less, and fold it exactly double. Set a rather large stitch. (The stitch regulates the *width* of the plaits.) By screwing the curved block *forwards* you increase the *fullness* of the plaits.

The plaiting may be made either straight or zig zag as depicted. For the latter, move the strip alternately to right and left, counting *four* stitches each time while sewing slowly and steadily.

An elegant ruffling for the neck, varied to suit the taste, is made by *two* straight plaited bands, one showing beyond the other, with ribbon stitched over them. This may be made more cheaply than bought ruffling.

A choice little trimming for fronts and cuffs of night-dresses is also easily made.

Examples will, of course, be gladly shown at our shops anywhere. A little practice is required to obtain command of this appliance. It can be supplied only with WERTHEIM Family and Triumph Hand Machines, and should be ordered beforehand.



THE WERTHEIM PATENT EMBROIDERER OR SELF-BRAIDER.

Price . . . 25s.

(SEE NEXT PAGE).

THIS beautiful attachment is the invention of one of WERTHEIM'S chief mechanics. We believe it to be the only perfect Embroiderer yet produced for household use. The Machine is threaded in the usual way, with a light pressure on the presser-foot, and a rather loose tension above. Use a middle-sized stitch, *not* a small one. Remember that the material threaded through the arm *next* you will show *underneath* the other in the work. In making a nice effect this is important to note.

A special foot is used, as shown in the plate. Purse-twist silks are the best for the upper spools, then Andalusian wool, Berlin wool, or soft colored cords. Fine chenille, threaded through one or both arms, produces a charming effect.

To Remove the Attachment.

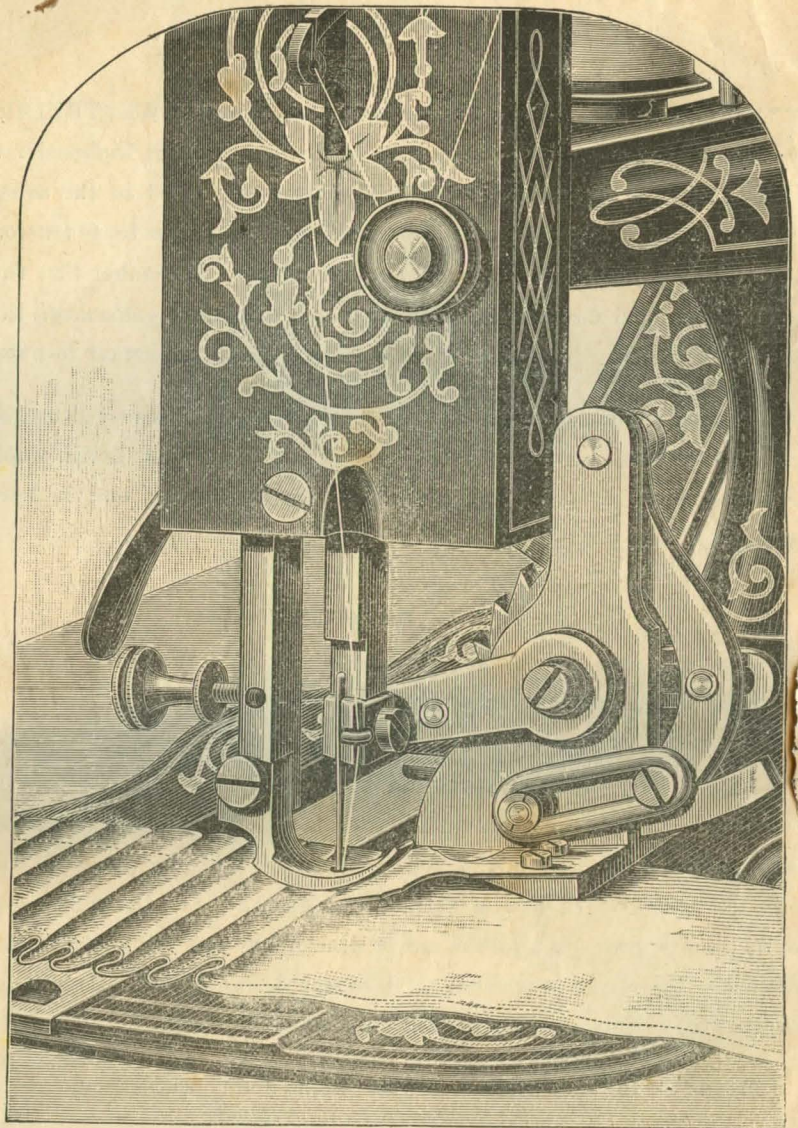
UNSCREW the two screws at the back which hold the brass plate to the head of the ordinary machine.

To Attach it Again.

PUT in the upper screw *loosely*. You will see a gauge-mark (a graven line) on the outer side of the cogwheel, which must be placed in line with the gauge-mark on the arm of the Machine. Set the needle-bar to *its* gauge-mark when in the act of descending (*not* when ascending). Then let the large cogwheel fit into the interior one. Make both screws tight. The attachment will then work perfectly.

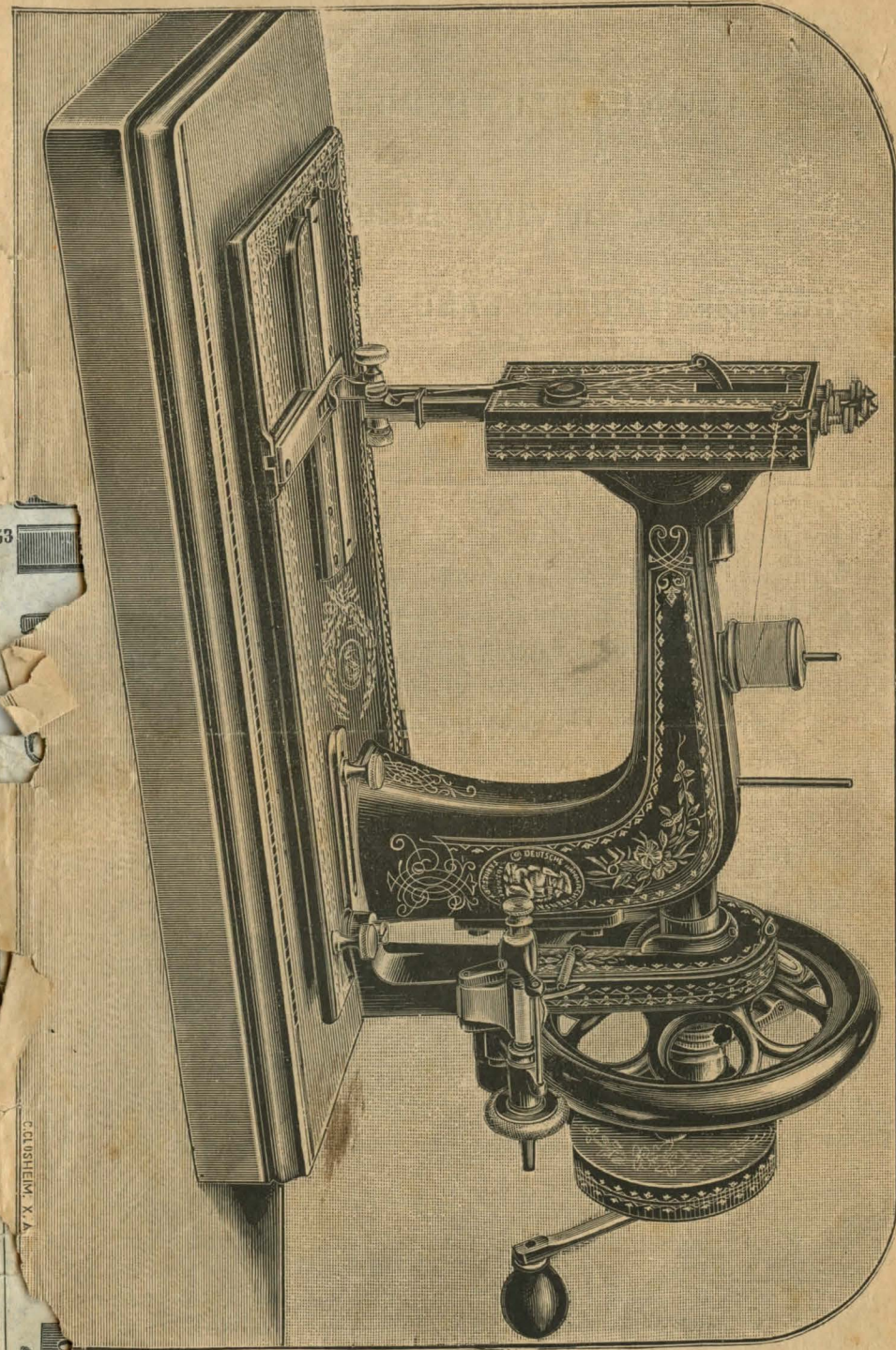
Note. — The Embroiderer can be supplied only with the Wertheim Family and Triumph Hand Machines and should be ordered beforehand. It requires special gearing, which cannot afterwards be fixed to a plain Machine.

It is very favorite for making pretty, delicate braids, and other ornaments to suit taste. For children's pelisses, dresses, and bonnets, for aprons, cuffs, cushions, d'Oyley's, mats, antimacassars, curtains, cosies, and such like.



THE WERTHEIM PATENT KILTER — Price 15s.

THIS elegant little piece of mechanism is to be fastened tightly by the usual thumb-screw to the bed-plate of the machine. A special needle-clamp must be used which has a small projecting pin. This pin is inserted in the slot of the arm of the Kilter. By putting a piece of cloth under the knife, and by driving the machine, its action will be at once apparent. Hem one side and simply fold the other edge under. The width of the plaits may be increased by lengthening the stitch. Be careful to adjust the stitch properly and do not hold back the material. This is suitable for light materials and not very broad kilting. For the latter we supply special Kilting Machines to be used by hand or foot. These, however, do not sew at the same time, but are heated by irons or by gas and are capable of doing a vast amount of work. The appliance shown above can be obtained with WERTHEIM Family and Triumph Hand Machines only



WERTHEIM X A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING
THE
Hand-Driving Attachment
OF THE
WERTHEIM TRIUMPH HAND SEWING MACHINE.

THE Apparatus is attached to the base-plate of the Machine by two strong screws, which should be evenly and tightly screwed. When not in use, the handle is folded downwards. To connect it for use, pull the little milled button upwards and put the handle in position. The button returns to its place with a spring, and thus secures the handle. Insert the leather-covered projection between the spokes of the main wheel, and turn the handle at an even and steady rate. If you have a TRIUMPH on stand, disconnect the hand-apparatus by folding down the leather-covered projection when you wish to drive the Machine by foot.

Oiling. — Attend to this carefully. First, the cogs, which may be seen through a little notch on the upper part of the cover; second, the larger spindle, for oiling which there is a hole where the handle is fixed. Special attention is requested to the directions for Oiling on page 5.

The Instructions which are contained in the following pages apply equally well to the TRIUMPH as to the NEW FAMILY MACHINE. The appliances are the same throughout, and the extras may be attached to either.

When ordering Needles, say for the WERTHEIM TRIUMPH.

NOTE. — The TRIUMPH can, at any time, be fitted to a Stand, with table of ornamental walnut, and drawer. Price of Stand complete, fitted, £ 3 10 s. The Machine may then be used by hand or foot.

