

Chapter 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEWING

18. STRAIGHT SEWING

Zig-zag stitch lever « B » (Fig. 1): on the left at zero.
Stitch length knob « C » (Fig. 1): set for desired stitch length. Normal length is on no. 2.

19. BASTING

Proceed as for normal sewing, but set knob « C » (Fig. 1) for the maximum stitch length and loosen upper thread tension. This makes it possible to effect long & loose stitches which can be easily unraveled.

20. ZIG-ZAG SEWING

Presser foot: use hinged foot for zig-zag stitch or transparent foot for embroidery.

Needle position lever « A »: set it according to the desired position of the sewing line (left, center, right).

Zig-zag width lever « B »: set for desired zig-zag width.

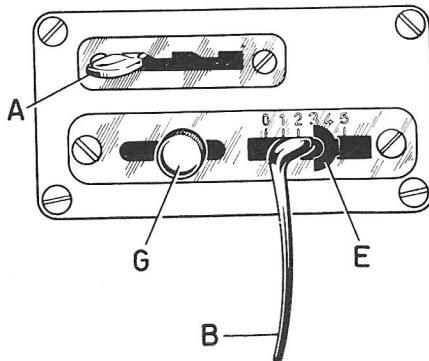


Fig. 25

21. ZIG-ZAG EMBROIDERY

Fig. 26 shows a few designs of zig-zag embroidering but you can vary them at will.

Set machine as follows:

Presser foot: transparent foot for embroidery.

Tensions: upper tension rather loose and lower rather tight. The upper thread must be visible on the lower side of fabric.

Stitch length knob « C » (Fig. 1): set at « 0.2 », so that the fabric is fed just enough to keep stitches close but not piled up.

Use embroidery thread no. 50.

NOTE: the small plate « E » which makes it possible to limit the displacement of the zig-zag width lever, can be shifted by loosening and displacing button « G » (Fig. 25).

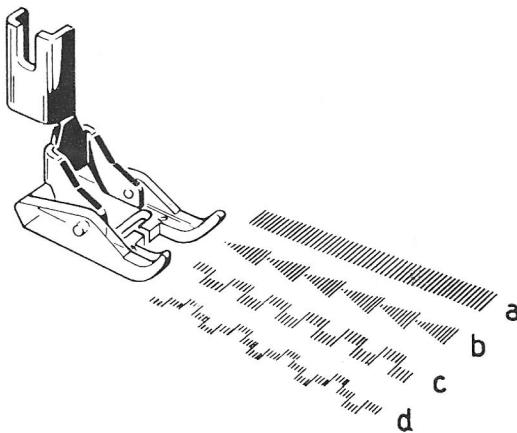


Fig. 26

The length of the designs b, c, d, naturally depends on the speed at which the levers are operated.

a) (SATIN STITCH)

Lever « B » (Fig. 25): set for desired zig-zag width.

b)

Lever « A »: in center notch.

Slowly move lever « B » from 1 to 5 and flip it back quickly to 1.

c)

Lever « B »: on 1.5.

Press down lever « A » and move it from left to right and viceversa without stopping in the center notch.

d)

Lever « B »: on 1.5.

Move lever « A » rapidly from left notch to center notch, then to right notch and viceversa.

22. CIRCULAR SEWING

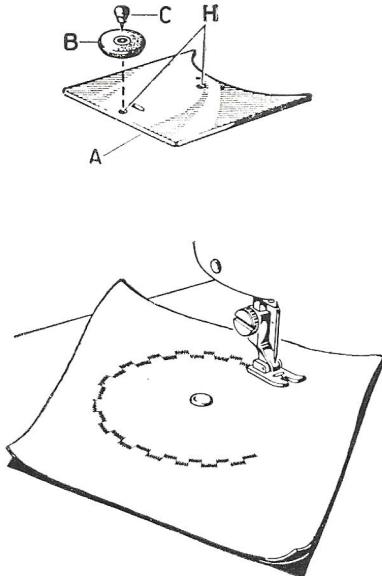


Fig. 27

- Insert small rubber stopper « B » (Fig. 27) in one of the holes « H » of slide plate « A ».
- Fix center of fabric on rubber stopper « B » by means of drawing pin « C ».
- Keep a finger on drawing pin so that the fabric revolving around the center point of design does not slip or become detached.

By moving slide plate « A », circles of various sizes can be obtained.

Circular sewing should be done only with material possessing a certain consistency. With lighter materials, use an embroidery hoop or place a piece of tissue paper under fabric.

23. TWIN NEEDLE

The twin needle makes it possible to sew with two threads of the same colour or of different colours.

The twin needle is to be inserted in the same manner as the normal one (Fig. 28), with the flat side of its shank toward the right.

Presser foot: for twin needle.

Needle plate: for twin needle.

Lower thread: it must pass through the hole indicated in Fig. 29. Its tension should be rather loose.

Thread must pass through points indicated in Fig. 28.

Fig. 30 a, b, c, shows some of the decorative stitches which can be made with the twin needle.

Fig. 29

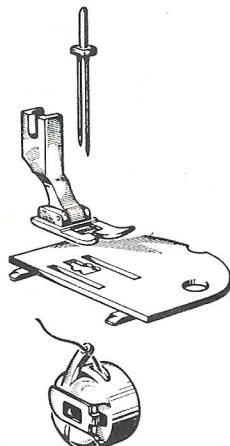


Fig. 30

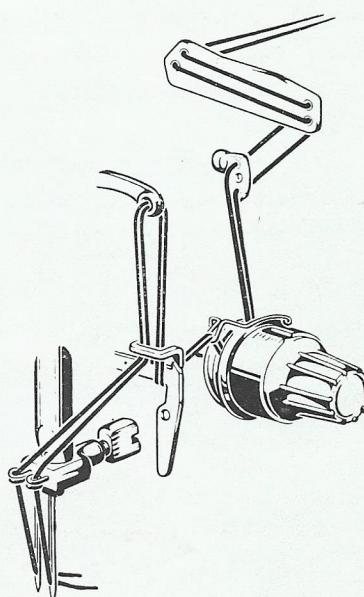
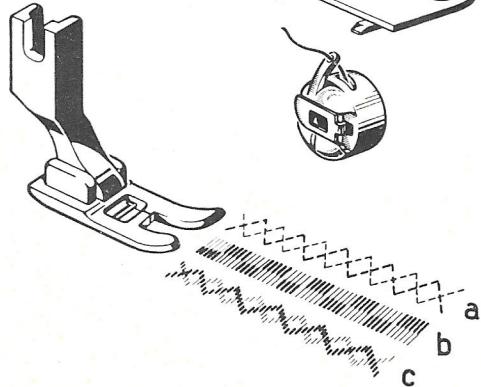


Fig. 28

a)

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: on 5.

Knob « C »: on 3.

b)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on 2.5.
Knob « C »: set as for satin stitch.

Move lever « A » rhythmically back and forth between right and left notches.

c)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on 1.
Knob « C »: set as for satin stitch.

Move lever « A » regularly from left to right and vice-versa.

24. ADJUSTABLE STITCHING GUIDE

This guide makes it possible to keep the stitches at a uniform distance from the edge of fabric. It is fitted on machine at the desired distance from needle (see Fig. 31).

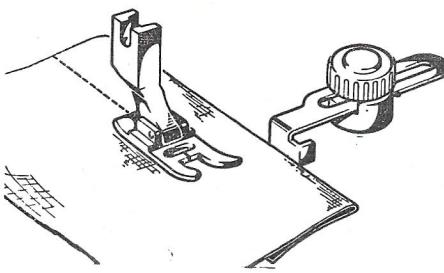


Fig. 31

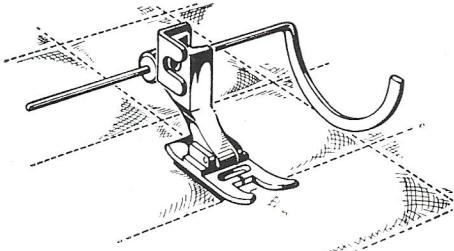


Fig. 32

Regulate position of quilting guide in accordance with the desired distance between two parallel lines of stitches.

Sew first left line, then move fabric toward the right so that guide bar be directly over first line.

Sew first left line, then move fabric toward the right so that guide bar be directly over first line.

25. QUILTING

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on the left.
Knob « C »: set for desired stitch length.

Upper tension: normal.

Presser foot: use zig-zag stitch hinged foot and attach it to machine together with adjustable quilting guide (Fig. 32).

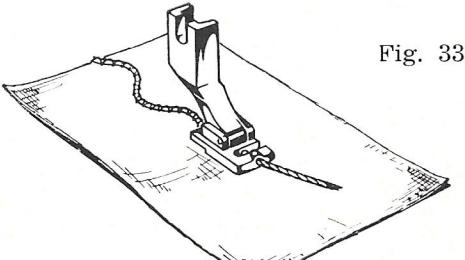


Fig. 33

27. HEMMING

- Fold over edge of fabric about $1/8"$ and insert the fold from beneath into the scroll of presser foot.
- Move fabric back and forth until hem forms itself into the scroll.
- Lower presser foot and commence sewing, guiding fabric by hand in order to help its introduction in the scroll.

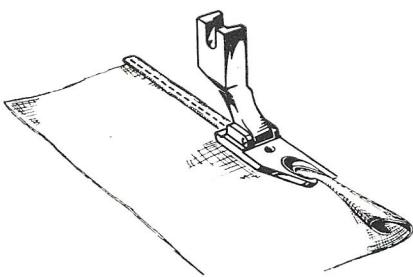


Fig. 34

a) STRAIGHT STITCH HEM (Fig. 34)

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: on the left.

Knob « C »: between 3 and 4.

Upper tension: normal.

Presser foot: straight stitch hemmer foot.

b) NARROW ROLLED EDGES (Fig. 35)

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: between 2 and 3.

Knob « C »: between 1 and 2.

Upper tension: normal.

Presser foot: zig-zag hemmer foot.

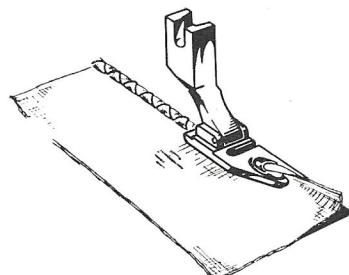


Fig. 35

c) HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACES (Fig. 36)

Set machine as for narrow rolled edges.

After having made the first stitches, raise hemmer foot and insert end of lace into slot of hemmer foot. Needle must always stitch through both lace and hem.

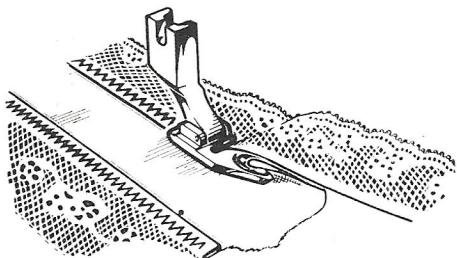


Fig. 36

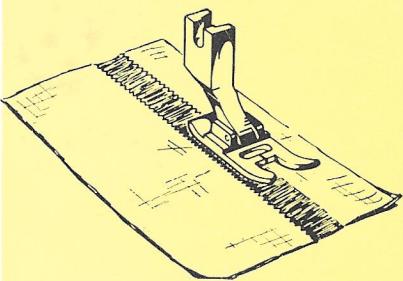


Fig. 37

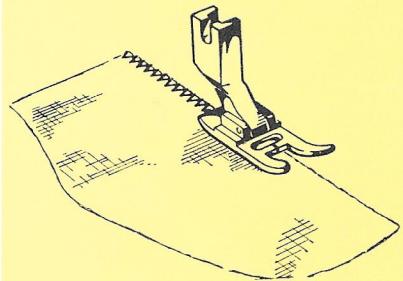


Fig. 38

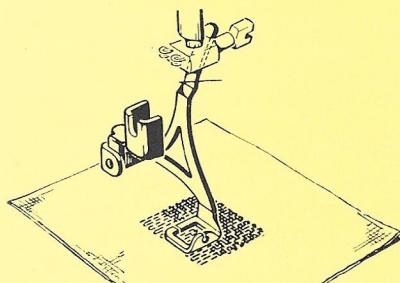


Fig. 39

28. HEMSTITCHING WITH DRAWN THREADS

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: between 1 and 2.

Knob « C »: between 1 and 2.

Upper tension: normal.

Draw desired number of threads from the fabric to be hemstitched and commence sewing making sure that the needle bites alternately close to the edge into the undrawn side of fabric and then into the space where the threads have been drawn (Fig. 37). After stitching on one side of the drawn space has been finished, repeat same procedure on the other side.

29. OVERCASTING

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: set for desired zig-zag width.

Knob « C »: set for desired stitch length.

Upper tension: normal.

Presser foot: use foot for zig-zag sewing.

Needle must stitch into the fabric and out of its edge alternately (Fig. 38).

30. DARNING

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: on the left.

Upper tension: normal.

Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 12).

Presser foot: darning foot. The hole which is on the front of presser foot can be used to pass a reinforcement thread.

First, move fabric from right to left and viceversa, then backward and forward until the hole is fully darned.

31. EMBROIDERY AND MONOGRAM WITH HOOP

For this type of work, use nylon or silk thread or mercerized embroidery thread.

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in center notch.

Lever « B »: set for desired zig-zag width.

Knob « C »: near « O ».

Upper tension: rather tight.

Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 12).

- Remove presser foot and clamp fabric in hoop.
- Slightly pulling upper thread, turn balance wheel so that lower thread is pulled up to upper surface of fabric.
- Move hoop slowly, but only when needle is out of fabric and holding both threads for the first stitches (Fig. 40).

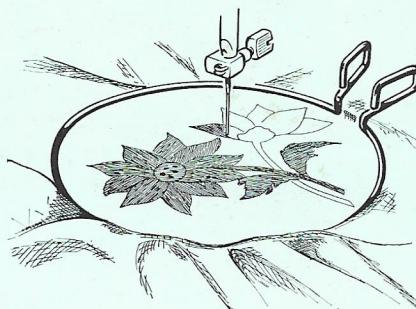


Fig. 40

32. SEWING ON BUTTONS

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in left notch.

Lever « B »: between 4 and 5 according to distance between holes of button.

Presser foot: button sewing foot (Fig. 41).

Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 12).

a) TWO-HOLE BUTTONS

- Turn balance wheel slowly, checking that needle goes through left hole, then through right hole of button; if needle does not clear button, change the position of lever « B » (Fig. 1).
- Run machine at medium speed making about 5 stitches.
- Bring lever « B » to the left and make a few straight stitches in the same hole to tie up zig-zag stitches.

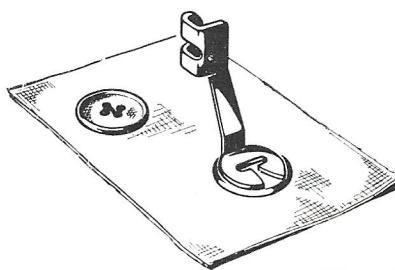


Fig. 41

b) FOUR-HOLE BUTTONS

Proceed as for two-hole buttons.

After stitching between first two holes, raise button sewing foot slightly and line up remaining two holes with needle.

33. HAND OPERATED BUTTONHOLES

a) RAISED BUTTONHOLES

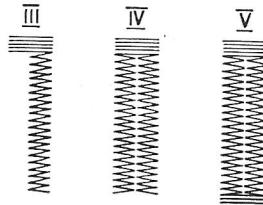
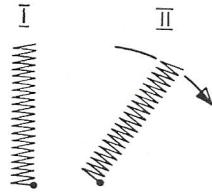


Fig. 43

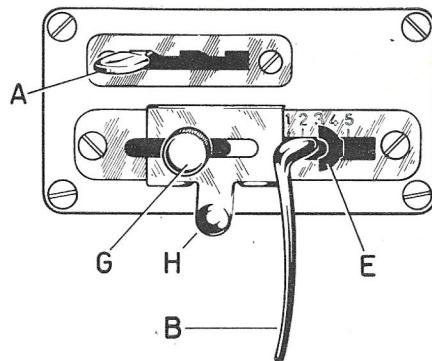


Fig. 42

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in left notch.

Lever « B »: its movement must be limited between 1.5 and 3: to do so, place small plate « H » as shown in Fig. 42, then tighten screw « G ».

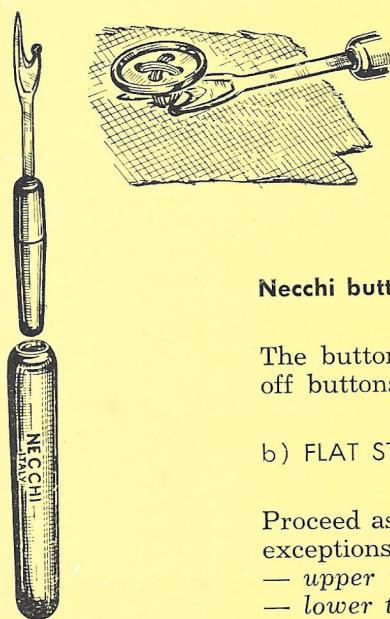
Knob « C »: near to « 0 »; check right position by trying out on a piece of fabric similar to that used to make buttonhole.

Presser foot: transparent buttonhole foot provided with guide. Regulate position of guide according to desired length of button-hole.

Upper tension: rather tight; use mercerized cotton no. 40.

Lower tension: rather loose; use mercerized cotton no. 50.

- Bring lever « B » (Fig. 1) on 1.5 and make first row of stitches (Fig. 43, Operation I) going as far as to reach the limit marked by the guide. Leave needle in fabric.
- Raise presser foot and turn fabric half a turn around needle (Fig. 43, Operation II). Lower presser foot.
- Raise needle from fabric and bring lever « B » on 3.
- Make first bar tack with 3 or 4 stitches (Fig. 43, Operation III) and stop sewing with needle out of fabric.
- Bring lever « B » on 1.5 and make second row of stitches as long as the first (Fig. 43, Operation IV). Stop sewing with needle out of the fabric.
- Bring lever « B » on 3 and make second bar tack (Fig. 43, Operation V).
- Remove work and knot threads on the under surface of fabric.
- Cut fabric between the two rows of stitches with Necchi buttonhole cutter (Fig. 44).



Necchi buttonhole cutter

The buttonhole cutter has many purposes such as: cutting off buttons, cutting buttonholes, cords, seams etc.

b) FLAT STITCHED BUTTONHOLES

Proceed as for raised stitched buttonholes with the following exceptions:

- upper tension: on 4.5. Upper thread no. 50.
- lower tension: normal. Lower thread no. 50.

Fig. 44

34. BLINDSTITCHING

Blindstitching makes it possible to sew hems almost invisibly by machine.

Prepare the machine. The hinged zig-zag presser foot should be in place. Loosen the presser foot screw and place the upright clamp of the black guide over the shank of the presser foot and then tighten the screw with a screw driver.

Place needle position lever in center notch.

Set zig-zag lever on 2 for average fabrics. On 3 for heavy fabrics.

Stitch length should be at 4. Tension normal.

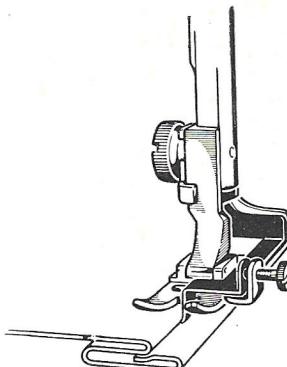
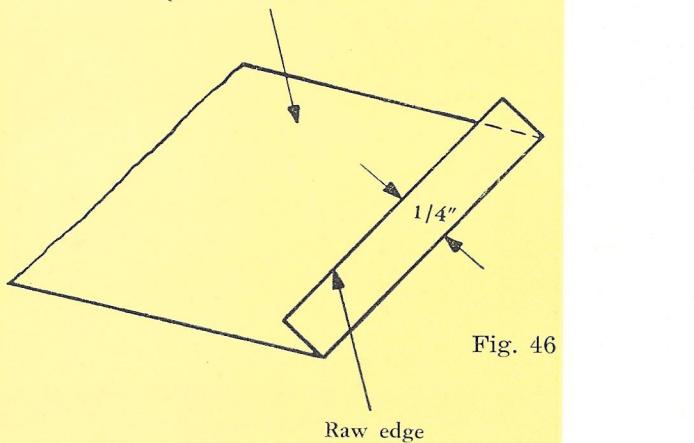
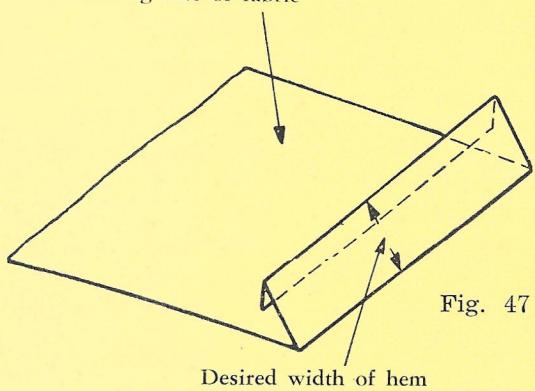


Fig. 45

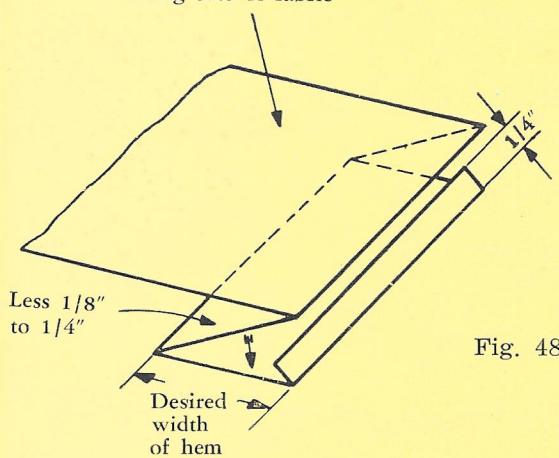
Wrong side of fabric



Wrong side of fabric



Wrong side of fabric



Procedure:

Fold over the edge of the part to be hemmed $1/4"$ to wrong side, Fig. 46, and make a second fold the desired width of the hem, Fig. 47. Pin fold to hold. Place the garment or skirt wrong side up and turn hem back under so that the right side of the hem lays against the right side of the skirt, Fig. 48.

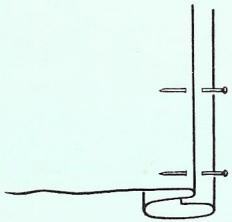


Fig. 49

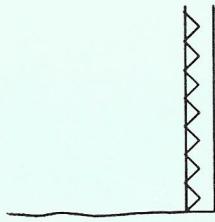


Fig. 50

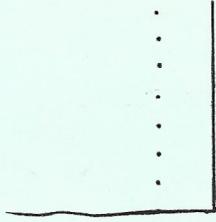


Fig. 51

Lift the presser foot and place the fabric under the needle in such a manner that the exposed edge faces upwards, and is at the right of the needle, Fig. 49.

The fold of the skirt at the left side of the needle should slide along the guide and on top of the tiny lip of the guide. Adjust the position of the guide with the small regulating screw, Fig. 45. As you sew, the zig-zag stitches will form on the one-eighth inch fold and the left point of each stitch will catch into the skirt fold, Fig. 50. Sew slowly and keep the fold against the guide as you sew. When the hem is finished, press on the wrong side. Tiny vertical stitches will scarcely be visible on the right side, Fig. 51.

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Chapter 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEWING

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NOTE: this leaflet modifies the paragraph 15 of the instruction booklet of the sewing machine.

15. TO RUN MACHINE (page 8)

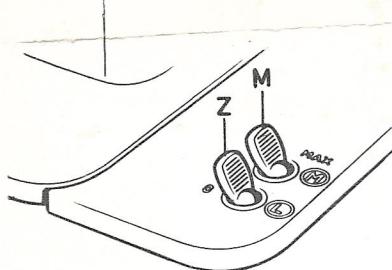


Fig. 18

— Plug cord into wall outlet.

— Push switch « Z » (Fig. 18) towards the right into position « L ». When switch « Z » is in position « L », a red lamp « R » (Fig. 19) situated in the lower half of the face plate, will light up, indicating that current is being supplied to the machine.

NOTE: If sewing conditions make the built-in light unnecessary, it can be cut out simply by turning with a finger the shade which is controlled by the knurled button « S » (Fig. 19) under the face plate. The red signal light « R » however, will continue to glow.

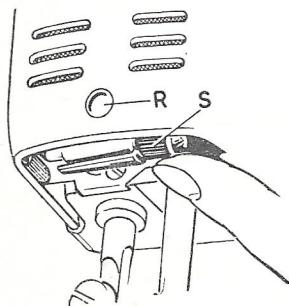


Fig. 19

— Start the machine by means of foot or knee control. To disconnect current push switch « Z » towards the left.

When switch « M » is in the « Max » position, the speed of the motor will be normal. In the « Min », the speed will be instantly reduced.

This is useful for certain types of work and also for beginners.



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