

28. 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. 36) with the flat side of its shank towards the right.

Presser foot: for twin needle.

Needle plate: for twin needle sewing (no. 27, Fig. 3).

Lower Thread: it must pass by the hole indicated in Fig. 37. Its tension should be rather loose.

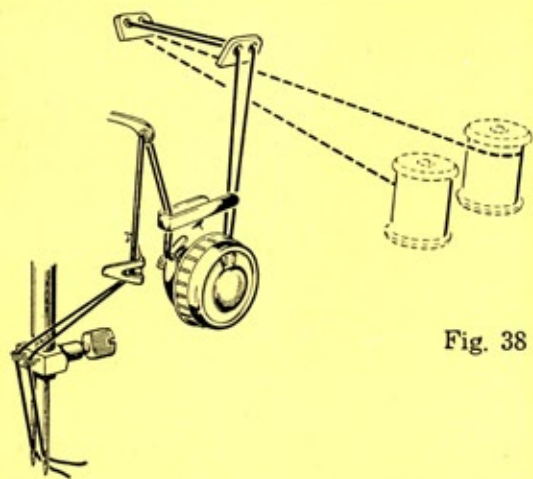


Fig. 38

Thread must pass by points indicated in Fig. 38.

The tension has double discs and each thread passes separately between them.

Fig. 39a, b, c, shows some of the decorative stitches which can be made with the twin needle.

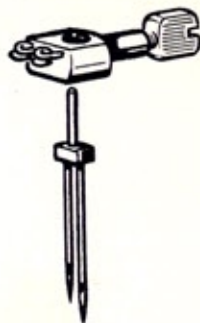


Fig. 36



Fig. 37

a)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

Lever « C »: on 5.

Knob « D »: on 3.5.

b)

Lever « C » (Fig. 1): on 2.5.

Knob « D »: on red square mark.

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

c)

Lever « C » (Fig. 1): on 1.

Knob « D »: on red square mark.

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

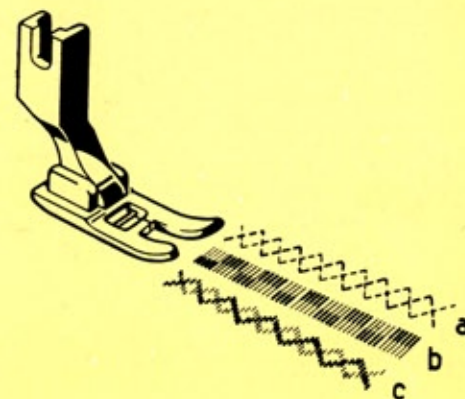


Fig. 39

29. CIRCULAR SEWING

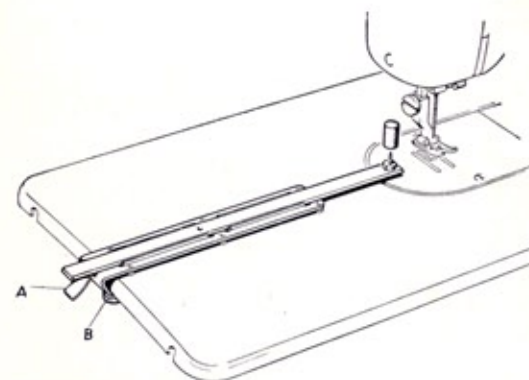


Fig. 40

- Fit sewing base to the machine and fasten the circular sewing device to it by means of screw « B » (Fig. 40);
- Press on lever « A » and place the pin at the desired distance from the needle, according to the diameter of the circle to be sewn;
- Place fabric under presser foot and fix it on rubber stopper by means of the pin, at the centre of the circle to be sewn.

Circular sewing should be done only with materials possessing a certain consistency.

With lighter materials, use an embroidery hoop or place a piece of tissue paper under fabric.

30. 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.

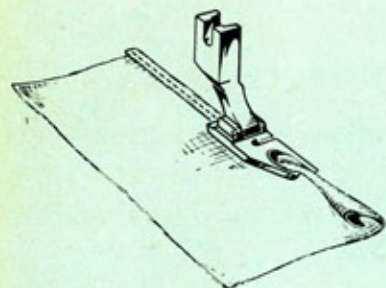


Fig. 41

b) NARROW ROLLED EDGES (Fig. 42)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: between 2 and 3.
Knob « D » between 1 and 2.
Upper tension: normal.
Presser foot: zig-zag hemming foot. (no. 13, Fig. 3, special accessory upon request and against payment).

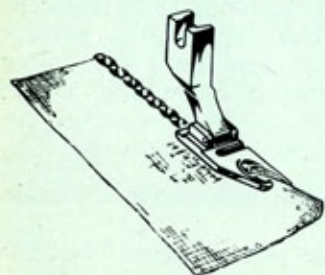


Fig. 43

a) STRAIGHT STITCH HEM (Fig. 41)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: on the left.
Knob « D »: between 3 and 4.
Upper tension: normal.
Presser foot: straight stitch hemming foot.

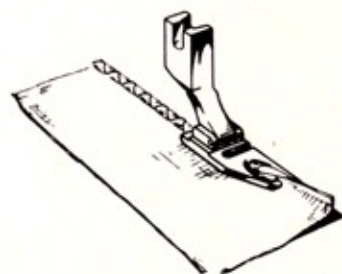


Fig. 42

c) SHELL STITCH HEM (Fig. 43)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: between 2 and 3.
Knob « D » between 1 and 2.
Upper tension: rather tight.
Presser foot: zig-zag hemming foot. (no. 13, Fig. 3, special accessory).
 This type of hem is best done on sheer materials such as nylon or silk.

d) HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACES (Fig. 44)

Set machine as for narrow rolled edges.

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

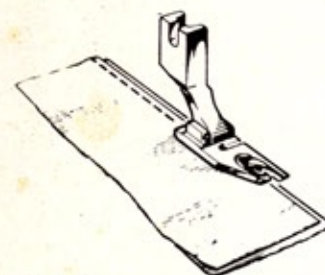


Fig. 45

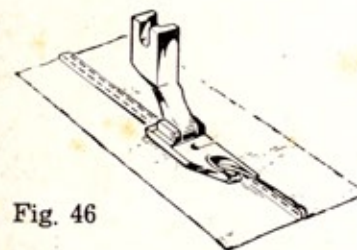


Fig. 46

32. OVERCASTING

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: set for desired zig-zag width.
Knob « D »: 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. 47).

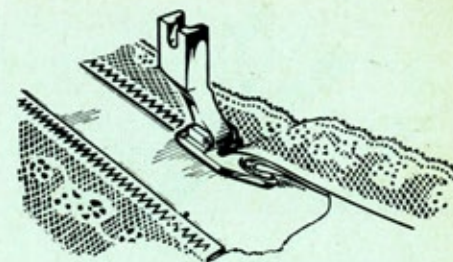


Fig. 44

31. FLAT FELLED SEAMS

Set machine as for straight stitch hem.

- Place a piece of fabric on top of the other so that their right sides face each other. Right edge of bottom piece should protrude about 1/2" beyond right edge of top piece (Fig. 45).
- Sew both pieces of fabric together, using the edge of hemming foot scroll as a guide.
- Open fabrics with their edges standing up.
- Insert edges in hemming foot scroll and sew as for normal straight stitch hem (Fig. 46).

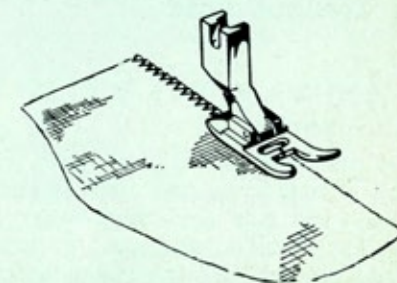


Fig. 47

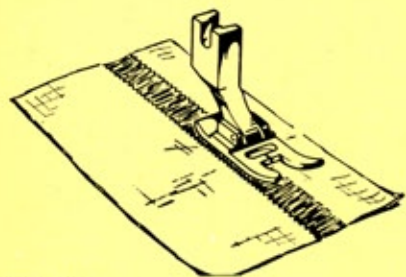


Fig. 48

34. PICOT HEM

Needle plate: for twin needle sewing.

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

Lever « C »: between 0.5 and 1.5.

Knob « D »: on red square mark.

Upper tension: normal.

Needle: no. 19 (syst. 15 x 1) or no. 120 (syst. 705).

Make first row of stitches at about 12 mm. from edge of fabric. Make second row in such a way that needle stitches into the outer holes of first row of stitches (Fig. 49).

With sharp scissors, cut right in the middle of the two rows.

NOTE: This kind of work is best done on organdy.

33. HEMSTITCHING WITH DRAWN THREADS

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

Lever « C »: between 1 and 2.

Knob « D »: 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. 48). After stitching on one side of the drawn space has been finished, repeat same procedure on the other side.

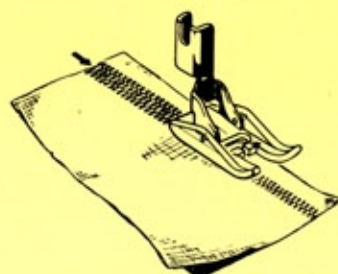


Fig. 49

35. APPLIQUE WORK

a) APPLIQUE WITH PICOT STITCH

Set machine as for picot hem. Put first piece of fabric under presser foot and second piece on which design is sketched on top of the first.

Make first row of stitches following the outline of design and then cut away surplus material of applique very close to the zig-zag stitches.

Start second row of stitches so that needle stitches into outer holes of first row.

b) CUT-OUT WORK

Baste fabric on which design (flower etc.) is sketched to fabric to which it will be sewn.

Set machine as for satin stitch (para. 27a) and start sewing, following the outline of design and cut away surplus material, as close as possible to the outline of design.

c) LACE EDGING

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

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

Knob « D »: set for desired stitch length.

Upper tension: normal.

Place lace edging to the edge of the fabric on which it is to be sewn.

Commence sewing making sure that needle, while zig-zagging, stitches through both fabric and lace.

d) RAISED STITCH APPLIQUE

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

Lever « C »: according to diameter of cord being used.

Knob « D »: on red square mark.

Upper tension: rather loose.

Presser foot: zig-zag stitch cording foot, (no. 20, Fig. 3, special accessory upon request and against payment).

Insert cord into the hole of cording foot; then guide it from front to back underneath presser foot. Commence sewing and follow the design carefully.

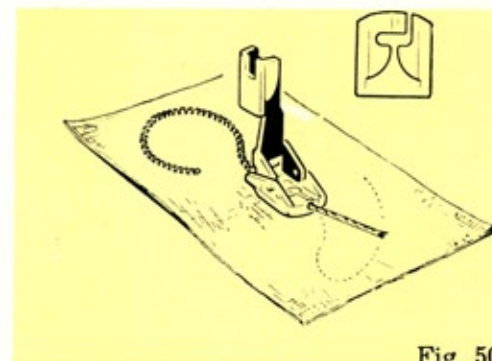


Fig. 50

e) CONTRAST WORK APPLIQUE

Proceed as for raised stitch applique, with the exception of stitch length knob « D » (Fig. 1) which can be regulated at will so that the zig-zag stitches are spaced wide apart so as to let cord appear in between. To obtain the desired contrast, the colour of the cord must be different from the colour of needle thread.

36. 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. 51). This accessory is supplied on request and against payment.

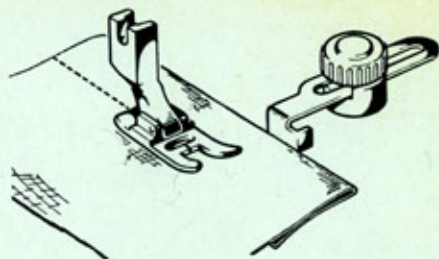


Fig. 51

37. DARNING

Needle plate: for darning and embroidery (no. 25, Fig. 3).
Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: on the left.
Upper tension: normal.
Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 13).
Presser foot: darning foot. The hole which is on the front of presser foot can be used to pass a wool thread, if necessary.

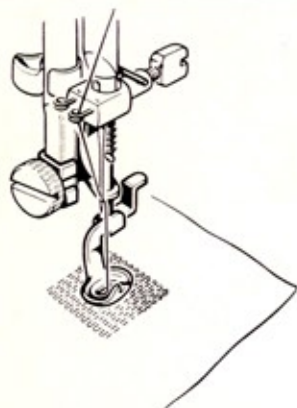


Fig. 52

Commence darning, starting at the left upper edge of hole, in the following manner:

- Move fabric forward and backward until hole is filled with parallel lines of stitches (Fig. 53).
- Turn fabric at a right angle and repeat operation until hole is fully darned (Fig. 54).

NOTE: If large tears or very large thread bare areas are to be darned, it is advisable to clamp the fabric in an embroidery hoop which can be purchased at your local NEC-CHI Dealer.



Fig. 53



Fig. 54

38. QUILTING

Lever « C » (Fig. 1): set for desired zig-zag width.
Knob « D »: 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 (no. 12, Fig. 3, special accessory upon request and against payment).

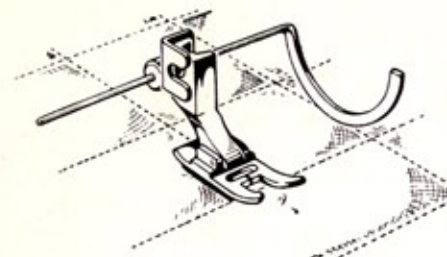


Fig. 55

Regulate position of quilting guide in accordance with the desired distance between two parallel lines of stitches. Sew first left line, then move fabric towards the right so that guide bar is directly over first line.

39. EMBROIDERY AND MONOGRAM WITH HOOP

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

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « C »: on the left.
Knob « D »: on red square mark.
Upper tension: rather tight.
Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 13).
Needle plate: for darning and embroidery (no. 25, Fig. 3).

- 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 and rhythmically, but only when needle is out of fabric and holding both threads for the first stitches (Fig. 56)

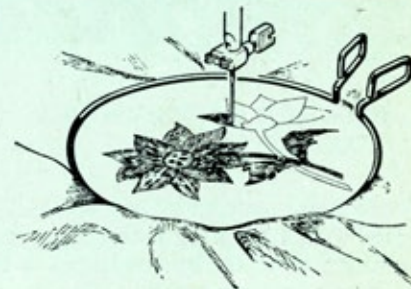


Fig. 56

40. SEWING ON BUTTONS

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in left notch.
Lever « C »: between 4 and 5 according to distance between holes of button.

Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 13).

Presser foot: button sewing foot.

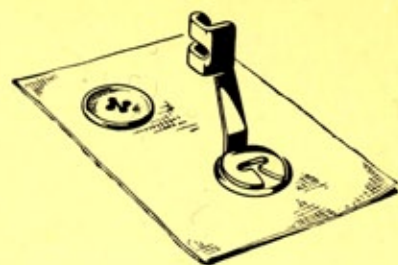


Fig. 57

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 « C » (Fig. 1).
- Run machine at medium speed making about 5 stitches.
- Bring lever « C » to the left and make a few straight stitches in the same hole to tie up zig-zag stitches.

b) FOUR-HOLE BUTTONS WITH PARALLEL STITCHING

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 (Fig. 58).

c) FOUR-HOLE BUTTONS WITH CROSS-STITCHING

Proceed as for two-hole buttons.
 After stitching first two holes, raise button sewing foot and turn fabric at a right angle so that remaining two holes are in proper position under needle (Fig. 59).



Fig. 58



Fig. 59

41. HAND OPERATED BUTTONHOLES

a) RAISED BUTTONHOLES

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in left notch.

Lever « C »: its movement must be limited between 1.5 and 3 (see para. 26).

Knob « D »: on red square mark; 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 buttonhole.

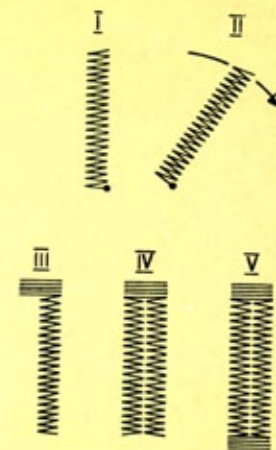


Fig. 60

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

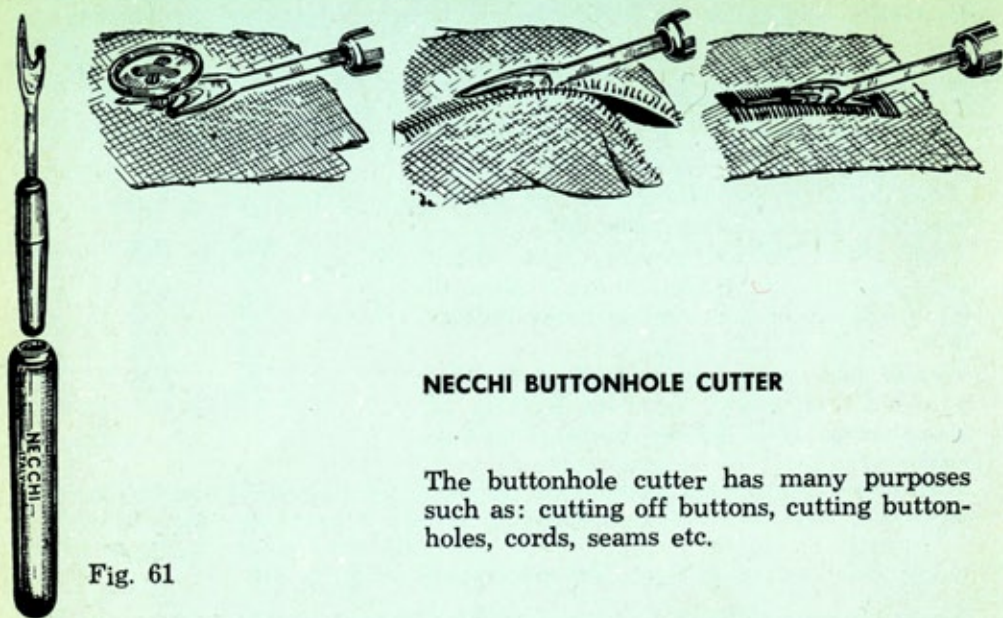
Lower tension: rather loose; use mercerized cotton no. 50.

- Bring lever « C » (Fig. 1) on 1.5 and make first row of stitches (Fig. 60, Operation I) going as far as to reach the limit marked by the guide. Leave needle in fabric, on the right.
- Raise presser foot and turn fabric half a turn around needle (Fig. 60, Operation II). Lower presser foot.
- Raise needle from fabric and bring lever « C » on 3.
- Make first bar tack with 3 or 4 stitches (Fig. 60, Operation III) and stop sewing with needle out of fabric.
- Bring lever « C » on 1.5 and make second row of stitches as long as the first (Fig. 60, Operation IV). Stop sewing with needle out of the fabric.
- Bring lever « C » on 3 and make second bar tack (Fig. 60, 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. 61).

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.



NECCHI BUTTONHOLE CUTTER

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

Fig. 61

42. BLINDSTITCHING

Blindstitching makes it possible to sew together two pieces of fabric (a flat piece « M » and a folded one « N ») (Fig. 62), so that stitches appear on one side only.

Lever « C »: move it between 2 and 4.

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.

Knob « D »: on 4.

Presser foot: use hinged transparent foot for zig-zag, provided with blindstitching guide.

Check whether folded edge of fabric « N » is in contact with blindstitching guide and whether needle enters in the middle of the folded fabric. If stitches are visible on the inner side of fabric « N » also, decrease zig-zag width; adjust position of guide by means of screw « F » (Fig. 62).

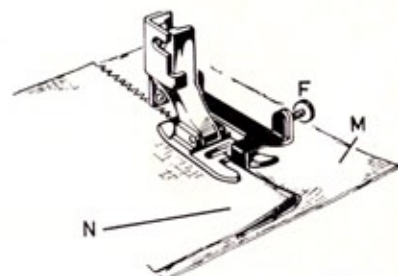


Fig. 62

Chapter 3

AUTOMATIC SEWING MECHANISM

43. HOW TO USE THE CAMS

a) Three-cam groups

I - II - XXXI - XXXII - XXXIII

The cam-groups being already assembled (fig. 63), there is only to insert them in machine by following the instructions contained hereafter.



Fig. 63

b) Loose cams

To form the group you wish to insert in machine proceed as follows:

- Choose first cam and slip it onto cam-holder bushing « G » (fig. 64 : the face of the cam on which the chosen number is stamped must be turned upwards.
- Slip second and third cams in the same manner and tighten nut « F ».

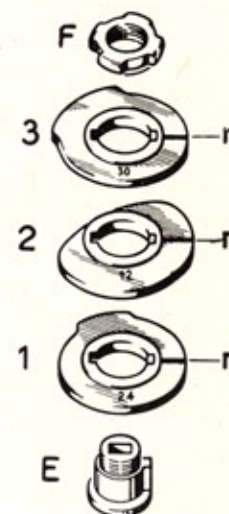


Fig. 64

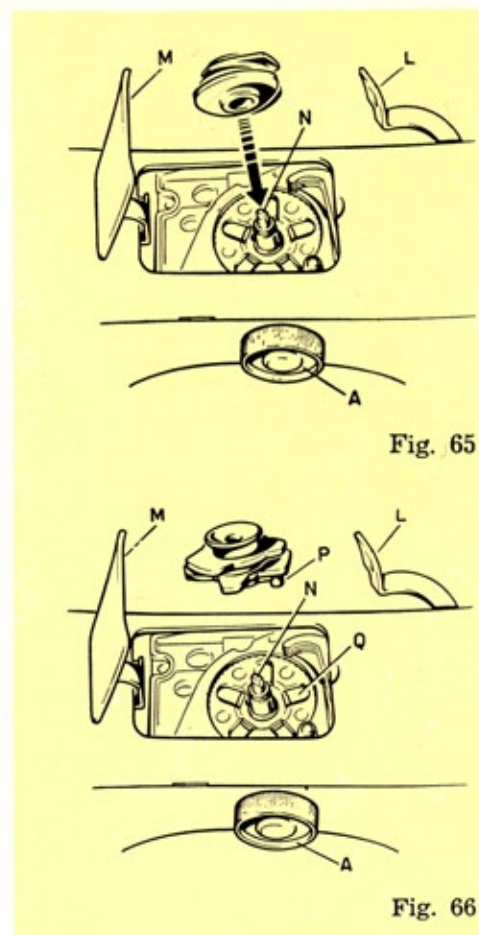
NOTE: To make the patterns illustrated on the selector disc contained in the accessory box, turn mark lines « r », stamped on each cam face, in the same direction.

By turning mark lines « r » in different directions, different patterns are obtained.

44. TO INSERT CAMS INTO MACHINE

- Mover lever « L » (fig. 65) to the left.
- Open lid « M » and slip cam group onto cam driving pin « N ».
- Groups XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII are to be placed in such a way so that prong « P » of lower cam enters one of the five slots « Q » of the automatic device (fig. 66).
- Move lever « L » back to its working position so that it is flat on the machine arm.

To connect automatic mechanism again, turn button « A » on desired number between 4 and 1.



45. TO REMOVE CAM GROUP FROM MACHINE

- Move lever « L » (fig. 65) to the left, open lid « M » and remove cam group from driving pin.
- Move lever « L » back to the right so that it is flush with the machine arm.

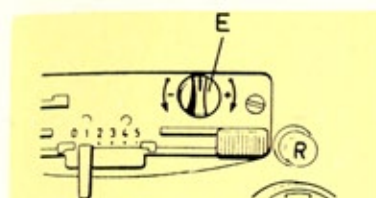


Fig. 67

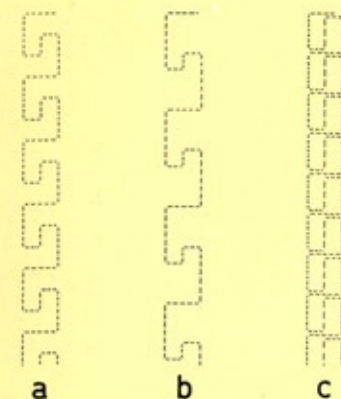


Fig. 68

46. KNOB FOR MINUTE ADJUSTMENT OF DESIGN

For the normal execution of the designs, set knob « E » (fig. 67) with its index upwards. If, for some works, the index is in a position different than normal one, to set it again upwards, rotate the knob until a slight click is heard.

You should turn the knob, in particular, when having to make Turkish hemstitch, Paris stitch, or automatic buttonholes.

You will find the appropriate instructions in the relevant paragraphs.

Slight rotations of the knob in respect to normal position may sometimes be necessary, in order either to obtain designs meeting better your taste or to variate the shape of the motif.

Let us now take as an example the Greek Key (fig. 68a) obtained with cam group I and with the knob index set upwards. To increase the forward stitch length and decrease the reverse stitch length, turn knob « E » towards « + ». Design will thus be as shown on fig. 68b.

On the contrary, to decrease the forward stitch length and increase the reverse stitch length, turn knob « E » towards « — ». Design will be as shown on fig. 68c. It is advisable to turn always very slightly the knob towards the desired direction, due to the fact that this device is very sensitive.

47. TO STOP MOTION OF AUTOMATIC MECHANISM

- Turn knob « A » (fig. 65) until diamond mark « R » appears through its small window (fig. 69).
- Rotate balance wheel for a complete revolution.
- Turn knob again in the same direction until triangular mark « T » appears through small window.

To connect automatic mechanism again, turn button « A » on desired number between 4 and 1.



Fig. 69

48. AUTOMATIC BUTTONHOLES

The special cam-group for buttonholes may be turned in respect of its handle in two different positions: one for buttonholes on heavy fabrics (marked by a large buttonhole) and the other for buttonholes on light fabrics (marked with a small buttonhole).

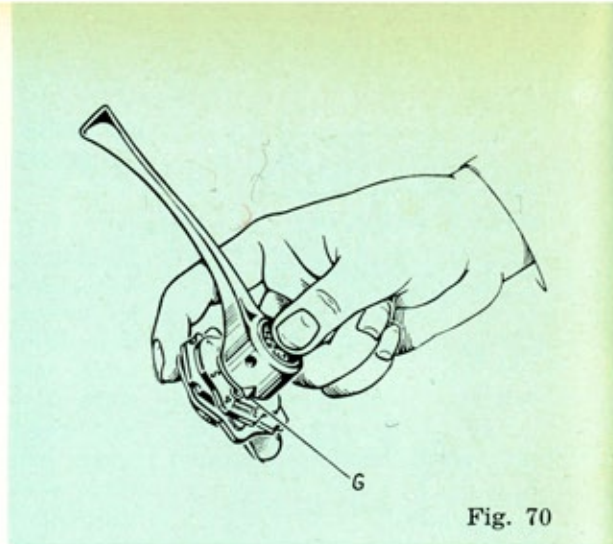


Fig. 70

To change from one position to another:

- Press cam-group as shown on Fig. 70 and put index « G » in correspondence with the desired buttonhole.
- When it is in the correct position, a click will be heard and the cam group will remain fixed.

a) TO MAKE BUTTONHOLES

- Lever « B » (Fig. 1): in left notch.
- Lever « C »: on the left.
- Knob « D »: on red square mark. Check correct position by trying out on a piece of fabric similar to the fabric on which buttonhole is to be made.
- Needle: for light fabrics: no. 70 (10); for heavy fabrics no. 90 (14).
- Upper thread: mercerized cotton no. 40.
- Lower thread: mercerized cotton no. 50.
- Tension: for light fabrics, on 5; for heavy fabrics tensions should be tighter.
- Presser foot: use transparent foot provided with guide for buttonholes; regulate position of guide in accordance with the desired length of buttonhole.

Now proceed as follows:

- Insert cam-group into machine (Fig. 71).
- With needle in its highest position, bring handle in position 1 (handle completely on the left) Fig. 71.
- Make upper bar tack with 3 or 4 stitches.

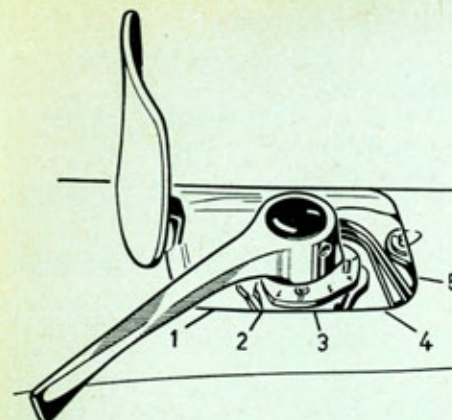


Fig. 71

- Move handle to position 2 and make first row of stitches; stop when upper bar tack is in contact with presser foot guide.
- Move handle to position 3; machine will sew in reverse with straight stitches. Stop when needle reaches upper bar tack.
- Move handle to position 4 and make second row of stitches; stop when needle is out of fabric.
- Move handle to position 5 and make lower bar tack with 3 or 4 stitches; buttonhole is then completed.

- Remove work and knot the two threads together on the underside of fabric.
- Cut fabric between the two rows of stitches with НЕСЧИ buttonhole cutter (Fig. 61).

b) FLAT-STITCHED BUTTONHOLES

Proceed as described in preceding paragraph with the following exceptions:

- Upper tension: set on 4, thread no. 50.
- Lower tension: normal, thread no. 50.

49. TURKISH HEMSTITCH (fig. 72a)

Disc group XXXI.

Knob « A » (fig. 1): on triangular mark.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Lever « C »: to the left.

Knob « D »: on 4.

Knob « E »: Normally, it should be slightly turned towards « + » or « — » until you obtain a perfect forward or reverse stitch.

The position of the knob will be correct when, by trying on a scrap of fabric similar to the one in use, you will see that when the machine is running, the needle enters always exactly in the holes already made. This is very important.

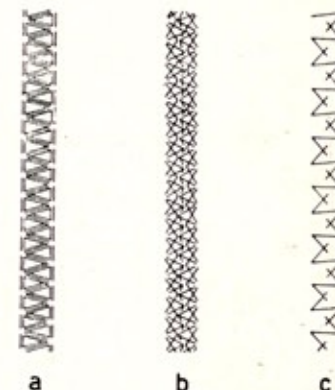


Fig. 72

Upper thread tension: normal.

Lower thread tension: tighter than the upper one.

Needle: in order to obtain a perfect stitch, it is recommended to use a needle having a large diameter, as for instance no. 120 (19).

Presser foot: transparent hinged foot for satin stitch.

For this particular stitch it is advisable to use the lower speed, by setting switch « M » (fig. 24) in position « M ».

If you wish to decrease the width of the design, place needle positioning lever in center notch.

Moreover, by changing the positions of levers « B » and « C », and by turning knob « E », you can obtain beautiful ornamental motifs.

Here are a few examples:

Fig. 72b shows the design obtained by setting lever « C » on 1 and leaving the other controls in settings indicated above. Fig. 72c shows the design obtained by setting lever « C » on 2 and knob « E » on « + ».

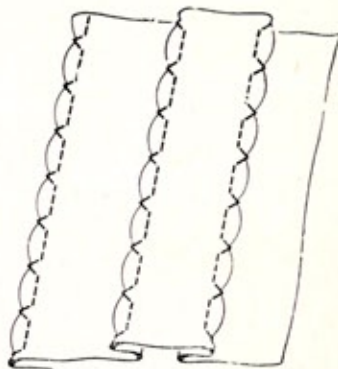


Fig. 73

50. SHELL STITCH (fig. 73)

Cam group: XXXII.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Knob « A » (fig. 1): set on triangular mark.

Lever « C »: to the left.

Knob « D »: from 1 up to 2.5, thus allowing different lengths of scallops.

Knob « E »: with its index upwards.

Presser foot: transparent hinged foot for satin stitch.

Upper thread tension: 3 to 4.

Lower thread tension: normal.

Procedure

Place fabric under presser foot, in order that the portion to be hemmed moves towards your left. Then start sewing, guiding the fabric by hand. Fig. 73 shows an interesting motif.

51. PARIS STITCH (fig. 74a)

Cam group: XXXIII.

Knob « A » (fig. 1): on triangular mark.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Lever « C »: at extreme left.

Knob « D »: on 4.

Knob « E » regulate it by turning it towards minus until you obtain a perfect forward or reverse stitch.

The position of the knob will be correct when, by trying out on a scrap of fabric similar to the one in use, you will see that, when sewing, the needle will enter always the holes already made.

Upper thread tension: normal.

Lower thread tension: normal.

Needle: for good results we recommend the use of a large size needle.

Presser foot: transparent hinged zig-zag foot.

It is recommended to keep switch « M » (fig. 24) in position « Min ».

If you wish to decrease the width of the design set lever « B » (fig. 1) in centre notch.

Moreover, by changing the positions of lever « B » and « C » and by turning knob « E » you can obtain pretty ornamental motifs.

Here are a few examples:

Fig. 74b shows the design you obtain by setting lever « C » on 2 and leaving positions of the other controls unaltered.

Fig. 74c shows the design you obtain by setting lever « C » on 3 and knob « E » with its index upwards.

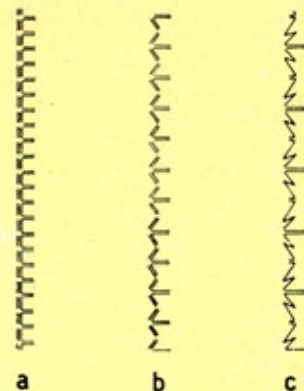


Fig. 74

52. BLINSTITCHING AUTOMATICALLY

Proceed as described under para. 42, page 32, but setting the machine as follows:

Cam group: XXXII.

Knob « A » (fig. 1): on triangular mark.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Lever « C »: at extreme left.

Knob « D »: regulate it at will between 0.5 and 2.5 according to the distance required by the stitches.

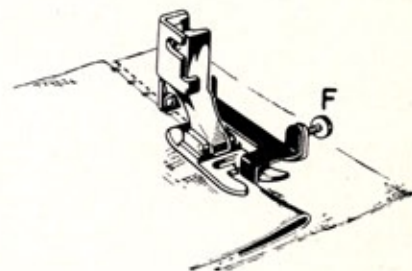


Fig. 75

Knob « E »: with its index upwards
Presser foot: normal metal foot for zig-zag stitch with the blindstitch guide attached to presser bar as shown in fig. 75.

NOTE: If seam is visible also on inside of folded fabric, regulate the position of the guide by means of screw « F » (fig. 75).

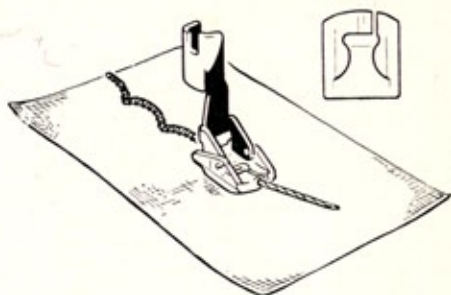


Fig. 76

53. RAISED SCALLOPS

Cam group: use either round scallop cam group 0-0-24 or pointed scallop cam group 0-0-17.

Knob « A » (fig. 1): from 2 to 4 according to desired length of scallop.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Lever « C »: on 2 or more according to string thickness.

Knob « D »: on red mark.

Knob « E »: with its index upwards.

Presser foot: use raised scallop presser foot (fig. 76).

Use pearl cotton no. 8 of the same colour as the thread, inserting it in the hole of the presser foot base and pulling it backwards under same.

To make fine scalloping, use pearl cotton no. 12, leaving the zig-zag width always above 2.

For very light fabrics and to make « false lace », reinforce fabric with tissue paper. Start sewing by operating the machine slowly and taking care to hand-guide the string, holding it from front side of foot, for two or three stitches, to insure that the string should be covered immediately. Then leave it, taking care that it should run regularly without being tightened in the foot base hole and that it should sew normally.

54. SMOCK STITCH

For this type of work use light material like satin.

Set machine as for sewing with double needle (see para. 28 page 22).

Cam group: cams 0-0-17.

Knob « A »: on 1.

Lever « B »: in left notch.

Lever « C »: at extreme left.

Knob « D »: on red mark.

Knob « E »: with its index upwards.

Tension: rather tight.

Thread: use embroidery thread no. 50.

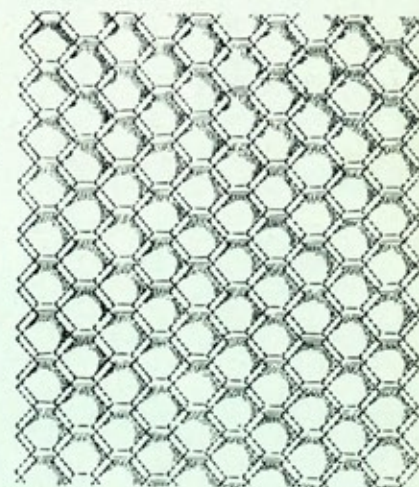


Fig. 77

Sew parallel line of stitches so that the point of every line is always in correspondence with the point of the preceding one (fig. 77). Eventually correct direction of sewing, guiding the fabric by hand.

55. HOW TO MAKE THE DESIGNS SHOWN ON THE SELECTOR DISC

The selector disc, included in the accessory box gives you immediate instructions on how to set the machine for making the 90 designs shown.

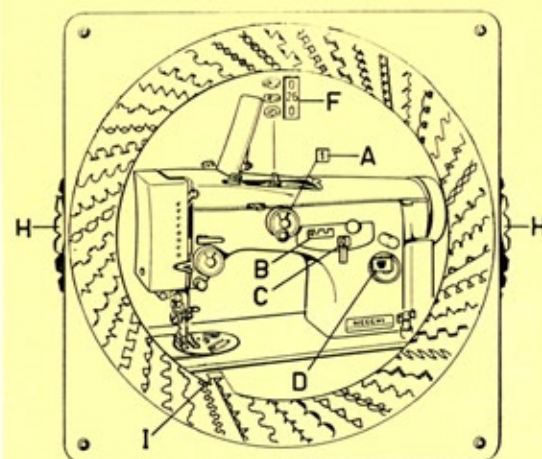


Fig. 78

— The instructions necessary for the execution of the design will appear through the other small windows made on the disc.

NOTE: The designs illustrated on the selector disc can be varied by altering the position of control levers and knobs. A few examples of variations are illustrated in the last pages of this book.

56. CHART OF AUTOMATIC EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

Thousands of designs can be obtained, most easily, by combining the cams at will, by varying the position of the guide lines in respect to guide bar «s» (fig. 79) of cam-holder bushing «G», and by changing the position of the control members of the machine. Beside the designs illustrated on the disc, the following charts are showing a few examples of patterns that can be obtained by combining the cams supplied with the standard accessories of the machine. When combining the cams make sure they are inserted on cam-holder bushing in the correct order.

Under each number there is a mark indicating the direction that should be given to guide line «r» (fig. 79) on cam-holder bushing «G» in order to make the desired design.

This disc is to be used in the following manner:

- Bring desired pattern in correspondence with slot «I» by turning knurled dial «H» (fig. 78)
- The numbers of the cams to be used for forming the group appear through small window «F».

Cams are to be assembled on cam-holder bushing «G» (fig. 64) in the order indicated. The face of the cam on which the chosen number is stamped must be turned upwards. Guide lines «r», which are also stamped on each cam face, must be turned in the same direction.

The mark Q indicates that the cam is to be placed on cam-holder bushing with its guide line «r» in the same direction as guide bar «s».

The mark ∅ indicates that the cam is to be placed on cam-holder bushing with its guide line «r» in the direction opposite to that of guide bar «s».

When consulting the charts, always refer to Fig. 1.

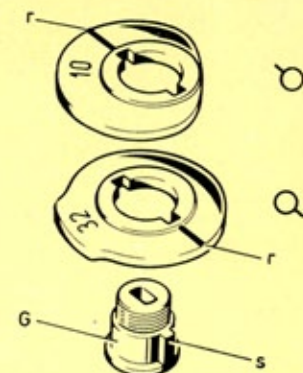
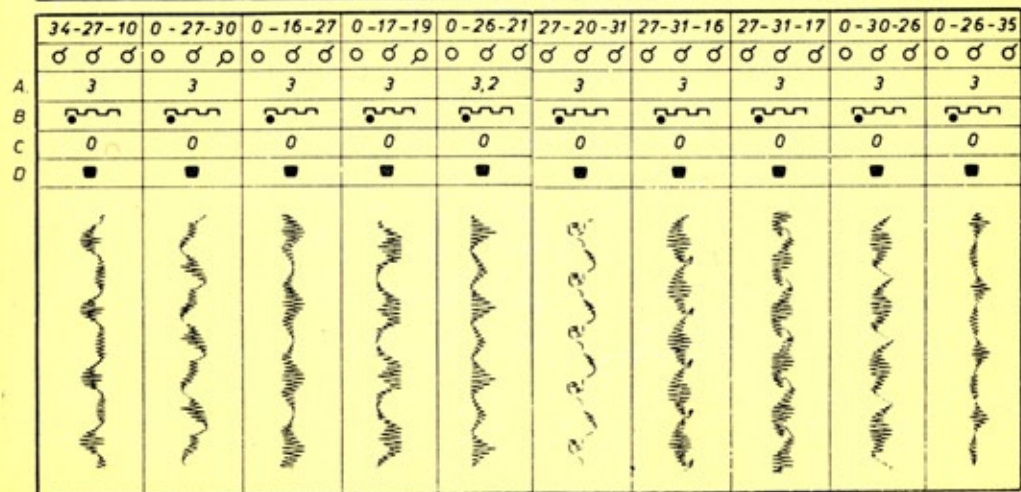
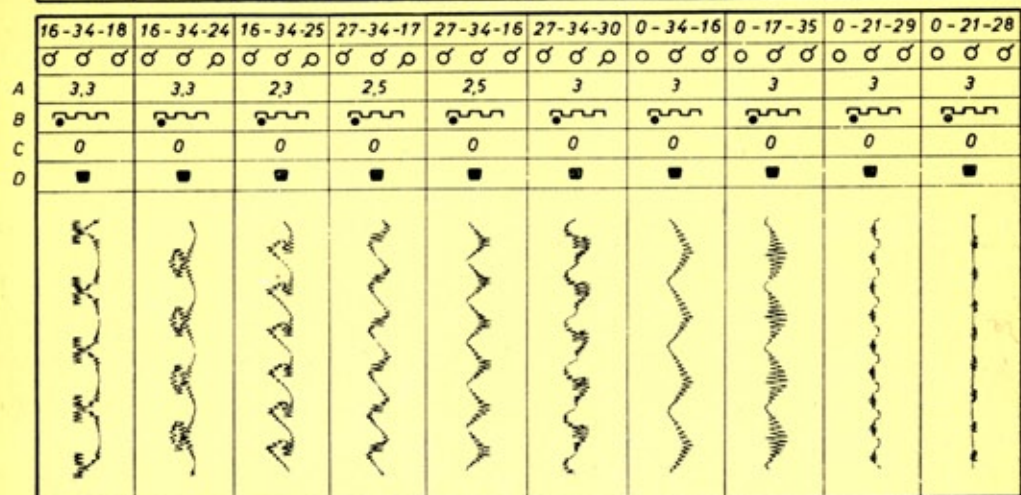


Fig. 79

	22-20-19	0-0-24	0-0-16	32-21-31	32-21-18	32-21-25	22-21-31	25-0-16	28-20-11	33-0-11
	Q ∅	∅ ∅	∅ ∅	Q ∅	∅ ∅	∅ ∅	∅ ∅	∅ ∅	Q ∅	∅ Q
A	2,5	1	1	2,5	1	1	2,5	1,5	1	1
B										
C	0	1,5	1,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	4	■	■	■	0,5	■	0,5	1	0,8	■

	32-0-26	25-0-11	30-0-16	28-18-17	28-17-18	30-0-11	30-0-11	14-20-27	14-20-26	21-26-17
	Q ∅	Q ∅	∅ ∅	Q ∅	Q ∅	Q ∅	∅ ∅	Q ∅	Q ∅	∅ ∅
A	1,5	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2
B										
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	■	1,3	■	■	■	0,5	■	0,5	0,5	■



The following charts illustrate a few examples of designs that can be made by varying those shown on the selector disc, changing the positions of the machine control levers and knobs (fig. 1).

