

President
Meeting Date
11/2/2018

Disc: Description of Recall
Emissions - Carbonium 374

Recall Type
Emitted

MINA Certified
patricia.strabbing@fcagroup.com

Maternal Practices - Maternal Discipline -	
US	Canada
YAD	YAD

Turned Over to	Received	By end of
Specialist	Collection	Month
Collected for US		
By end of Nov		

11/2/2018

Campaign 378 (Extension of previous campaign) Safety

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NECCHI

instructions

**for the use
of your
sewing machine**



esperia

instructions

for the use
of your
sewing machine

NECCHI *esperia*

McNAMARA
SEWING MACHINE CO.
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DETROIT 4, MICHIGAN

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FOREWORD

You are now, dear Madam, the happy owner of a sewing machine which is a high-precision mechanical product, the result of years of long experience and research by our specialized designers and technicians, as well as by our highly qualified craftsmanship through the use of the most modern and improved machinery and tooling.

As any high-precision mechanism, this machine too requires careful handling and a diligent maintenance. Constant oiling is especially recommended in order to preserve the smooth running of the machine and prevent the quick wearing out of some parts. The NECCHI ESPERIA machine is apt to sew both light and heavy fabrics, to embroider and to darn. Any of these operations, however, requires a special, though very easy, adjustment and the choice of the right needle and thread in accordance with the type of fabrics to be sewn is very important. Following these directions, all the various performances of the machine will be easy and any inconveniences will be prevented.

We should ask you, dear Madam, to read this booklet carefully, which will enable you to get the most satisfactory results from the use of this machine.

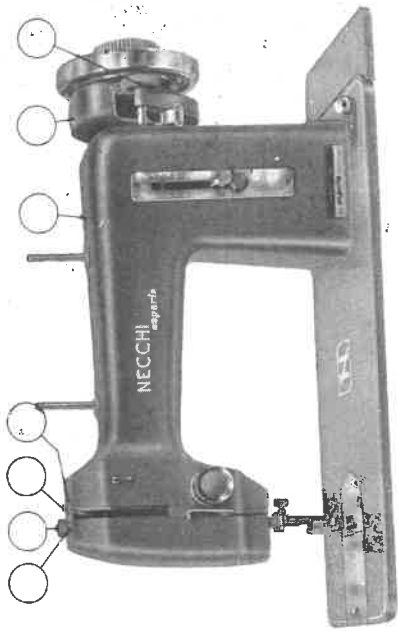


Fig. 1

OILING

Oiling is very important for continually maintaining the machine in perfect working condition. Only a special high quality precision machine oil must be used. Do not use olive or any other

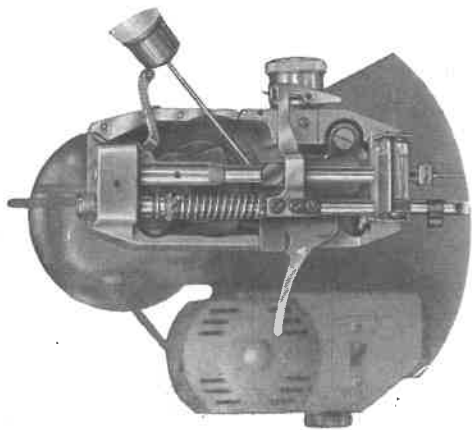


Fig. 3

vegetable oils since these oils clog easily and cause both hard running and the wearing out of many parts. All the oiling points of the machine

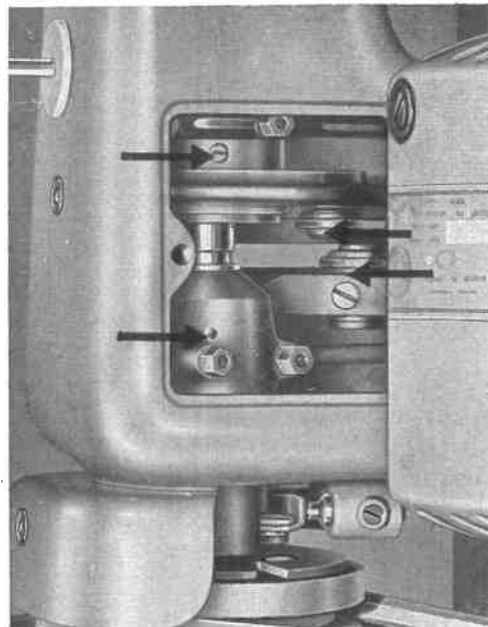
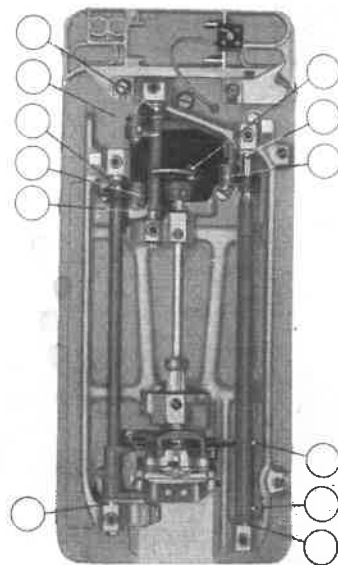


Fig. 4

Fig. 2



are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. It is advisable to oil the machine at regular time intervals corresponding to about 48 working hours in case the machine is used very day or so. Should

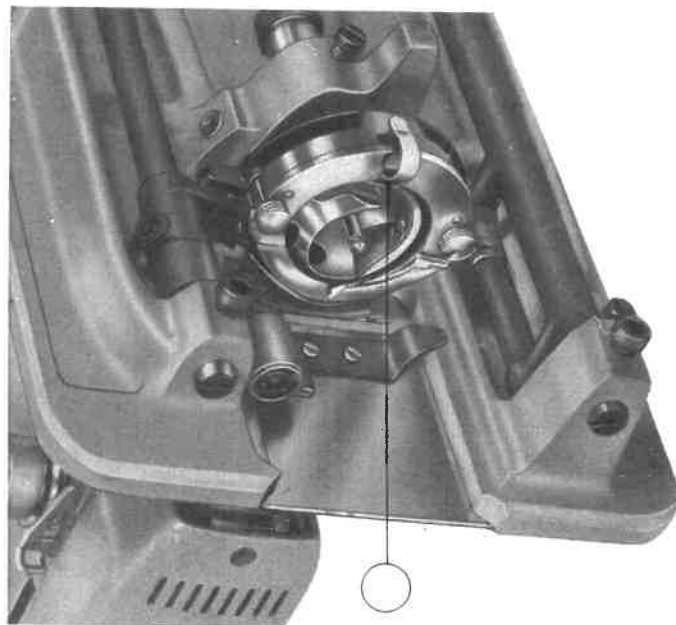


Fig 5

the machine be only rarely used, please oil it at least once a month. When the machine is not used, care must be taken to protect it from humidity.

SOME DIRECTIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE

- The balance wheel must be turned exclusively towards the operator.
- The teeth of the feeder must not get into contact with the presser foot. Even when the machine is not used, a small piece of cloth is to be kept between the feed dog and the presser foot.
- Do not pull or push the material by hand during sewing; the feeding operation is fully automatic.

RECOMMENDED NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

The following is a table showing the various sizes and types of needle and threads in accordance with materials to be sewn:

	Sizes of thread		Sizes of needles	
	mercerized cotton	silk	syst. 15 x 1	syst. 705
Muslin - Batiste - Fine linens - thin fabrics	80 to 150	0 and 00 t ist	10	70
Shirtings - Sheetings - Heavy silks	80 to 60	A & B t ist	14	90
Heavy weight linens - Woollen goods	60 to 40	C t ist	16	100
Heavy weight woollens - Woven coating	40 to 30	D t ist	18	110
Heavy fabrics in general	30 to 24	E t ist	20	120

TO INSERT THE NEEDLE

- a) Turn the balance wheel by hand towards you until the needle bar reaches its highest point.
- b) Loosen the screw and insert the needle into the needle clamp as shown in Fig. 6. Push the needle into the groove of the needle bar as far as it will go.

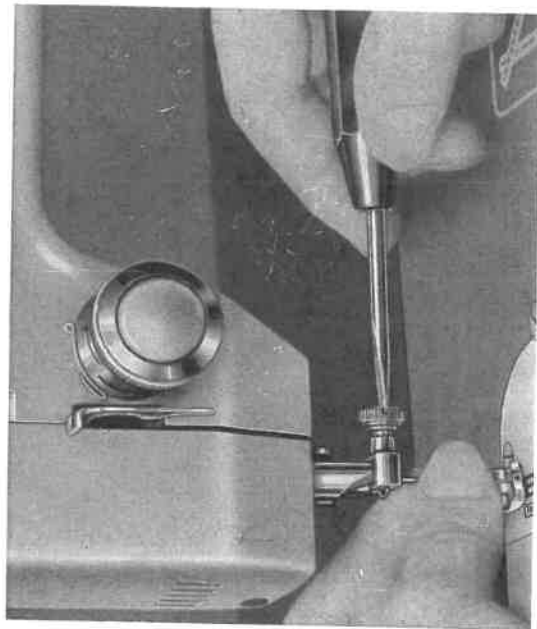


Fig. 6

The flat side of the needle is to be turned towards the right.
An incorrectly inserted needle will cause it to break together with the thread and also damage on the needle plate.

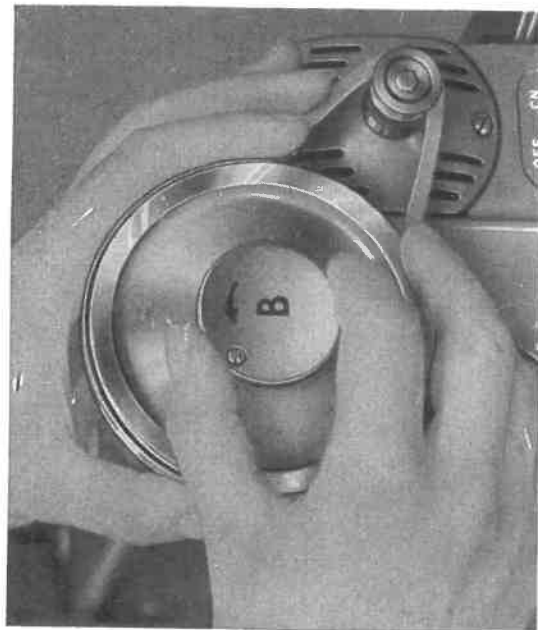


Fig. 7

TO FILL THE BOBBIN

- a) When using the bobbin winder, the balance wheel must be disconnected from the sewing mechanism. To do so, hold the balance wheel with the left hand and at the same time with the right hand turn the knurled knob "B" in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 7).
- b) Set the thread as shown in Fig. 8 and wind its

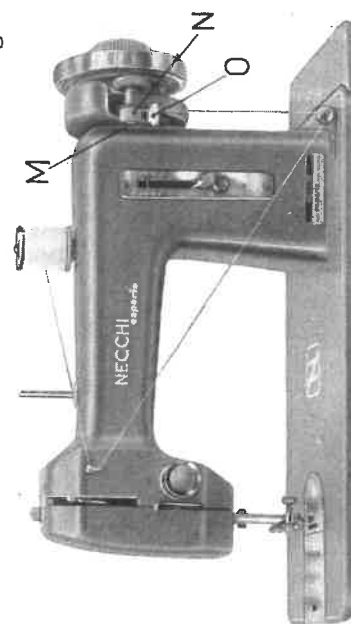


Fig. 8

free end several times around the empty bobbin "N", which is then to be placed on the spindle "M".

- c) Press the lever "O" against the bobbin and start running the machine. As soon as the bobbin is filled, the bobbin winder will automatically stop.

TO PLACE THE BOBBIN IN THE MACHINE

- a) Push slide plate "S" to the left (Fig. 8).
- b) Turn the balance wheel by hand until the needle reaches its highest position.
- c) Raise the latch of the bobbin case with the thumb (Fig. 9) and draw the bobbin case out of the machine.
- d) Insert the filled bobbin into the bobbin case inserting the free end of the thread as shown in Fig. 10, of which should about 4 inches hang out of the bobbin case.

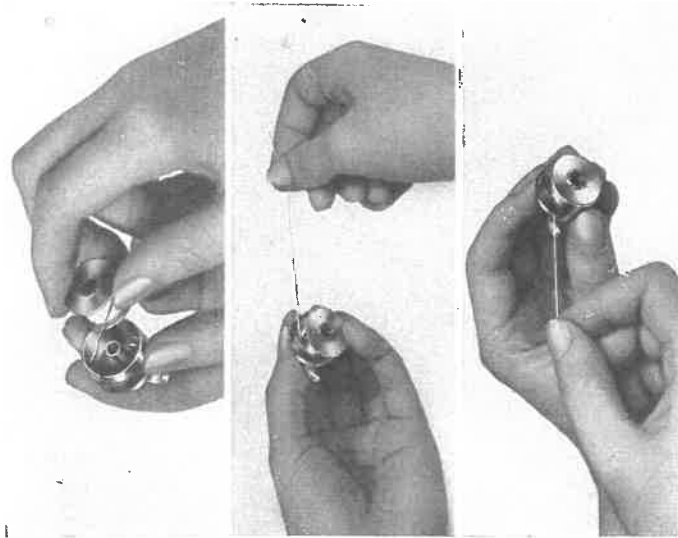


Fig. 10

- e) Take the bobbin case by the raised latch and insert it on the shuttle spindle.

When the bobbin case is fully inserted into the shuttle so that its position finger "b" (Fig. 9) fits into the notch on the race plate, release the latch and press the bobbin case into the shuttle as far as it will go.

TO THREAD MACHINE

In order to prevent thread from breaking, it is absolutely necessary that threading is effected as shown in Fig. 11. Size and quality of thread must be chosen on the basis of the table on page 5. The thread is to be inserted into the needle eye

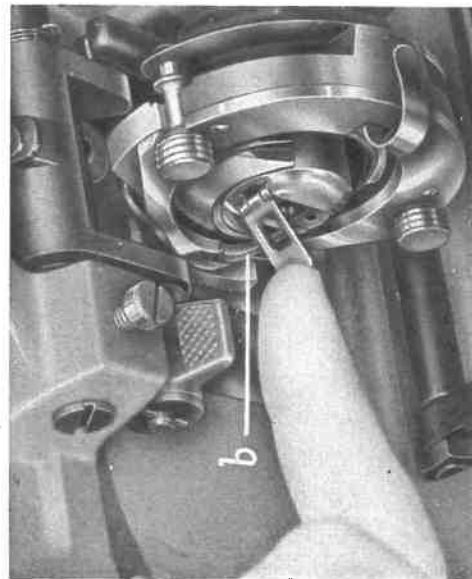


Fig 9

from left to right and when the thread take-up lever « H » is in its highest position, the end of the thread must hang about 4 inches out of the needle eye.

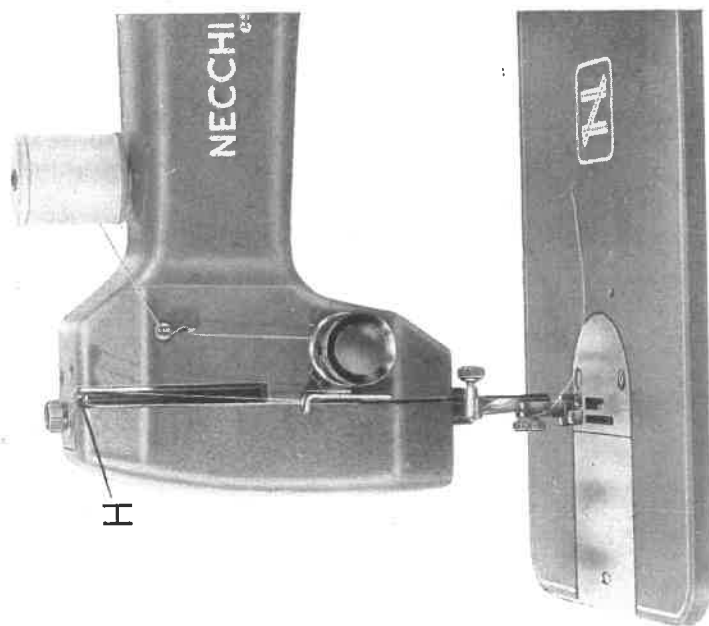


Fig. 11

TO START SEWING

- With the left hand hold the end of the upper thread hanging out of the needle eye at the same time turning the balance wheel one complete turn with the right.
- When the needle is again out of the needle plate, pull the upper thread, which will thus

- draw the lower thread out of the needle plate hole also.
- Place the fabric under the needle and lower the presser foot.
- Start the machine gradually and for the first 3 or 4 stitches hold the two threads taut behind the presser foot.

TO ADJUST THE TENSIONS

The two threads must interlock inside the material (Fig. 12) and for this purpose both tensions must be properly adjusted.



Fig. 12

Should the upper tension be too tight, the threads will interlock as shown in Fig. 13. If the lower



Fig. 13

tension is tighter than the upper one, interlocking will come out as shown in Fig. 14.



Fig. 14

— The upper tension is increased by turning button « A » clockwise (Fig. 11); it is decreased by turning the same button counterclockwise.

— The lower tension is increased by tightening screw « A » (Fig. 15) and is decreased by loosening the same screw.
After a very short experience, the adjustment of tensions will be quite simple.

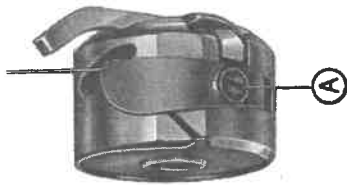
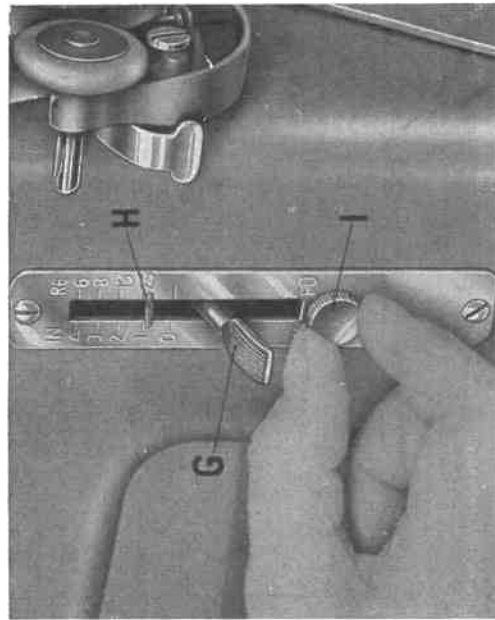


Fig. 15

TO ADJUST THE STITCH LENGTH

Fig. 16



To set the required length of stitch:

- loosen the knurled button « I » (Fig. 16);
- Bring lever « G » down the graduated scale and stop it with index « H » at the number indicating the desired length of stitch.
- tighten the button « I » again.

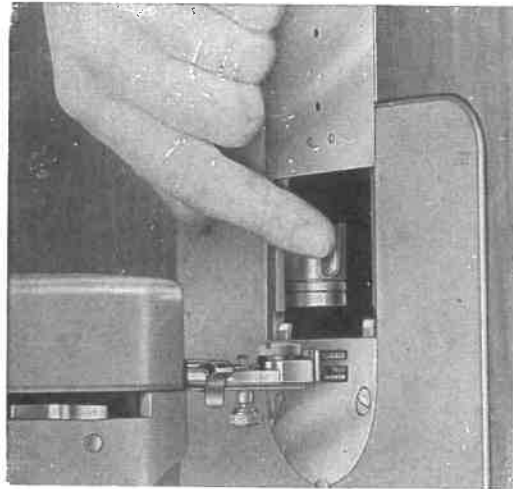
This adjustment is for forward stitching.
For reverse sewing with the same stitch length, simply push lever « G » upwards.

EMBROIDERING

Set the machine as follows:

- Press down the drop feed lever as shown in Fig. 17.
- Remove the presser foot by loosening its fastening screw.
- Fit the fabric on the proper hoop, taking care it is well stretched.

Fig. 17



- d) Raise the presser bar lever and place the hoop under the needle (Fig. 18), then lower the presser bar lever completely.



Fig. 18

You can now start embroidering and take care to move the hoop only when the needle is out of the fabric. The tension of the upper thread must be rather loose while that of the lower thread rather tight.

DARNING

- a) Set the machine as for embroidering.
b) Fit the special darning foot to the presser bar (Fig. 19).

- c) Adjust the upper tension so that the thread is rather loose.
d) Start darning moving the fabric back and forth

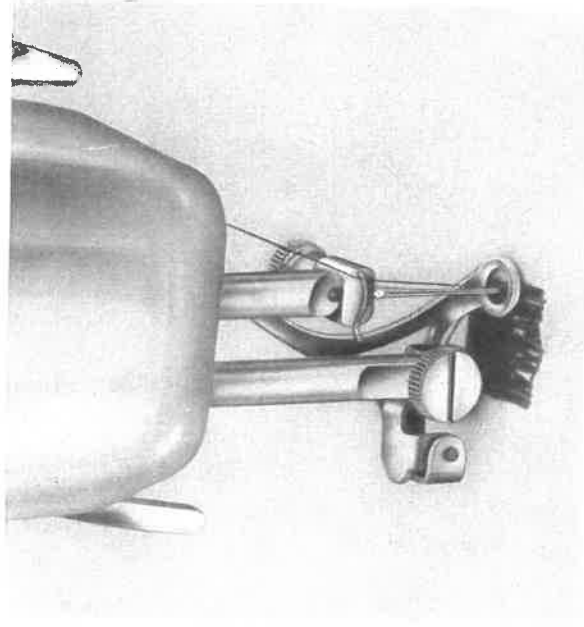


Fig. 19

until the portion to be darned is fully covered by rows of stitches crossing each other.

TO CLEAN THE SHUTTLE

The shuttle must be often and carefully cleaned. To remove the shuttle, proceed as follows:

- a) bring the needle to its highest position;
b) tilt the machine back on the bed plate hinges.
c) remove the bobbin case;

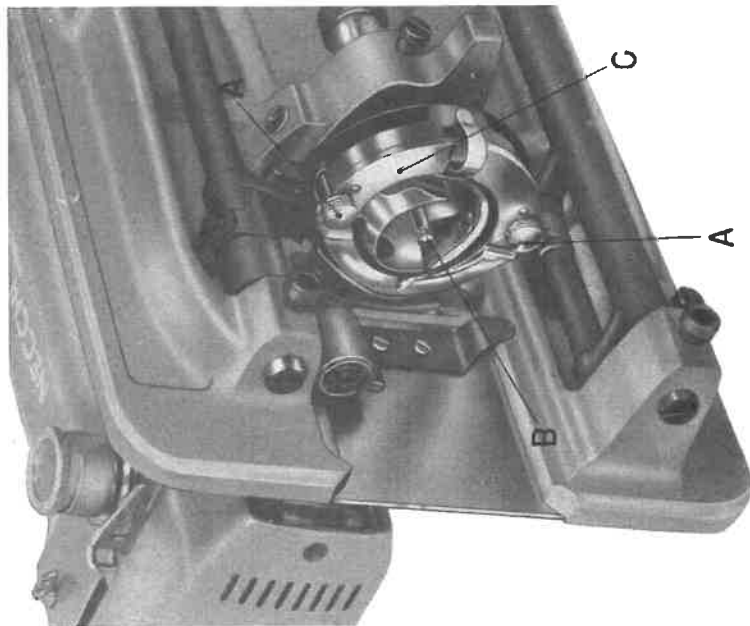


Fig. 20

- d) push the two knurled snap pins "A" outward (Fig. 20) thus releasing the race cover plate "C";
- e) then take the shuttle "B" out of its housing. The shuttle race is now free for removing dust, lint and small pieces of thread accumulated therein. Use a clean rag or a small soft paint brush and put a drop of oil into the shuttle race. Also oil the rim only of the shuttle.

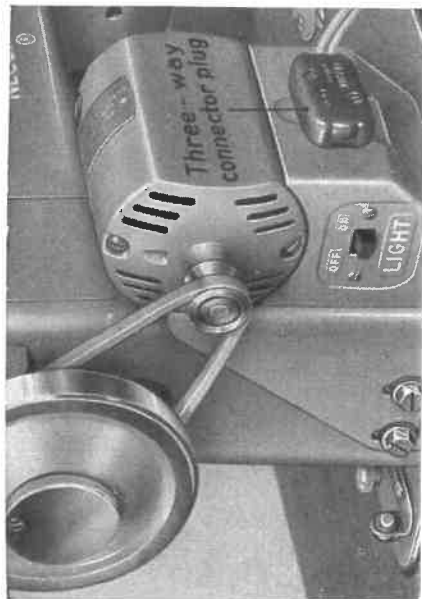


Fig. 21

HOW TO RUN THE MACHINE

To operate this machine, which must be run with AC (Alternating Current) only, proceed as follows:

- 1) Insert the three-way connector plug *fully* into the corresponding opening of the transformer (see Fig. 21) and push the male plug at the end of the extension cord into the wall outlet.
- 2) Move the "LIGHT" switch on the transformer (Fig. 21) to the "ON" position and leave it in this position while the machine is in use.

When the "LIGHT" switch is at the "ON" position, a red signal light (see Fig. 23) will appear at the lower portion of the face plate, indicating that the sewing machine is now under current.

This red signal light will glow as long as the "LIGHT" switch is at the "ON" position.

- 3) See whether the "SPEED" switch of the transformer (see Fig. 22) is at the "HI" or "LO" position and move this switch to the position which you desire.



Fig. 22

- 4) Get the machine ready for sewing by bringing lower thread above the needle plate and place fabric to be sewn between presser foot and needle plate.
- 5) Move lever of motor control (knee control or foot control) until desired speed has been reached. When « SPEED » switch is on « LO », the machine will only reach a certain reduced speed, even if motor control lever is fully pressed. By releasing the motor control lever, the speed can be reduced still further if desired.
- 6) When you have finished your sewing work, move the « LIGHT » switch to the « OFF » position. This will automatically disconnect the motor of the machine from the electric current.

LIGHTING

Lighting has also the function of signal to ensure that transformer does not remain inadvertently under tension. In fact, the lamp lights up automatically while the red signal in the lower part of the face plate of the machine glows whenever machine is under current. Transformer left under tension is not subjected to damage, and current consumption is just the same for both transformer and lamp (5 watt).

To mitigate lighting during the sewing work we have devised and adopted a rotary lamp screen « C » (fig. 23): by turning it toward the arrow the lamp will spray light, by turning it on reverse lamp light will be darkened.



Fig. 23

TO THREAD NEEDLE WITH NECCHI AUTOMATIC THREADER

- a) Take needle threader between thumb and fore-

finger of right hand (Fig. 24b) and place it against needle so that needle fits in groove « B » (Fig. 24a) and uppermost portion of plastic body « A » touches the underside of needle clamp. Slip spring jaws « C » (Fig. 24a) over needle, then swing needle threader slightly against needle until threader hook « D » passes through the eye of needle (Fig. 24b).

b) With thumb and forefinger of left hand, pass thread under threader hook and hold it there under tension (Fig. 24c).

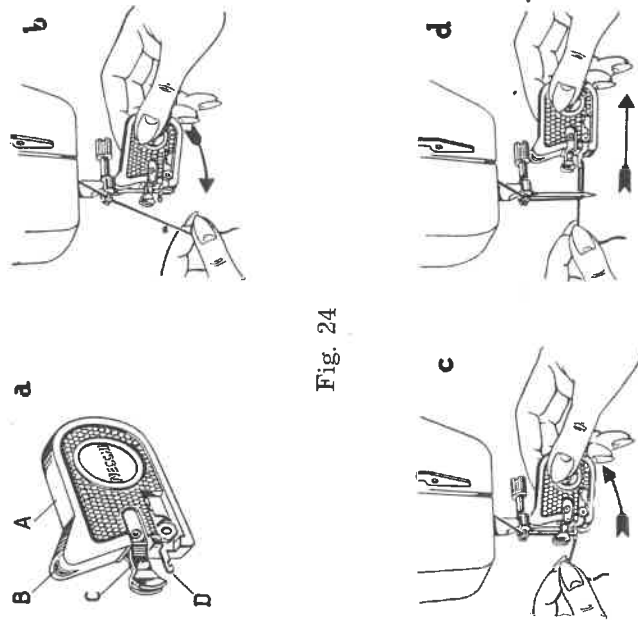


Fig. 24

c) Gently swing needle threader upwards (see arrow Fig. 24c), then draw it away from needle (Fig. 24d). The threader hook will draw thread through the eye of needle.

Each NECCHI Needle Threader is equipped with a double hook which can be easily turned in case of breakage.

ACCIDENTAL INCONVENIENCES CAUSES, AND HOW TO ELIMINATE THEM

UPPER THREAD BREAKAGE

CAUSE	REMEDY
Machine improperly threaded.	See instructions page 9, Fig. 11.
Upper tension too tight.	Adjust tension.
Needle and thread are inadequate for material to be sewn.	See table page 5.
Damaged needle-hole edge of needle plate.	Send for a mechanic.
Needle improperly inserted.	See instructions page 6, Fig. 6.

LOWER THREAD BREAKAGE

CAUSE	REMEDY
Bobbin case improperly inserted into the shuttle.	See instructions page 8, Figures 9, 10.
Tension of lower thread too tight.	See instructions page 11, Fig. 15.
Damaged needle-hole edge of needle plate.	Send for a mechanic.

BREAKAGE OF NEEDLE

CAUSE	REMEDY
Improperly inserted needle.	See instructions page 6, Fig. 6.
Bent needle.	Change the needle.
Pulling material by hand while sewing.	Change needle and avoid pulling material. Material is automatically transported by machine.
Hoop has been moved during embroidering when needle was still in fabric.	Change needle and see instructions page 13.

IMPERFECT STITCHING

(Loop stitches; crumpled fabrics, etc.)

CAUSE	REMEDY
Tension poorly regulated.	See instructions page 11.
Needle improperly threaded	See instructions page 9, Fig. 11.
Size of thread not proportioned to size of needle.	See instructions page 5.
Bobbin improperly inserted into bobbin case.	See instructions page 8, Figures 9, 10.
Stitch too long for thickness of material.	Adjust length of stitch (see instructions page 12).

IRREGULAR FEEDING

CAUSE	REMEDY
Insufficient pressure of presser foot (especially when sewing heavy materials).	Adjust pressure of presser foot by turning presser button on top of face plate.
Lever G (Fig. 16) set on 0 (see instructions page 12).	See instructions page 12, Fig. 16.

MACHINE WORKING HARD

CAUSE	REMEDY
Thread clogging shuttle bed.	Remove thread from shuttle bed as per instructions on page 15, Fig. 20.