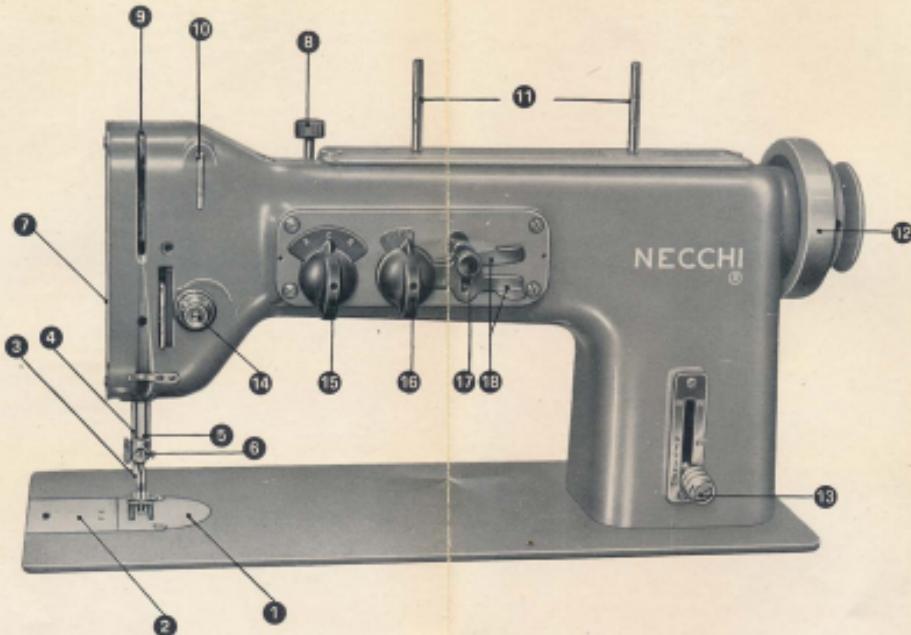


INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE USE OF THE SEWING MACHINE

NECCHI RZI



KEY TO PARTS

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1 - Needle plate | 8 - Thumb screw for regulating pressure if presser foot | 14 - Upper thread tensioner |
| 2 - Square slide plate | 9 - Thread take-up lever | 15 - 3-position displacement knob |
| 3 - Presser foot | 10 - Upper thread guide hook | 16 - Zig-zag width control knob |
| 4 - Presser foot bar | 11 - Thread spool pins | 17 - Thumb screw for retaining zig-zag limiters |
| 5 - Needle bar | 12 - Balance wheel | 18 - Zig-zag limiting levers |
| 6 - Needle clamp | 13 - Stitch regulating lever | |
| 7 - Front plate | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE USE OF THE SEWING MACHINE

NECCHI RZI

(and sub-classes)

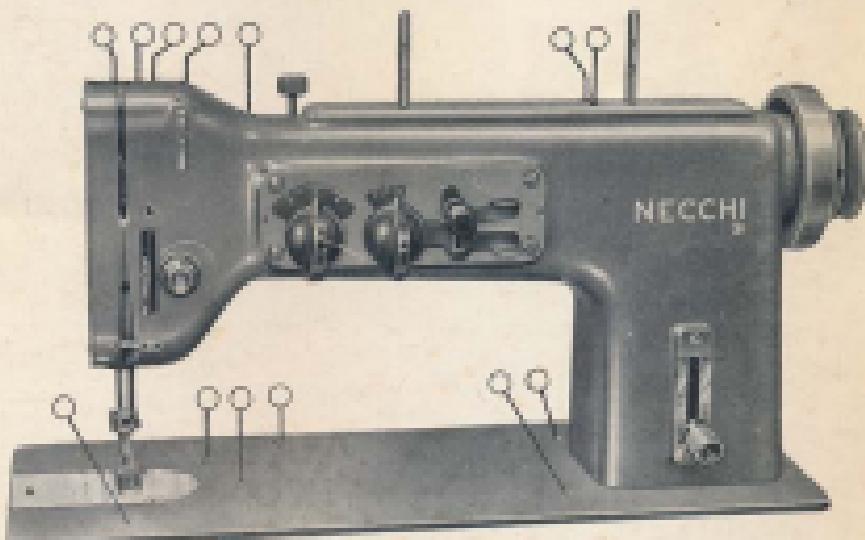
GENERAL

The RZI type NECCHI fast rotating industrial machine with articulated thread take-up lever for sewing straight and zig-zag stitching is a model with an outstanding performance for tailoring work and manufacturing in general.

The movement of the upper shaft is transmitted to the lower shaft by means of a toothed rubber belt, which is inextensible due to an internal reinforcing of steel wire rings. The needle bar oscillation is of the crank type. The rotating shuttle turns on a horizontal axis which is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the machine. The balance wheel and the rear bearing of the lower shaft are fitted with ball bearing races which make the mechanical movement very smooth.

The RZI can be operated: by treadle, with large balance wheel and thread spool on the top; by electric motor, with small balance wheel, table thread spool and spool carrier and knee raised presser foot.

Fig. 1



OPERATING SPEED

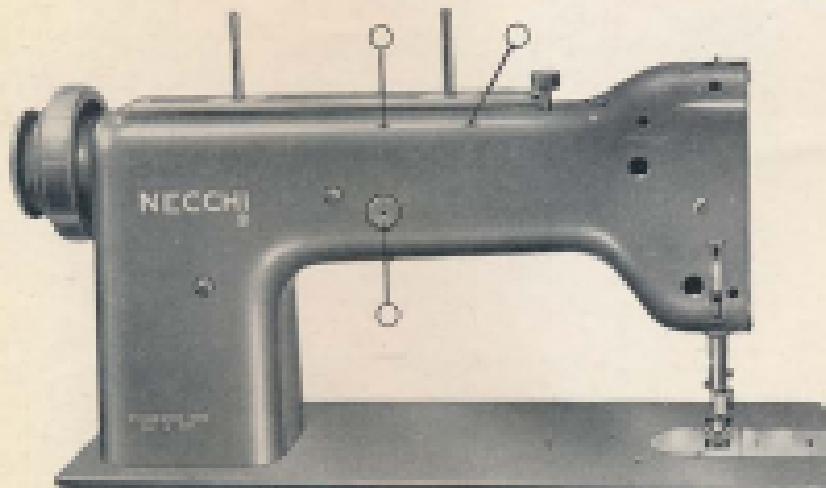
The RZI can be operated at a maximum speed of 2500 stitches per minute, depending on the thickness and the nature of the material being sewn as well as the zig-zag width and the type of thread. Initially, however, (for at least 100 hours) it is advisable to operate the machine at a maximum speed of approximately 2000 stitches per minute so as to run it in. This enables all the parts to become well settled and perfect seatings to form between the moving parts.

When the material to be sewn has an excessively hard quality it is advisable to reduce the working speed even more in order to avoid over-heating of the needle.

SPECIFICATION

Dimensions of the base	475 × 178 mm.
Opening under the arm	275 × 130 mm.
Thickness of material to be sewn, according to its type, up to	7 mm.
Maximum stitch length	5 mm.
Maximum zig-zag width	4,5 mm.
Maximum speed (according to the type of work, width of zig-zag and type of thread)	2500 stitches per min.

Fig. 2



Power required for the
independent motor

commutator type 75 W
induction type 250 W

OPERATION AND GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Lubrication

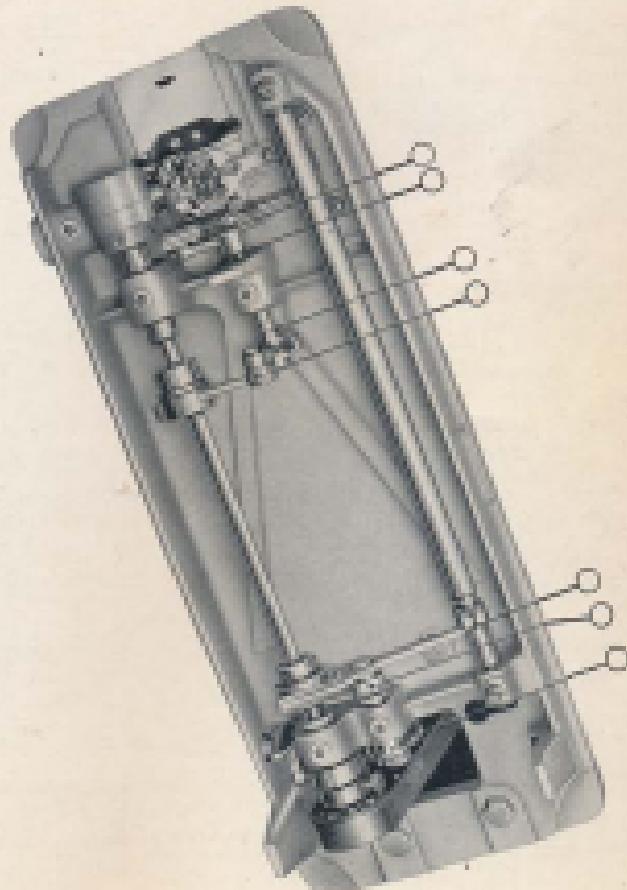
Lubrication is the most important operation in order to preserve the machine well. A high grade special machine oil must be used for this purpose; vegetable oils, such as olive oil, must be avoided at all costs, since such oils produce incrustations and cause the machine to start sluggishly giving rise to rapid wear.

It is advisable to obtain the oil from the local Necchi supplier.

The machine must be oiled at the points indicated in figures 1, 2 and 3.

Also the rotating shuttle must be constantly lubricated. For this purpose it is necessary to place some drops of oil at the point «A» indicated in Fig. 4 so as to lubricate the shuttle race.

Fig. 3



SELECTION OF THE NEEDLE AND THE THREAD

Needles

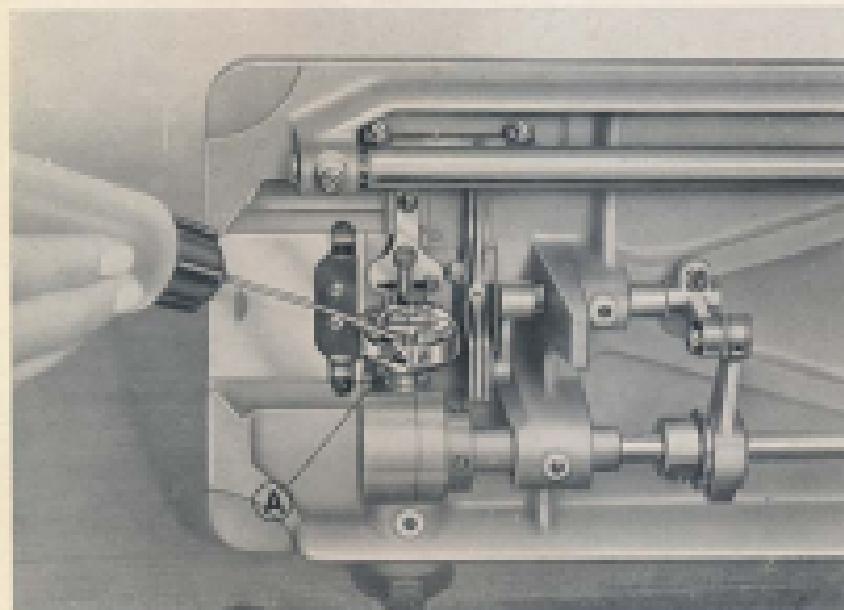
134 type needles must be used and more specifically:

- Type 134 R - round point for working on material.
- Type 134 LR - right hand cut needle for working on skins in general.
- Type 134 lack - special needle for polished leather.
- Type 134 P - special needle for polished leather.
- Type 134 S - needle with spade point for long straight stitches.
- Type 134 Vr - needle with right hand rhomboidal point; can be used in place of types 134 P and 134 S.

Threads

Depending on the quality of the material to be sewn, different types of thread must be used as specified in the following table:

Fig. 4



Needle Size		Quality of Material	Grade of Thread	
Old No.	New No.		Cotton	Silk
65	—	Very fine linens	100-120	D - D
70	7	Extra light materials	—	—
70	7	Fine linen	70-80	D - A
80	8	Very light materials	—	—
80	8	Light linen	60	A - B
90	9	Fine materials	—	—
90	9	General manufacturing cloths	50	B - C
100	10	Medium materials	—	—
90	9	Medium manufacturing cloths	40	C - D
100	10	Medium heavy materials	—	—
100	10	Heavy manufacturing cloths	30	E
110	11	Heavy materials	—	—
110	11	Heavy and hard materials	20	—
120	12	Medium hides	—	—
110	11	Hides for the uppers of shoes	16	—
120	12	—	—	—
130	13	—	—	—

The selection of the thread quality is fundamentally important for the good operation of the machine. It is necessary to always use thread types which are adequate for the work to be done and always of absolutely uniform thickness.

The best results are obtained by using left twisted (A Fig. 5) upper thread and right twisted (B Fig. 5) lower thread.

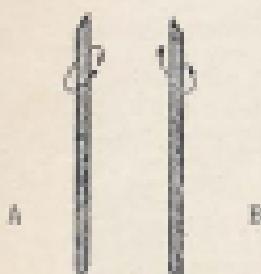


Fig. 5

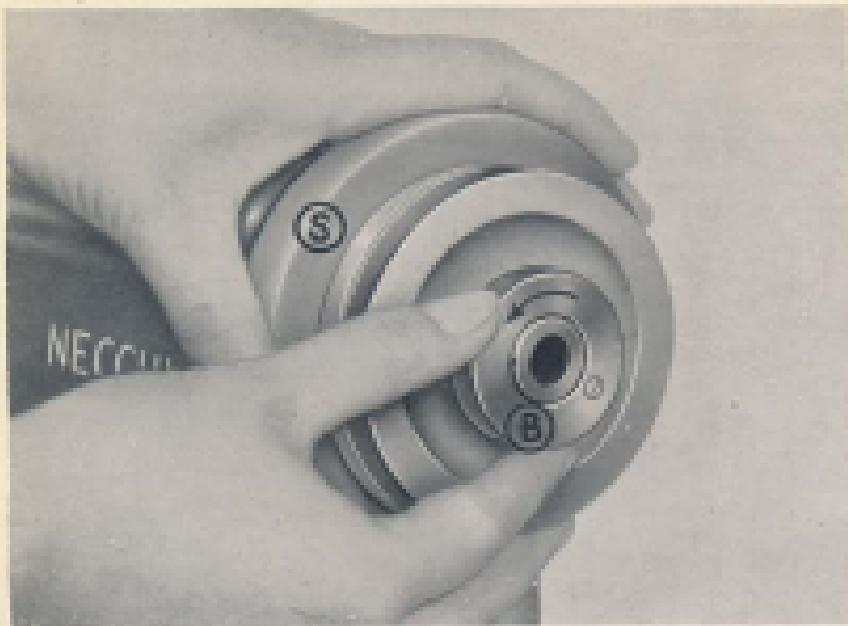


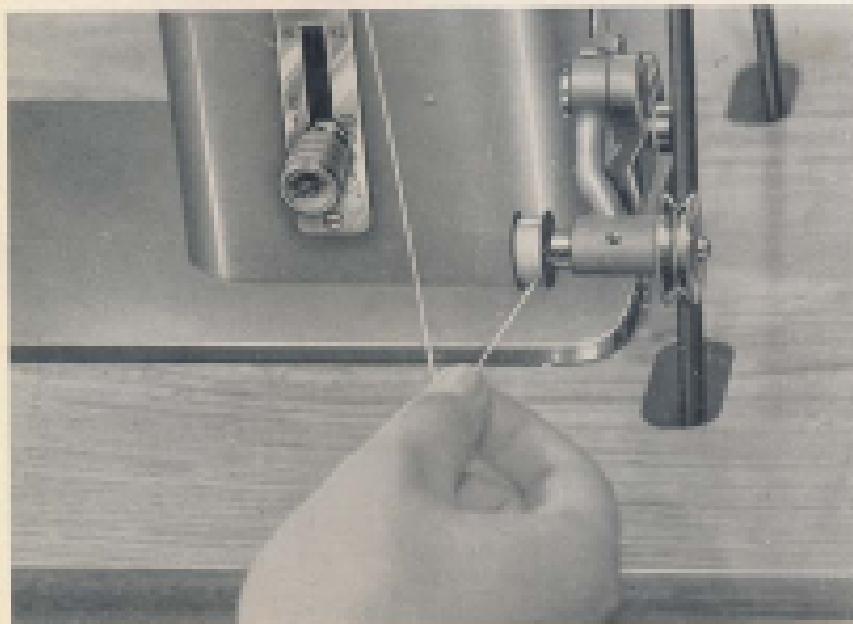
Fig. 6

TO REFILL THE BOBBIN

On treadle operated machine

Disconnect the balance wheel - S - (this is done by tightly holding the balance wheel with the left hand (Fig. 6) and turning the disengaging knob - B - in the direction of the arrow with the right hand), wind the free end of the thread a few turns onto the bobbin which is then positioned on the spindle. So that the wheel runs in contact with the belt, lower the arm carrying the spindle.

Fig. 7



Then turn the pulley to start the treadle and carefully guide the thread by hand, as shown in Fig. 7, so that the bobbin is filled uniformly.

On motor operated machine

The operation can be carried out during normal working.

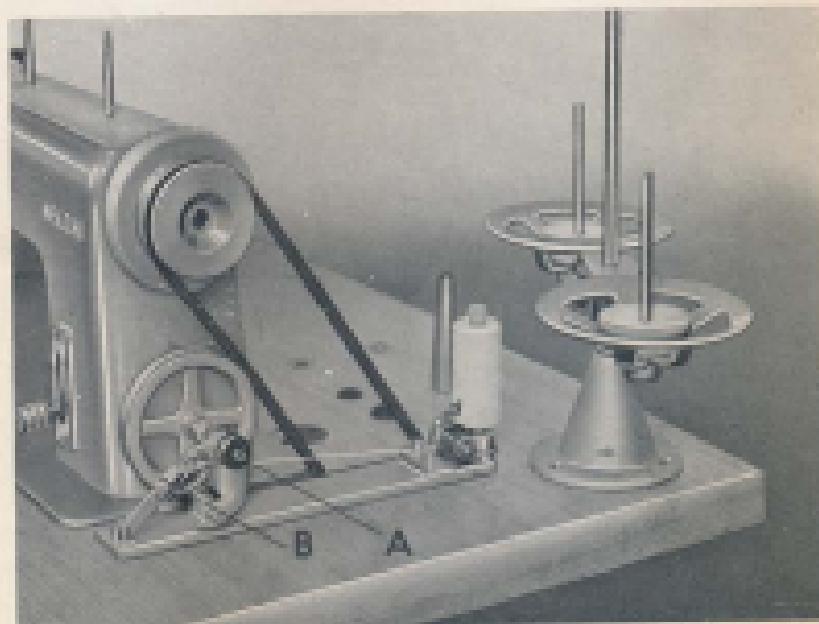
The thread is placed in position (as shown in Fig. 8) with a few turns of thread wound on the bobbin which is then put on the spindle - A -.

The lever - B - is then pressed so that the pulley wheel is pushed onto the belt and the re-filling operation starts.

When the bobbin is full, the bobbin winding mechanism is automatically disconnected.

The spool of thread can also be placed on the spool carrier.

Fig. 8



TO INSERT THE BOBBIN IN ITS CASE

Turn the balance wheel until the needle is at its highest position.

Place the bobbin, already filled with thread, in the case (Fig. 9) taking care that the thread is located as shown in the figure and that its free end, after passing under the upper tensioning spring, projects about 4 inches from the case. To replace the bobbin in the shuttle, it is only necessary to thread the case onto the shuttle spindle, at the same time raising the bobbin case latch. When the case is completely inside the shuttle, release the bobbin case latch and push it from the outside until it is certain that the case is right home.

Also when the case must be removed, the needle must be in its highest position.

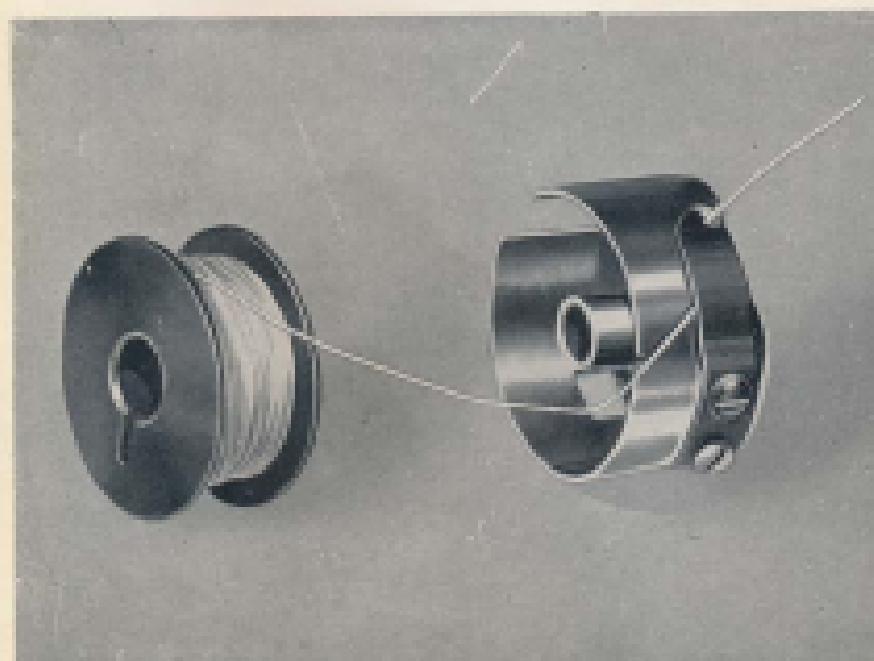
UPPER THREAD

The thread can be brought to the needle either from the spool pin on the top of the machine (treadle operated machine) or from the table spool carrier (motor operated machine).

The thread (for the relative characteristics see the table on page 5) must follow the courses indicated in Figs. 10 and 11.

The needle must be threaded from the front towards the rear, remembering that the thread must project about 4 inches from the needle when the thread take-up lever is at the highest point of its travel.

Fig. 9



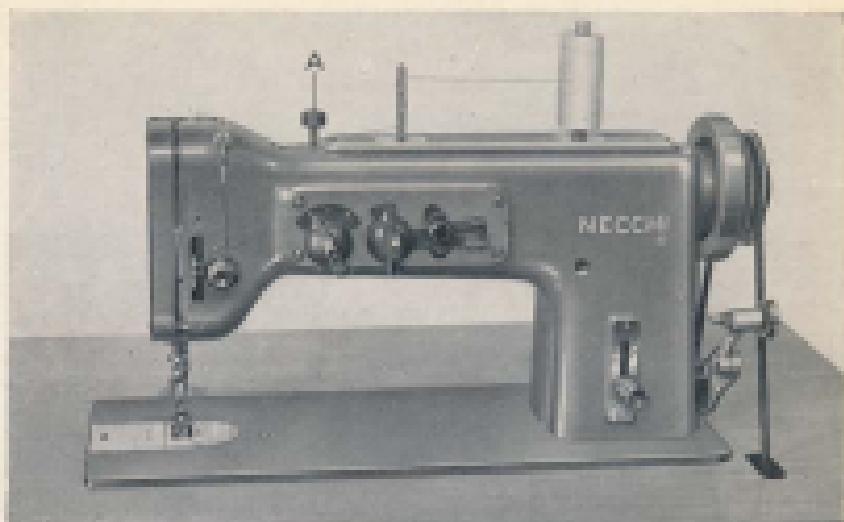
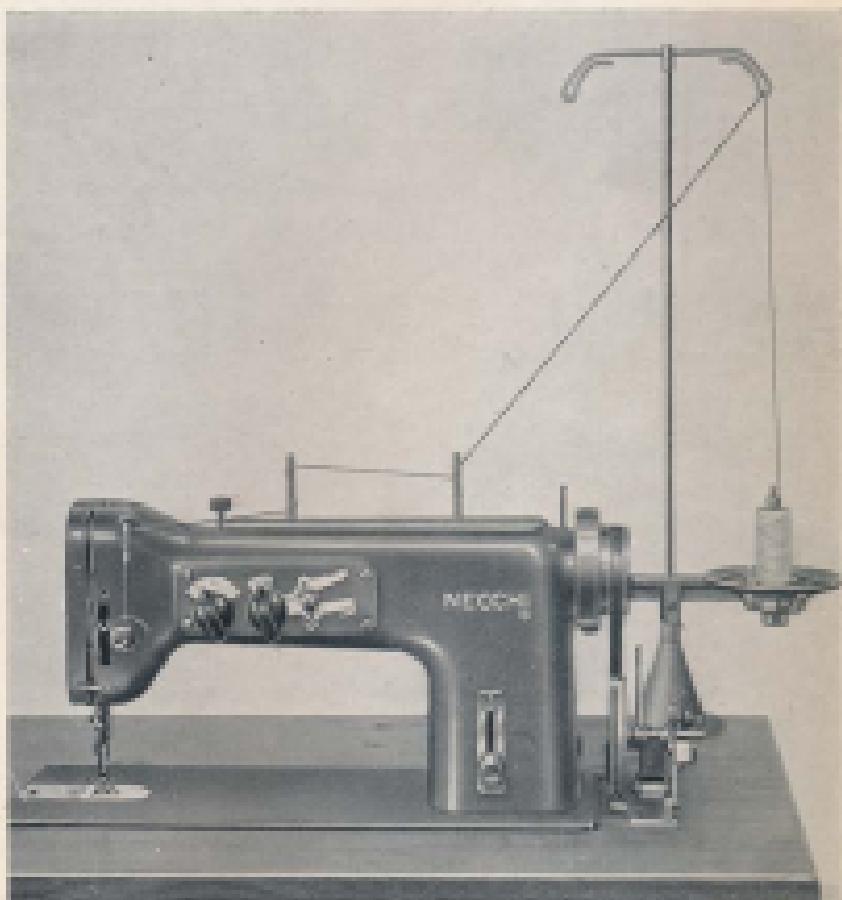


Fig. 10

Fig. 11



TO REGULATE TENSIONS AND THE STITCH LENGTH

The perfect regulation of the upper and lower thread tensions is indispensable for a good performance from the machine.

For the sewing of fairly thin materials, the tensions should be rather slack. On increasing the thickness of the material to be sewn, the tensions should also be increased proportionately.

Upper thread tension

The upper thread tension is increased by turning the knob «A» (Fig. 12) to the right.

It is decreased by turning the same knob to the left.

Lower thread tension

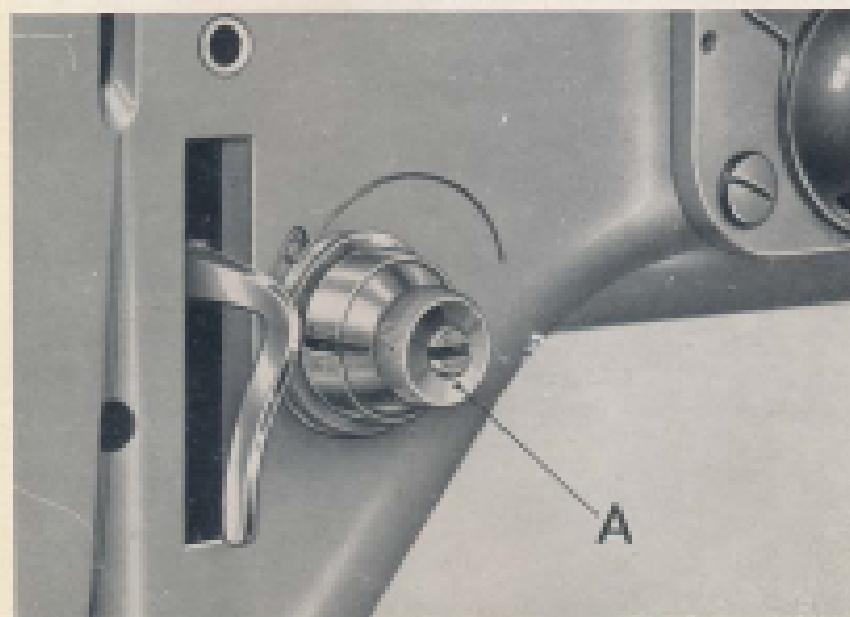
This tension is regulated by loosening or tightening the screw «A» (Fig. 13).

TO REGULATE THE DIRECTION OF SEWING AND THE STITCH LENGTH

In order to effect such regulation it is necessary to carry out the following operations:

- 1) loosen the friction locking knob «A» (Fig. 14)

Fig. 12



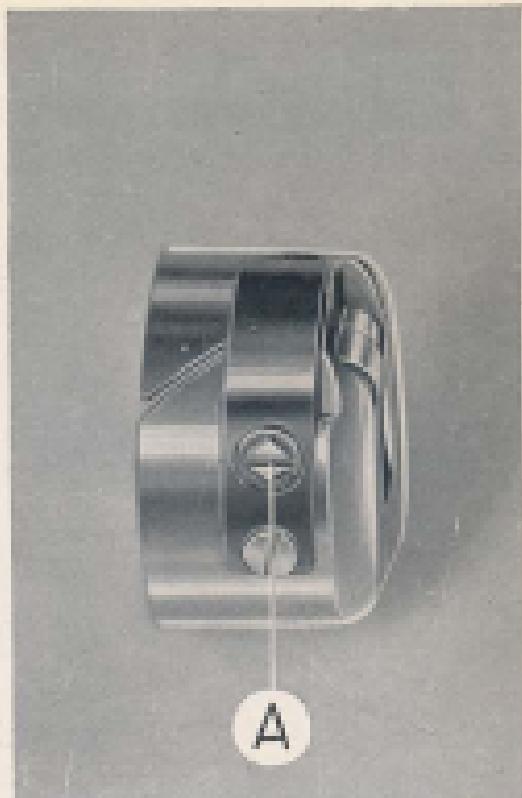


Fig. 13

- 2) move this knob towards the bottom for forward sewing and towards the top for reverse sewing;
- 3) when the pointer - B - (Fig. 14) indicates the desired stitch length on the scale graduated from 0-5, stop further displacement by turning the knob to the right until it locks. The scale graduations show the stitch length approximately in millimetres.

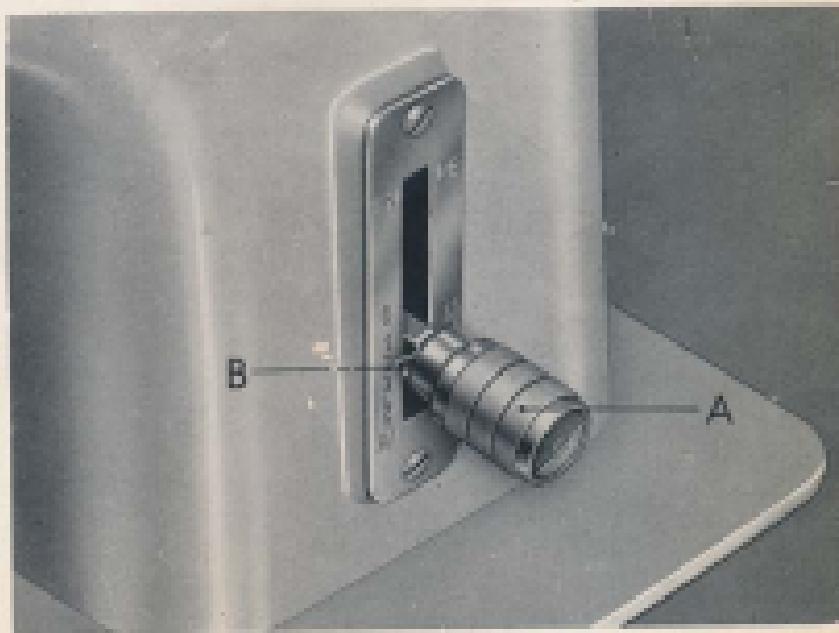


Fig. 14

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT ON THE MATERIAL

The pressure of the presser foot is regulated by means of the thumb screw - A - (Fig. 10).

This thumb screw must be turned to the right if it is desired to increase the pressure and to the left to decrease it.

TO COMMENCE SEWING

In order to start sewing, the following procedure must be observed:

- 1) Holding the end of the upper thread away from the needle with the left hand, turn the balance wheel through one slow revolution with the right hand.
- 2) When the needle rises from the needle plate, pull the upper thread so as to pull the lower thread up through the hole in the needle plate. Then place the two threads behind the presser foot.
- 3) Place the material under the presser foot which is then lowered and set the machine in motion pulling the ends of the two threads until 4 or 5 stitches have been sewn.

REMOVAL AND INSERTION OF THE NEEDLE

This is done in the following manner:

- 1) Turn the balance wheel until the needle reaches its highest position.
- 2) Loosen the needle clamping screw (Fig. 15) and remove the needle.

When inserting a new needle attention must be given to the long groove which must face towards the operator.

The needle must be pushed upwards as far as it will go and then tighten the needle clamping screw. The incorrect insertion of a needle can cause various faults such as: breaking of the needle, jumping of stitches during sewing and breaking of the thread.

STRAIGHT SEWING

In order to do straight sewing, adjust the knob - A - (Fig. 16) so as to bring the pointer onto the zero mark on the scale (that is, to the right) which is marked on the small plate - B -. Move the two limiters - H - and - I - to their lowest position and tighten the thumb screw - F -. Straight stitching can be executed centrally, to the left or to the right

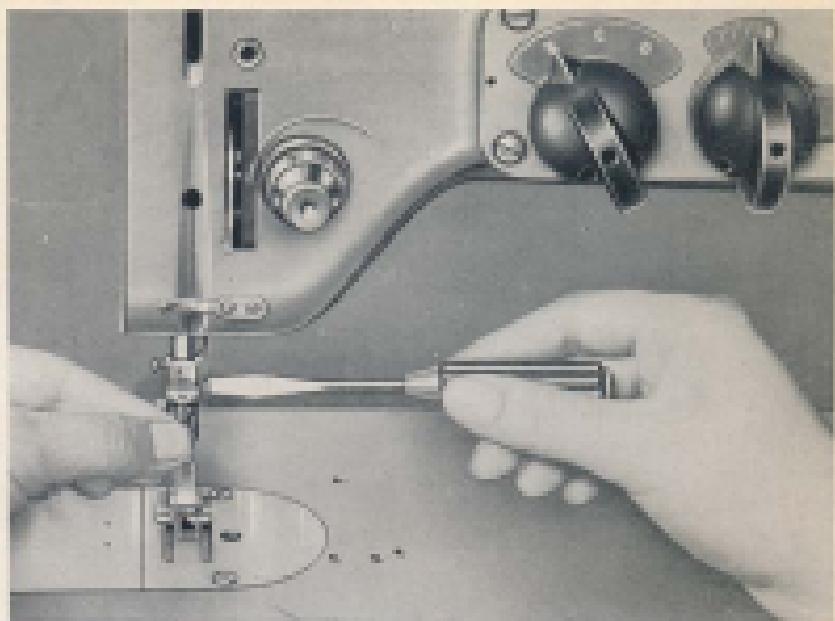


Fig. 15

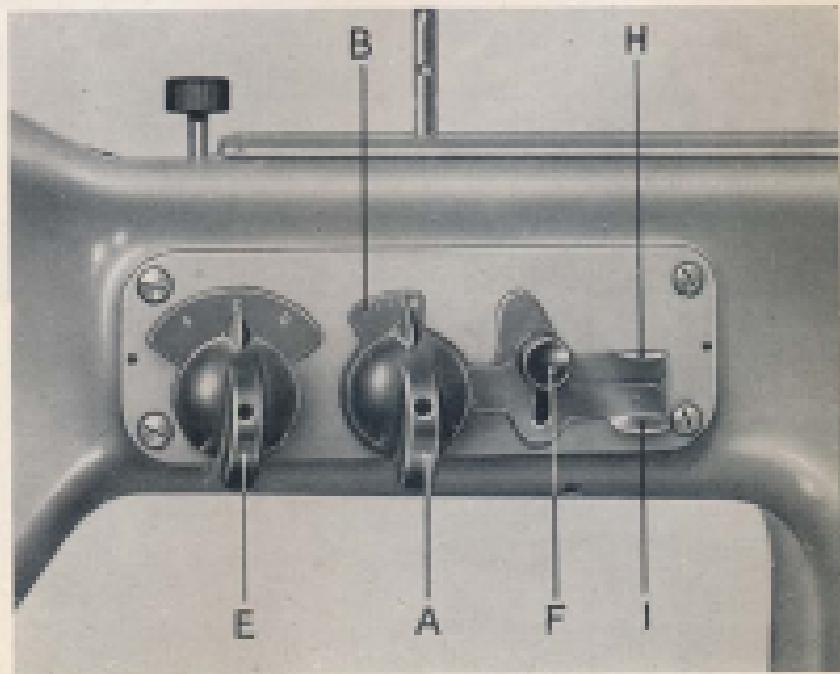
according to whether the pointer of the knob - E - (Fig. 16) is turned to the position - C -, - S - or - D - as marked on its back plate.

ZIG-ZAG SEWING

In order to carry out zig-zag sewing the following procedure must be carried out:

- 1) Turn the pointer of the knob - E - to its central position - C -.
- 2) Adjust the stitch length as explained in the relative paragraph.

Fig. 16



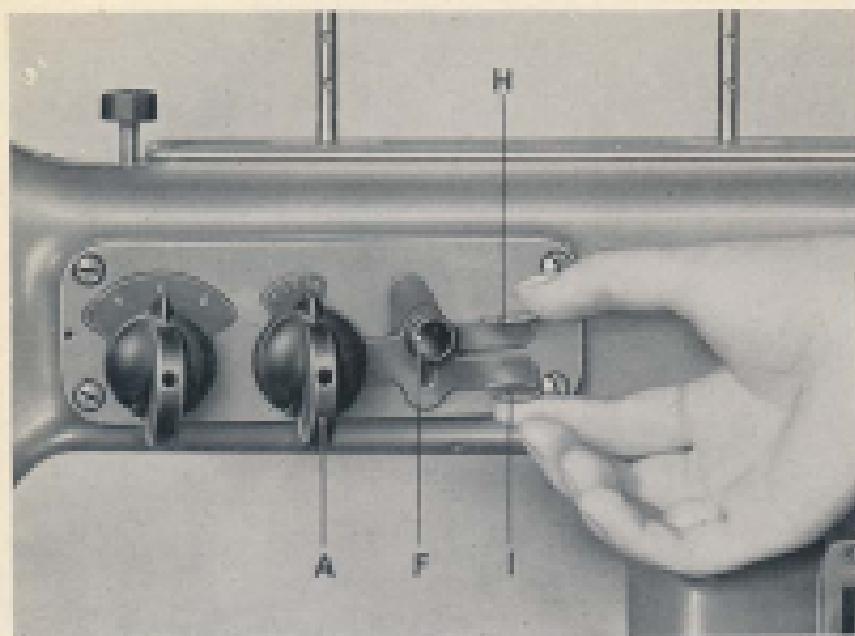


Fig. 17

- 3) Holding the two limiters - H - and - I - (Fig. 17) between the thumb and index finger, turn the knob - A - until it is in position for the desired width then tighten the thumb screw - F -.
- 4) Commence sewing by following the rules set out in the relative paragraph.

By combining the settings of the control knobs - A - and - E -, the sewing forms shown in Fig. 18 can be re-produced. For each of the forms shown in this figure the required stitch length should be selected.

The zig-zag limiters can also be used separately according to what range is required from zero towards the maximum zig-zag or vice versa.

For the range from zero towards the maximum:

- 1) Bring the knob - A - to the zero position and the two limiters to their lowest position.
- 2) With the right hand hold the limiter - I - in position and turn the knob - A - to the desired position with the left. This operation lifts the limiter - H - into position.
- 3) Tighten the thumb screw - F -. With this setting the knob - A - will have a possible movement between zero and the prefixed position.

For the range from the maximum zig-zag towards zero:

- 1) After having loosened the thumb screw - F -, move the knob - A - to the maximum zig-zag

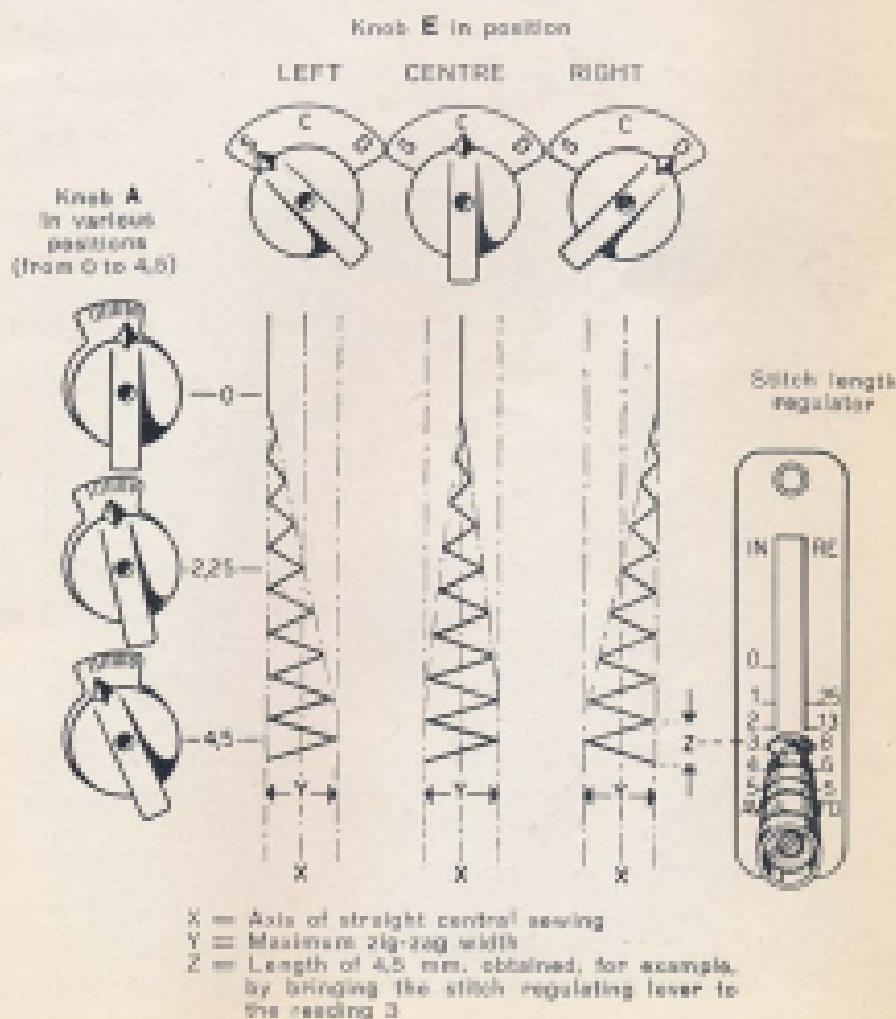
- position (the left most index mark) and the two limiters to their highest position.
- 2) With the right hand hold the limiter « H » in position and with the left hand turn the knob « A » to the desired position.
 - 3) Tighten the thumb screw « F ». With this setting the knob « A » will have a possible movement between the maximum zig-zag and the prefixed position.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The machine must always be used with the maximum care and, when not being used, kept in surroundings which are not excessively damp.

The maintenance substantially consists in oiling, which must be done in accordance with the detailed

Fig. 18



instructions on page 3, at regular intervals corresponding to about 8 hours running in the case of continuous work and not over 15 days in the cases of intermittent work or non-use.

PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE

This mainly consists of changing the grease and of dismantling and re-assembling the shuttle.

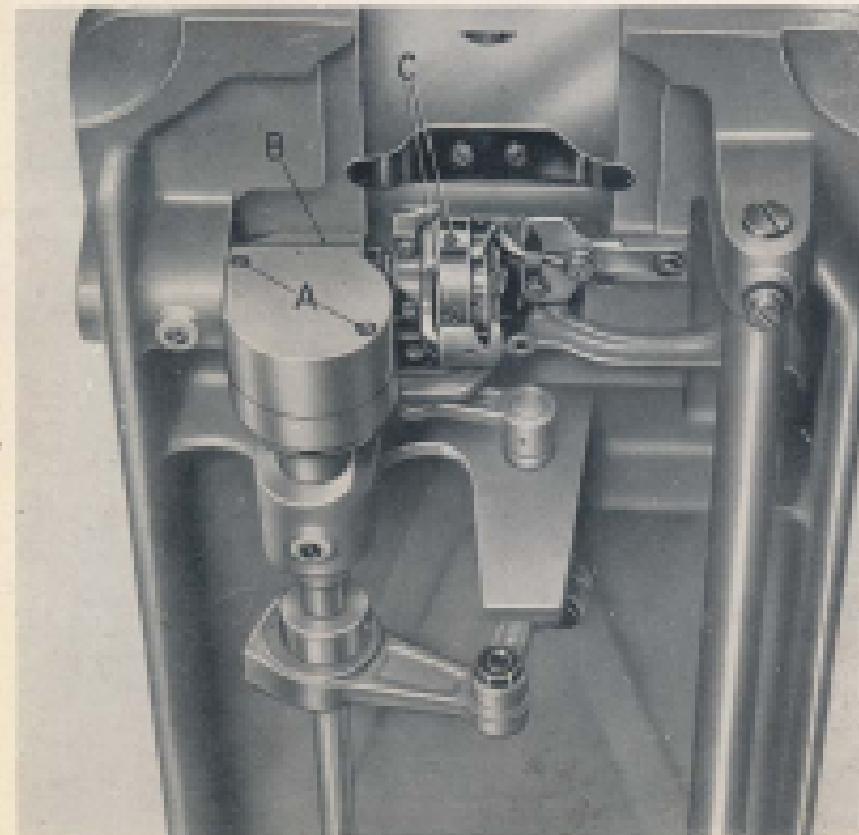
As far as the grease in the gear box is concerned, it is necessary to make sure that there is sufficient for the lubrication of the gears.

In order to check this, the procedure is as follows:

- 1) Remove the screws « A » (Fig. 19) and then the gear box cover « B ».
- 2) Check if there is sufficient grease inside and, if this is not the case, add some more grease. It is advisable to always use high quality grease suitable for such lubrication, viz. the quality used in grease cups.
- 3) Re-position the cover and replace the screws.

As regards the shuttle, it must be dismantled only in the case where a piece of thread has lodged in the shuttle race since this usually causes partial seizure or clogging of the machine, or, in the case of periodical cleaning.

Fig. 19.



In order to carry out this operation, proceed as follows:

- 1) Bring the needle to its highest position and remove the bobbin.
- 2) Unscrew the three screws « C » (Fig. 19) and remove the cover of the race casing.
- 3) Rotate the shuttle, grasping it by the central spindle with the left hand, until it is freed from the hook.
- 4) Clean the race well, removing the foreign matter, then oil.

In the case where, for some reason, it should become necessary to loosen the retaining screws of the cogged transmission belt pulleys, the operation to put the machine in phase is based on the following points:

- 1) Bring the needle bar to its highest point.
- 2) Make the two reference lines engraved on the feed dog cams coincide.
- 3) Tighten the pulley retaining screws. In this position, every part of the machine is in perfect phase.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Care must always be taken in respect of the proportions between needle, thread and material to be sewn; this is indicated in the table on page 5.

Do not turn the machine without having the material to be sewn in position, when the machine is threaded.

The presser foot must always be raised when there is no material between the presser foot and the needle plate.

During the periods of non-use, the presser foot must, instead, be kept in the lowered position, taking care to place a thickness of material between it and the needle plate.

The turning of the balance wheel in a contrary sense to that indicated in Fig. 6 is to be absolutely avoided.

Do not attempt to assist the feed by pulling or pushing the material since, in such a case, there is the risk of bending or breaking the needle and also ruining, over a period of time, the hole in the needle plate. Bear in mind the fact that the machine feeds automatically.



Fig. 20

ACCESSORIES AND THEIR USE

Straight Guide

It is used, in conjunction with the ordinary presser foot or with the quilting foot, when there is sewing to be done close to edges or parallel to same. It is attached to the base of the machine by means of one or two thumb screws (see Fig. 20).

Quilting Foot

This serves for quilting padded materials, enabling sewing to be carried out at equal spacing thus obtaining a pattern of regular squares without having to previously mark them out. It is fixed to the presser foot bar in place of the ordinary presser foot as is indicated in Fig. 21.

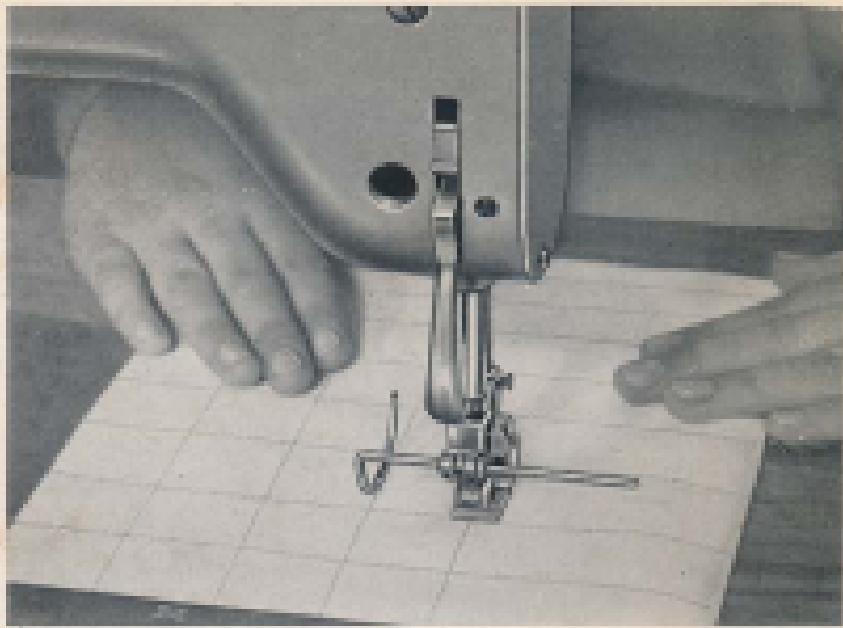


Fig. 21

Needle Plate and Presser Foot for Straight Sewing

For the execution of straight sewing it is advisable to replace the ordinary foot with that shown in Fig. 22 and the needle plate with the round holed plate contained in the kit supplied with the machine.

Fig. 22



We now illustrate some of the frequently used pieces of equipment, adapted for the execution of special work and not contained in the normal kit supplied with the machine.

Presser foot for invisible sewing

The presser foot for invisible sewing is mounted in place of the ordinary foot and is attached to the presser foot bar by means of the screw and washer which are found in the machine kit.

The patented « Necchi » device, in comparison with all other similar types, presents two distinct adjustments for the material guiding wings or stops.

NOTE

This is supplied in the kit of the treadle operated RZI machine only.

Instructions for sewing blindstitching

- 1) Raise the lever which controls the presser foot bar and replace the normal foot with the blindstitch presser foot. This foot should be attached to the presser foot bar by means of the appropriate screw and washer supplied in the kit with the foot.

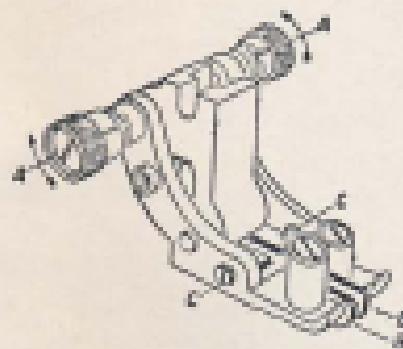


Fig. 23

- 2) Turn the needle displacement knob to the central position.
- 3) Put the zig-zag control knob to zero.
- 4) Lower the needle, turning the balance wheel by hand, until it enters about 1/10th. inch into the hole in the needle plate.
- 5) Adjust the two knurled wheels « AA », Fig. 23, until the plane of contact of the two plates « BB » passes exactly through the axis of the needle as shown in Fig. 24.

6) Now again turn the two knurled wheels - AA - in the direction indicated by the arrows (Fig. 23), increasing the distance between the two plates - BB - until as large as desired; this depends on the width of zig-zag required and this generally varies with the thickness of the material used - for greater thickness, greater width.

The axis of the needle after this operation must always be in the plane which divides the space - S - (Fig. 25) in half.

- 7) Raise the needle from the plate turning the balance wheel by hand.
- 8) Adjust the zig-zag control knob and by turning the balance wheel make certain that the width of the stitch is as desired and that the needle does not hit the screws - CC - (Figs. 23-25) as it descends.

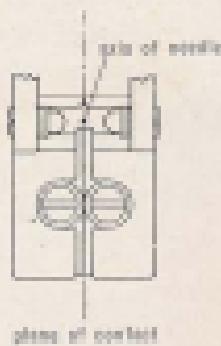


Fig. 24

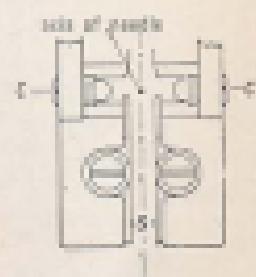


Fig. 25

9) Set the stitch regulating lever to the required length.

10) Now, making use of a small piece of the material to be sewn and for the sole purpose of perfectly adjusting this special presser foot before commencing the actual work, proceed as indicated in Fig. 26; that is, place the material on the machine base and on this material superimpose the folded material until the outside edge of the fold lies against the external part of the left stop plate. The material, of course, can also be folded to the right and then the material should be placed against the external part of the right stop plate.

11) Lower the presser foot and start sewing some test stitches.

When the needle descends, two cases can be verified:

- the needle passes the point « N » and the stitching would no longer be invisible;
- the needle does not reach the point « M » of the material and the stitching does not pass through the two materials.

In the case a), turn the left knurled wheel « A » (Fig. 23) in the reverse direction to that indicated by the arrow; in the case b), instead turn it in the same direction as the arrow until the needle enters in the correct position « O » (Fig. 26), that is, exactly in the middle of the material thickness. It is recommended that very small corrections be made and tested by sewing some stitches.

12) If this gives the desired result, sew about ten stitches.

Then leaving the needle in the material (but not in the folded material) raise the presser foot without breaking the threads) and turn, in a

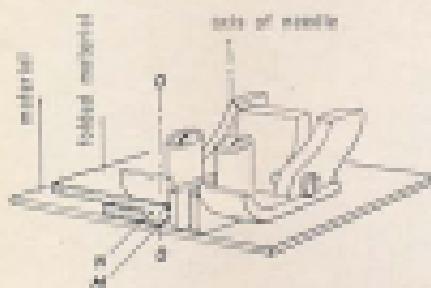


Fig. 26

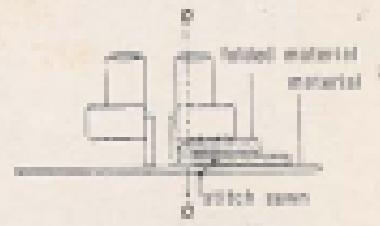


Fig. 27

horizontal plane, the material through 180° (a half turn).

13) Renew the fold in the material at a suitable distance from the first stitching, pulling the threads lightly if necessary; the material with its new fold should lightly touch the right stop plate (if it started against the left) (Fig. 27).

It is only necessary to repeat each step down to point 11) in order to also adjust the right knurled wheel.

- 14) Sew three or four passes to the right and to the left alternately to ensure that the foot is perfectly adjusted on both sides.

The actual work can now be started because the adjustment will not need to be touched again if the thickness of the materials is not changed.

NOTE

- A) For the sewing of particularly thin materials, in order to avoid the stitching becoming visible when the needle follows every minor deviation to the right or the left, on the foot there are two supplementary screws - CC - (Fig. 25) which should be screwed in or out sufficiently for the needle to lightly touch as it descends; they act as a safety guide for this type of sewing.
- B) The material which runs under the presser foot (Fig. 28) must always be guided towards the stop plates - BB - (Fig. 23) so as to compel it to slide against these during its advance.

The presser foot has appropriate converging grooves (Fig. 29) on its lower face and these also assist in always holding the material against the stop plates.



Fig. 28

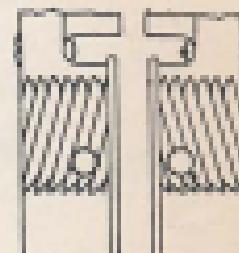


Fig. 29

MECHANISM FOR SEWING BUTTONHOLES

In order to be able to sew buttonholes it is necessary to have the special accessories listed below:
Presser foot « D », in place of the ordinary foot.
Cutter « M », for cutting the hole in the material.
The sewing of buttonholes is carried out in the following manner:

- 1) Attach the presser foot « D » (Fig. 30) to the machine.
- 2) Turn the pointer of the knob « E » completely to the right, that is, to the letter « D » (Fig. 31).
- 3) Loosen the thumb screw « F » and move the limiter « I » down as far as possible and the limiter « H » up as high as possible.
- 4) Then turn the knob « A » until its pointer indicates 2 or 2,5 on the scale, that is to say, until it corresponds to the minimum width which it is desired to give the zig-zag for the sewing of the sides of the buttonhole.

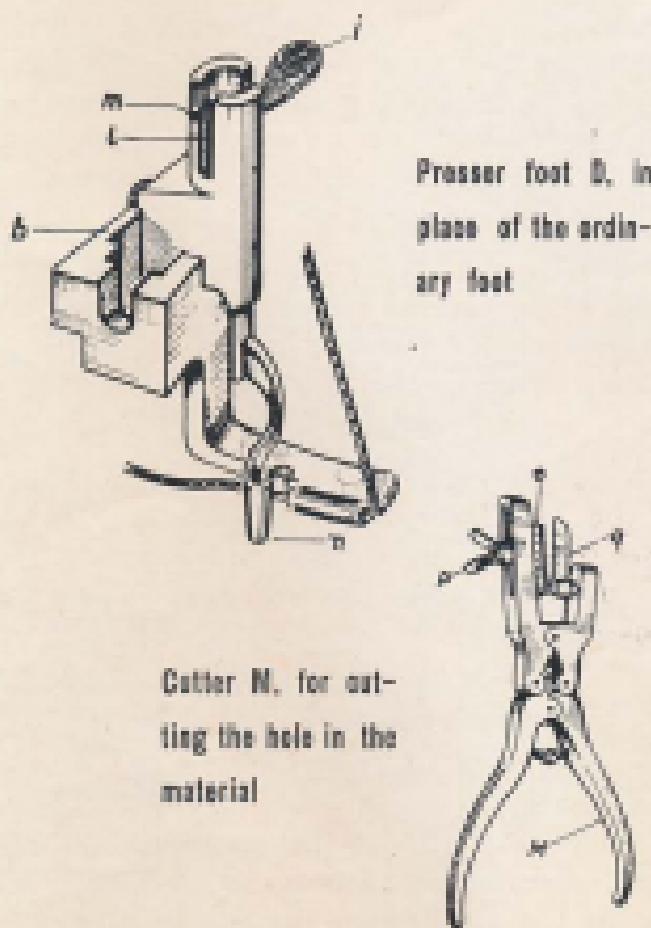


Fig. 30

- 5) Push the limiter • I • upwards until it makes contact with the stop inside of the knob • A •.
- 6) With the right hand, tightly hold the limiter • I • in position and with the left move the pointer of the knob • A • to the setting adapted for sewing the ends, that is, to the value which is twice that fixed in point 4) above: setting of 4-4,5.
- 7) Push the limiter • H • down until it makes contact with the stop inside of the knob • A • and tighten the thumb screw • F •.

This setting (Fig. 31) which should not again be altered (if is wished to have the button-

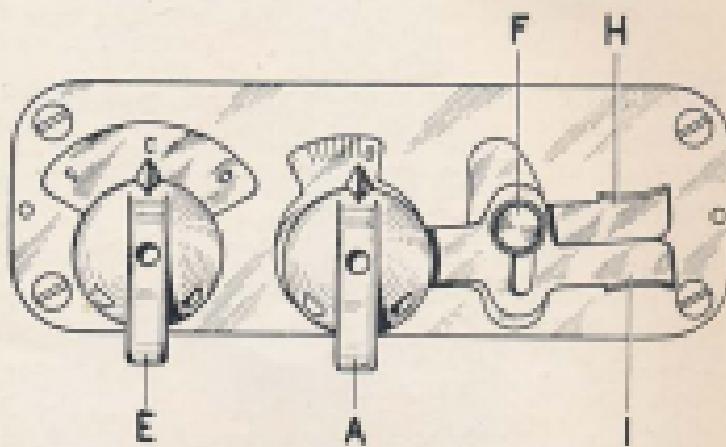


Fig. 31

holes always uniform), allows the two limits of the zig-zag width to be fixed:
minimum: pointer of the knob • A • to the right;
maximum: pointer of the knob • A • to the left (for sewing the ends).

- 8) Lift the presser foot lever, raise the wing lever of the presser foot • D • and turn it in a clockwise direction until its upper lug • 1 • is resting on the step • m • (see sketch of the presser foot on page 24). Release the wing lever, the spreader will remain raised and to the rear.
- 9) Cut the buttonholes in the material in the required positions by making use of the cutter • M • (page 24). The length of the cut can be varied between the limits 17-40 mm. and to obtain the required value it is only necessary to set the graduated scale • 0 • by screwing the wing nut • P •.

To obtain buttonholes with round ends, move the graduated scale - 0 - downwards (Fig. 33 a) so that the cutting eye of the blade can cut the round hole in the material; instead, to obtain a button-hole with rounded end, the scale should be moved upwards (Fig. 33 b).

- 10) Place the material under the presser foot with the cut for the buttonhole positioned so that the round end or the parts intended to form the rounded end is turned towards the operator (Fig. 35).
- 11) Lower the presser foot lever.
- 12) Turn the wing lever - i - of the presser foot in an anticlockwise direction; the spreader - n - will be lowered and will fall into the cut for the buttonhole (Fig. 30).
- 13) Thread the reinforcing thread (cord) through the appropriate channel and let it project from

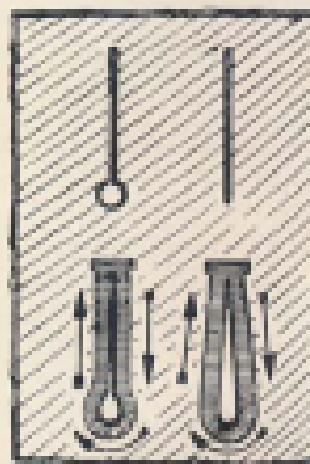


Fig. 34



Fig. 33a

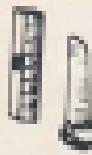


Fig. 33b



Fig. 32

the rear of the channel for a quarter of an inch (Fig. 35).

- 14) Turn the pointer of the knob - A - completely to the right (minimum width) and start sewing. The direction of sewing the buttonholes is that shown by the arrows in Fig. 34.
- 15) When the sides of the buttonholes are finished, sew the stitches closing the end, turning the pointer of the knob - A - to the left (maximum width).
- 16) So that the work is perfectly successful it is recommended that the stitch regulating lever - N - with its pointer - B - is set slightly under zero (Fig. 35); thus the feed is small and the

resulting zig-zag stitches are all touching one another. Also set a very light tension on the lower thread by adjusting the bobbin spring as required.

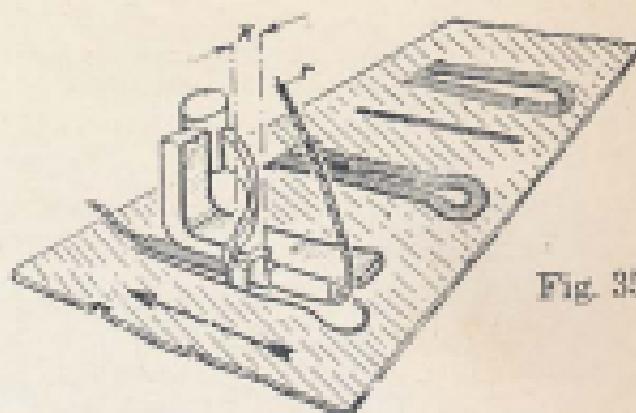


Fig. 35

NOTE

In order to sew special buttonholes it may be necessary to alter the distance x (Fig. 35) between the spreader and the presser foot; in this case, bear in mind that at the rear of the presser foot there is a special screw provided for adjusting this distance.

PRESSER FOOT FOR SEWING ON BUTTONS

In order to sew buttons on, the following operations should be followed:

- 1) Substitute the ordinary presser foot with the special one for sewing buttons and set the stitch regulating lever to zero.
- 2) Place the button under the presser foot and adjust the zig-zag width so that the needle passes through the centre of the two button-holes.
Sew 5 or 6 stitches which are sufficient for attaching a button (Fig. 36).

When a button with 4 holes must be sewn, after having followed the operations described above, re-position the material with the button so that the needle passes through the centres of the second pair of holes. Then sew the necessary 5 or 6 stitches.

NOTE

This is supplied in the kit of the treadle operated machine only.

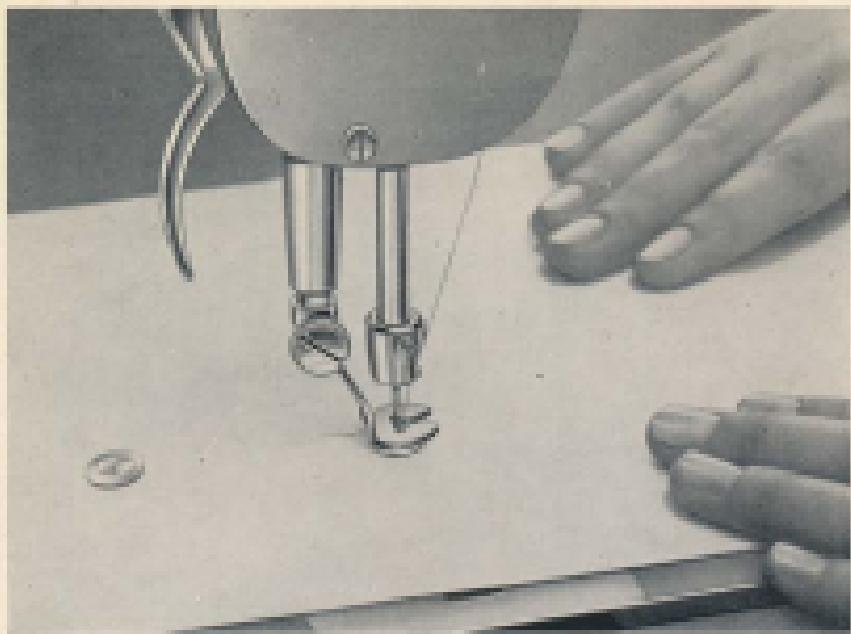


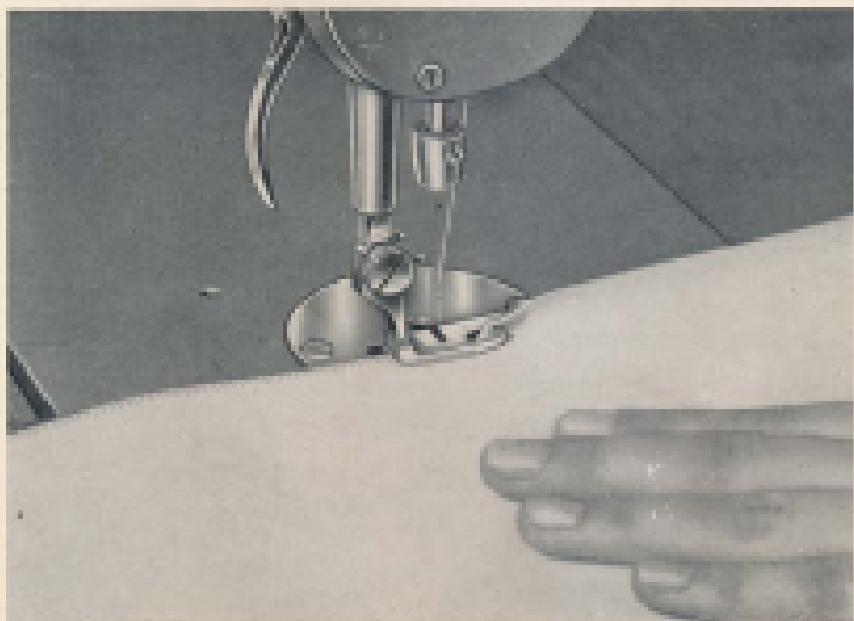
Fig. 36

PRESSER FOOT FOR SHELL STITCH

In order to sew the shell stitch it is necessary to replace the ordinary foot with the one for the shell stitch (Fig. 37).

At the start of the hemming the material must be turned so that it runs towards the helicoidal spring. The zig-zag stitch must extend over the full width of the hem.

Fig. 37



POSSIBLE FAULTS

THEIR CAUSE AND THEIR CORRECTION

BREAKING OF THE UPPER THREAD

CAUSE	REMEDIY
Machine badly threaded.	See instructions on page 8.
Upper tension too strong.	Adjust tension.
Needle and thread inadequate for the material being sewn.	See the suggestions in the table on page 5.
Knotted thread.	Replace thread with another of better quality.
Ruined needle hole in needle plate.	Have the needle plate changed by a mechanic.
Needle incorrectly fitted.	See instructions on page 12.
Broken thread take-up lever spring.	Replace the spring.

BREAKING OF THE LOWER THREAD

CAUSE	REMEDIY
Bobbin badly positioned in the shuttle.	See instructions on page 8.
Ruined needle hole in the needle plate.	Have the needle plate changed by a mechanic.

BREAKING OF THE NEEDLE

CAUSE	REMEDY
Bent needle.	Replace the needle.
Pushing or pulling the material by hand whilst sewing.	Change the needle and refrain from pulling the material while sewing. The machine feeds automatically.

IMPERFECT SEWING

(knotted stitches, wrinkling of the material, etc.)

CAUSE	REMEDY
Incorrect adjustment of the tensions.	See instructions on page 10 (upper tension and lower tension).
Threading not exact.	See Fig. 9 on page 8 and Figs. 10, 11 on page 9.
Thread not suitable for size of the needle.	See the suggestions in the table on page 5.
Blunt needle.	Replace the needle.

FEED

(irregular advance of the material)

CAUSE	REMEDY
Insufficient pressure by the presser foot (when heavy materials are being sewn).	Adjust the pressure of the presser foot by turning the thumb screw A Fig. 10.

SUB - CLASSES

RZI - 8

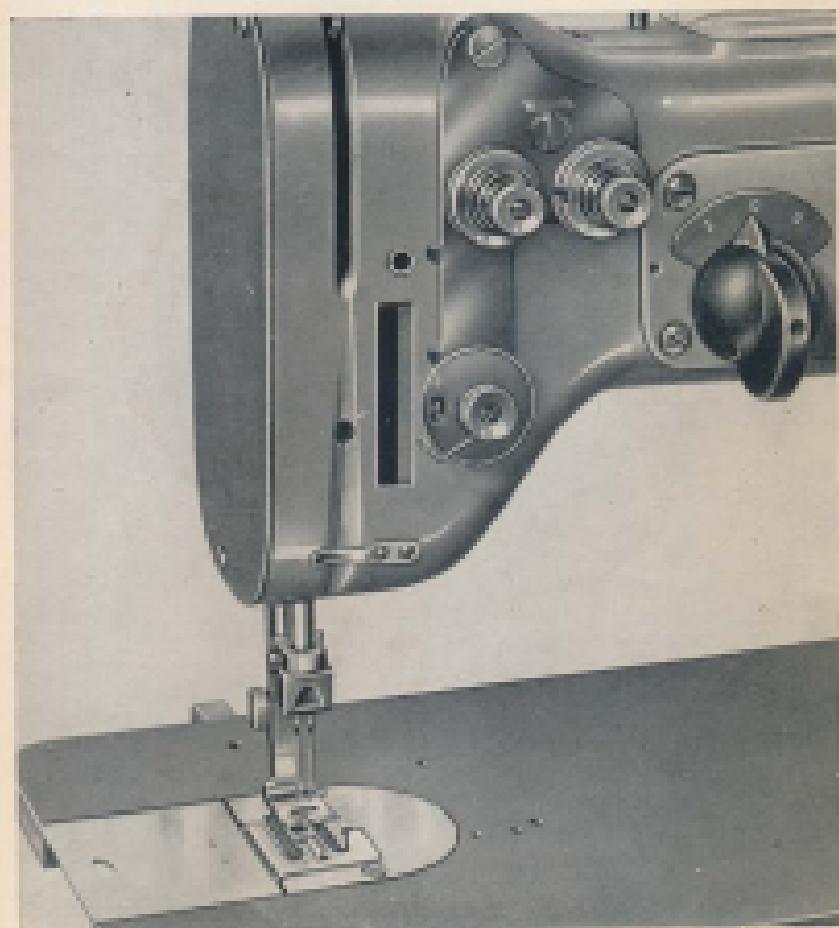
The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Nettor RZI. But it is equipped with:

- needle clamp for two needles
- double tensioning
- two special presser feet with grooves underneath
- three special plates for sewing corded or uncorded applique.

NOTE

The presser foot with small grooves is used with the small tongued plate. The foot with a large groove can be used either with the plate (without cord) or with the pierced tongue plate (with cord) (see Fig. 38).

Fig. 38



USE

The Necchi RZI is of particular use for the manufacture of « pences » on corsets and patterns, with or without cord, on the uppers of shoes, gloves, etc.

RZI - B/A

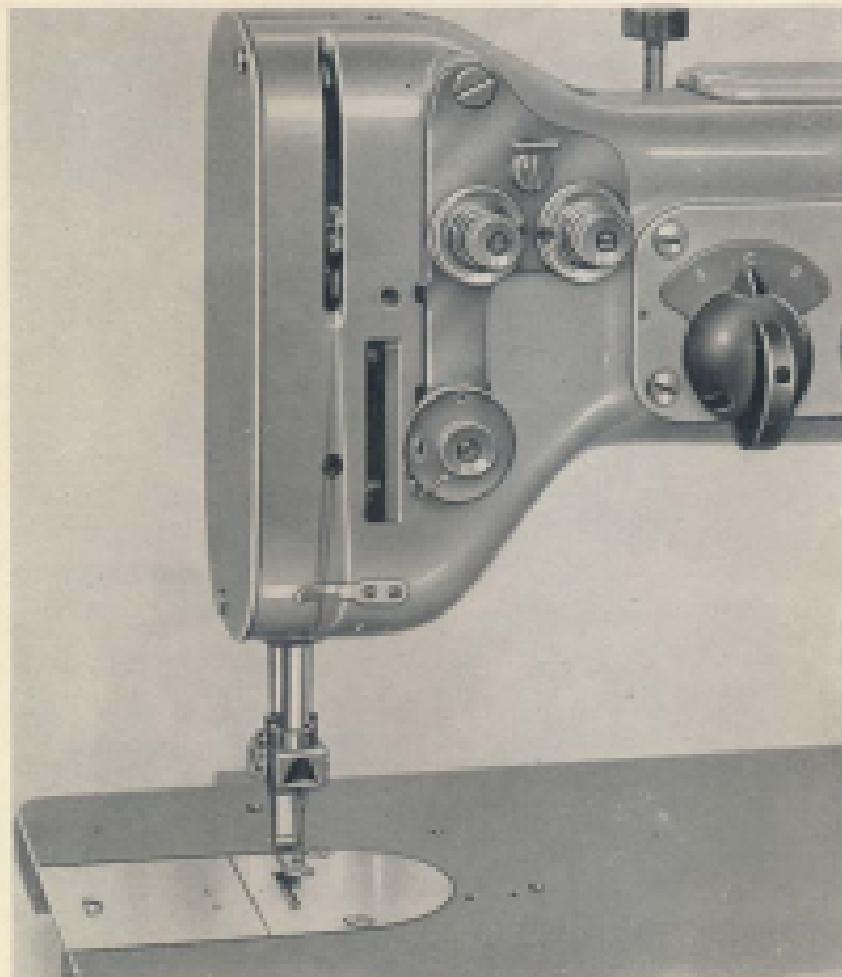
The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Necchi RZI - B. In addition it is equipped with:

- special needle plate
- special feed dog
- presser foot with narrow groove.

NEEDLES

Use 130 B needles.

Fig. 39



USE

The Necchi RZI - 8/A is indicated particularly for the sewing of the raised patterns on chamois and light skin gloves.

RZI - 11

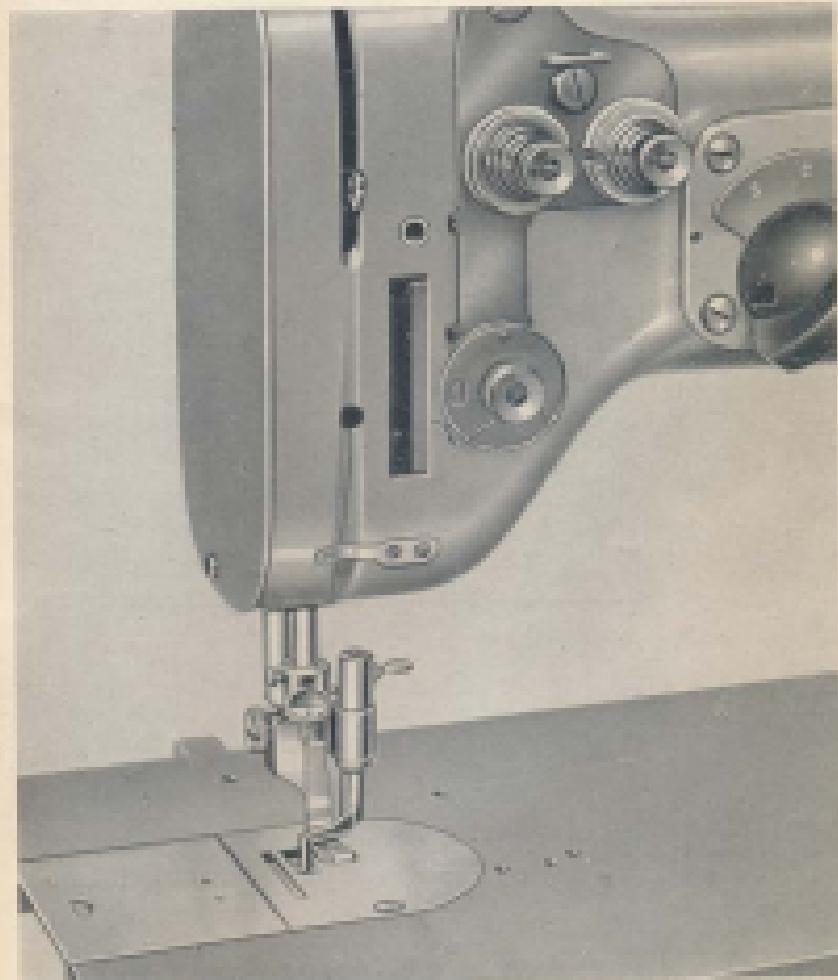
The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Necchi RZI; moreover it is supplied with:

- double tensioning (Fig. 40)
- bobbin arranged for sewing buttonholes
- device for sewing buttonholes with round ends or with rounded ends.

USE

The RZI - 11 is particularly adapted for small tailoring businesses.

Fig. 40



RZI - 80

The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Necchi RZI; moreover it is supplied with:

- device for sewing sweat-bands (Fig. 41).

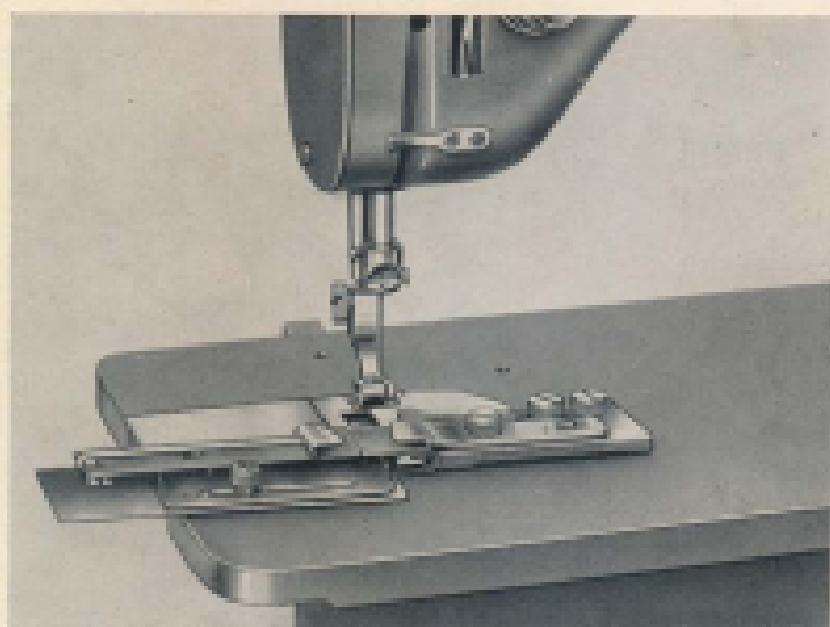
USE

The RZI - 80 is for use in sewing the sweat-bands of hats.

RZI - 81

The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Necchi RZI. Moreover it is equipped with two special presser feet with « channels » — one for 1.5 mm. cord and the other for 2 mm. cord.

Fig. 41



USE

The RZI - is particularly of use in the application of the cord on the outside edge of shoe uppers for the mounting of same on shoe lasts, etc. (see Fig. 42).

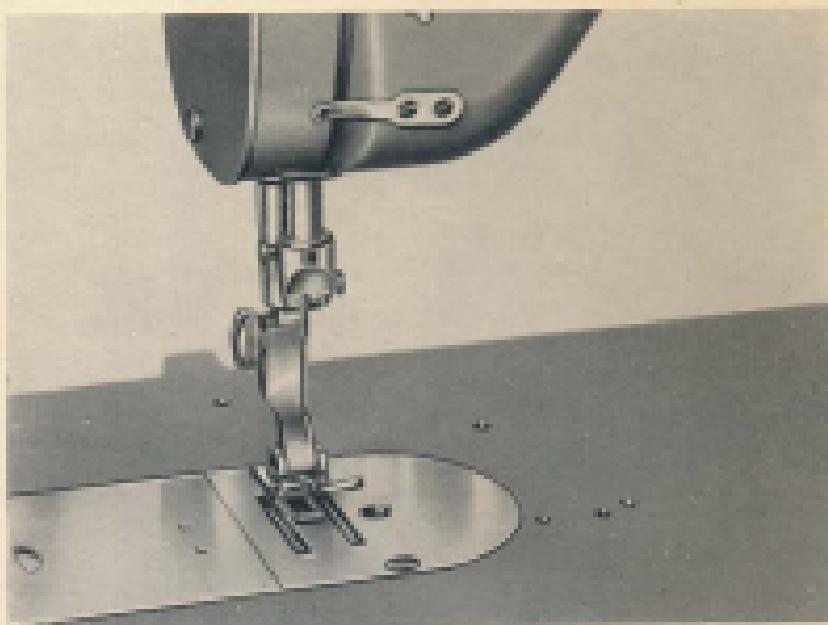


Fig. 42

RZI 83

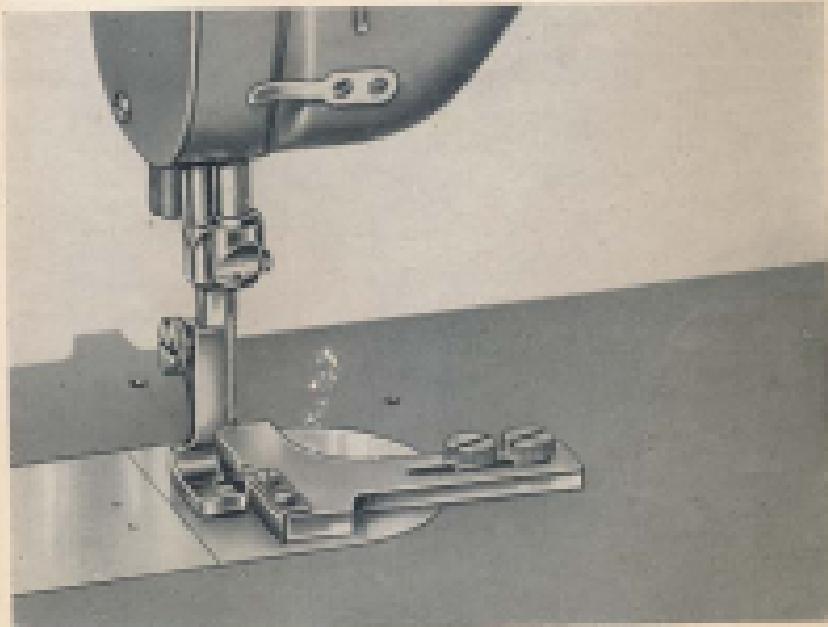
The characteristics of this machine are analogous to those of the Necchi RZI. Moreover it is equipped with:

- special guide
- special presser foot
- special needle plate
- special feed dog.

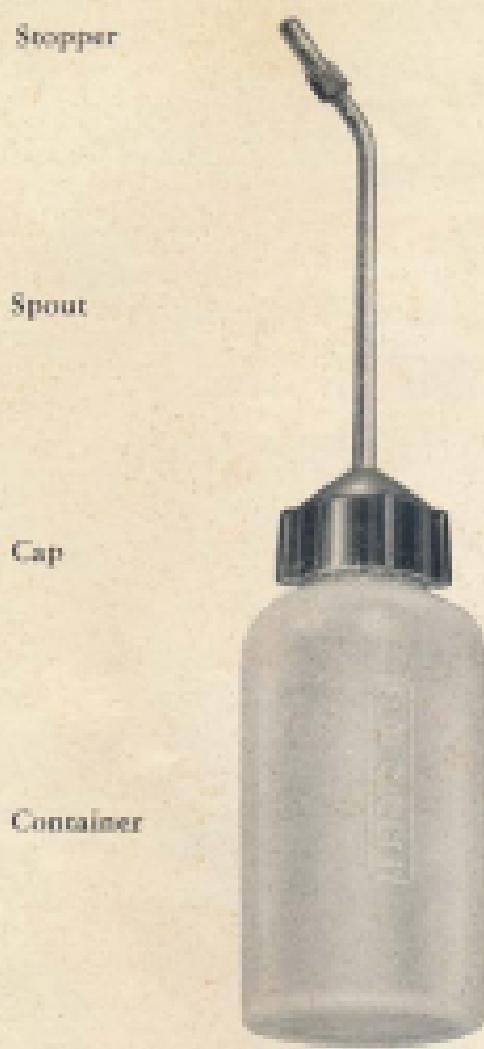
USE

The Necchi RZI - 83 is of particular use in sewing the join of tubular belts (see Fig. 43).

Fig. 43



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE OILER



Instructions:

To oil, unscrew the stopper and press the plastic container.

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