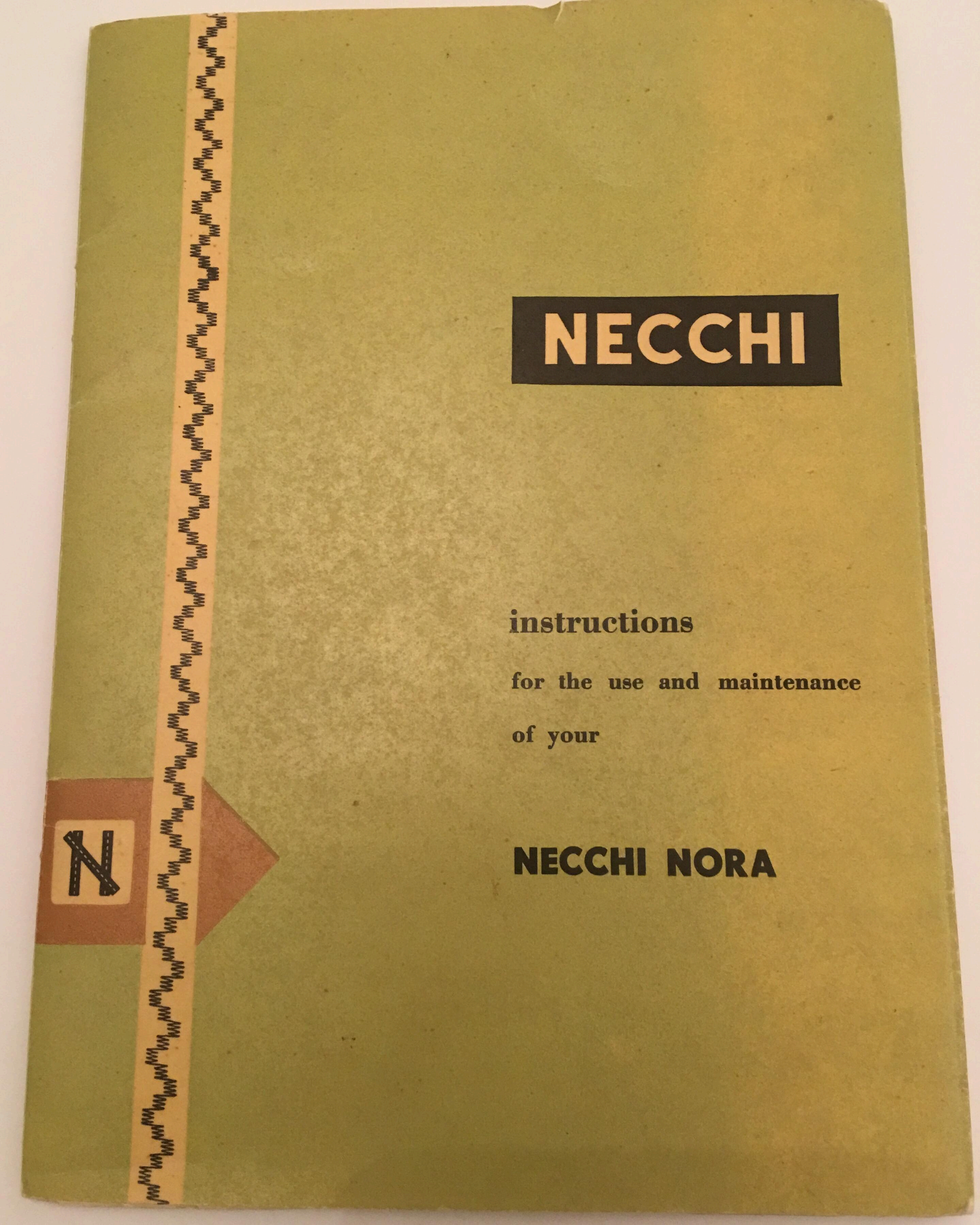

NECCHI
instructions
for the use and maintenance
of your
NECCHI NORA
N

Dear Madam,

This booklet contains the instructions for the use and maintenance of the

NECCHI NORA

the new model designed to give every woman an always more complete and improved sewing machine.
By following these instructions, it will be very easy for you to use your NECCHI and obtain all its wonderful performances. The instructions given hereafter will also help you to maintain your machine in good order, so that you are sure always to find it perfect and ready for use.
Furthermore, you have the most valuable cooperation a woman can wish for, at your disposal: the NECCHI service. Apply to any NECCHI shop and you will find, at all times, technical assistance, advice and suggestions on the use of the sewing machine, new ideas for decorations and all the accessories necessary for your sewing jobs.
You too, as millions of women all over the world do, will be proud and happy to say:
« My sewing machine is a NECCHI! ».

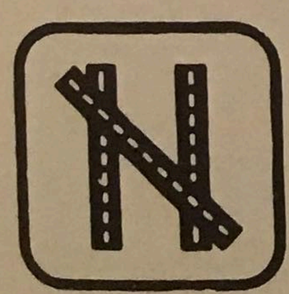
NECCHI

instructions

for the use and maintenance

of your

NECCHI NORA



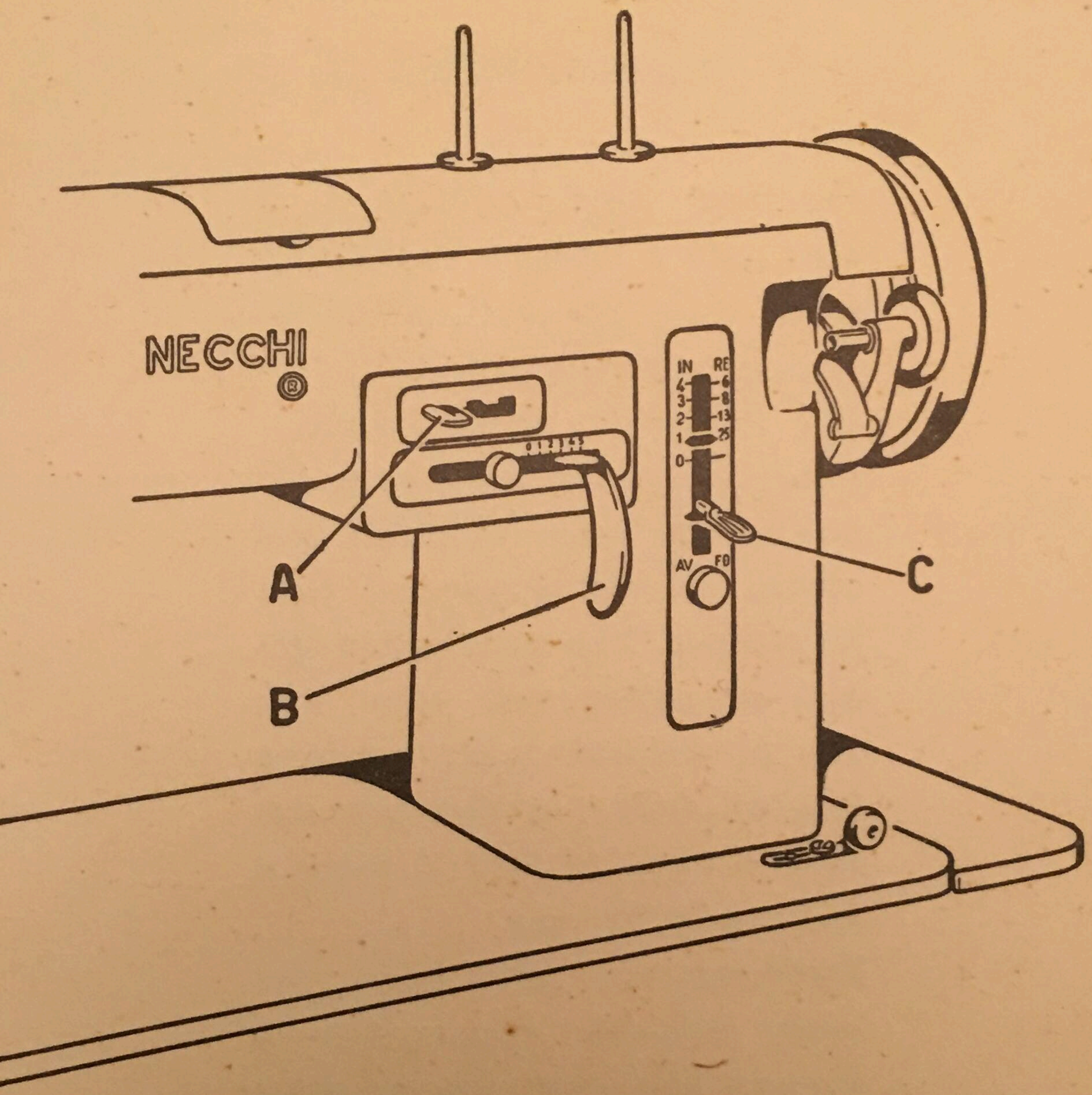


Fig. 1

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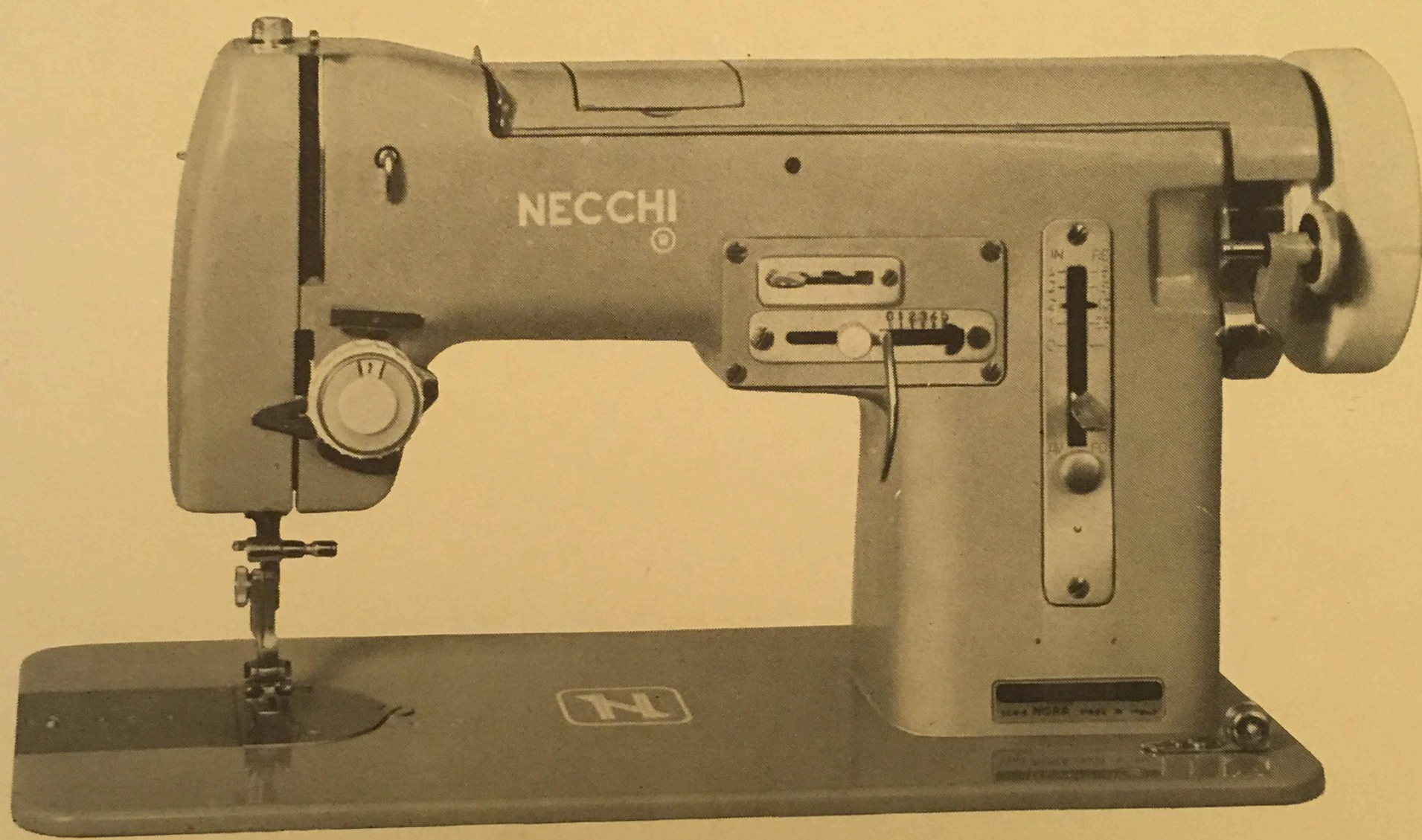

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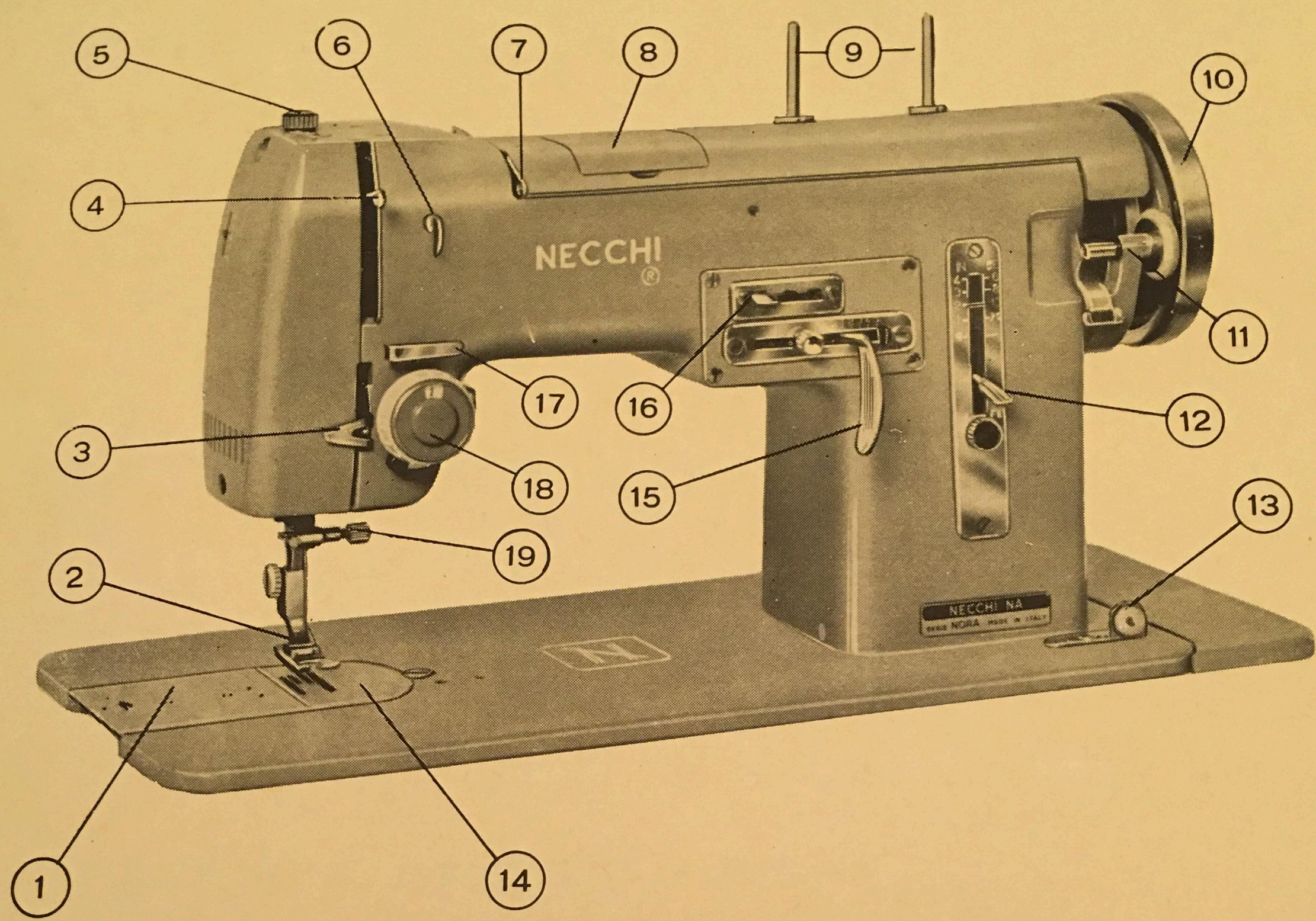


Fig. 2

1 - Sliding plate
2 - Presser foot
3 - Thread guide hook
4 - Take-up lever
5 - Pressure regulating knob
6 - Thread guide
7 - Thread guide
8 - Lid
9 - Spool pins
10 - Balance wheel
11 - Bobbin winder
12 - Stitch length regulating lever
13 - Bobbin winder thread guide
14 - Needle plate
15 - Zig-zag stitch lever
16 - Needle position lever
17 - Guiding hook
18 - Thread tension knob
19 - Needle clamp

2. RECOMMENDED NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

NECCHI machines use Syst. 15 x 1 or Syst. 705 needles

	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 twist.	10	70
Shirtings - Sheetings - Heavy silks	80 to 60	A & B twist.	14	90
Heavy weight linens - Woollen goods	60 to 40	C twist.	16	100
Heavy weight woollens - Woven coating	40 to 30	D twist.	18	110
Heavy fabrics in general	30 to 24	E twist.	20	120

3. TO INSERT NEEDLE

— Bring the needle bar to its highest position by turning the balance wheel toward you.

— Loosen screw (Fig. 3) and insert the needle into the groove pushing it up as far as it will go.

Make sure that the flat side of the needle shank is toward the right.

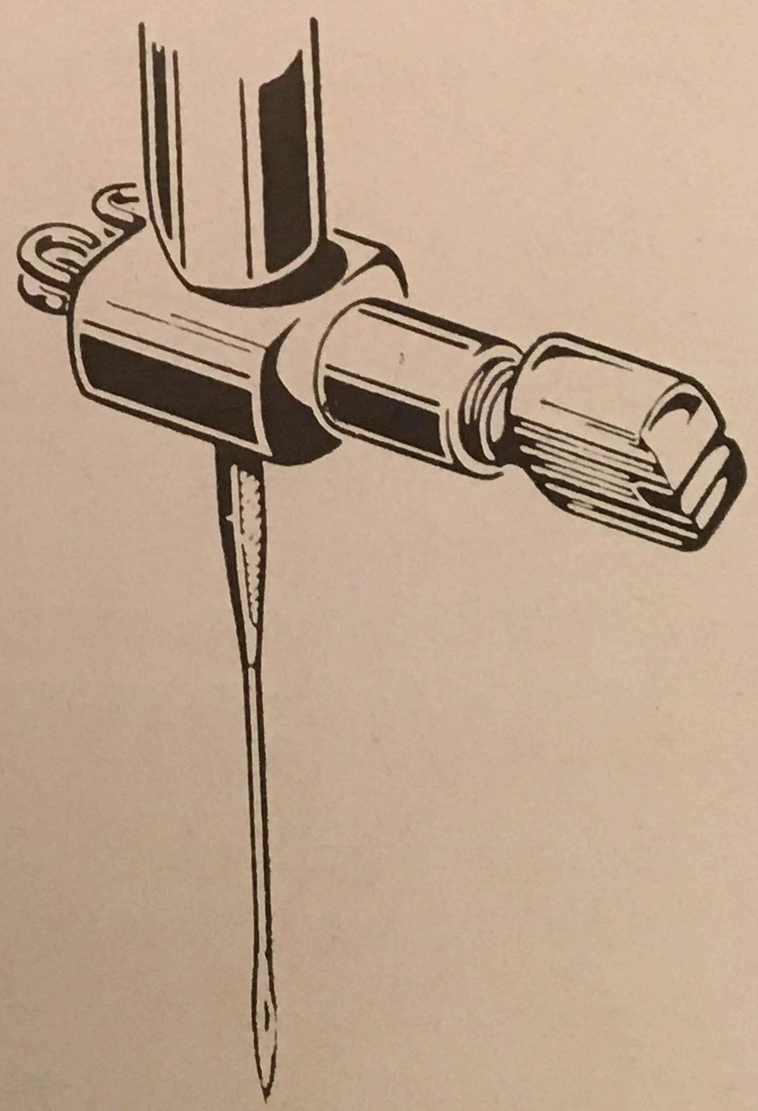


Fig. 3

4. TO THREAD MACHINE

Pass thread through points shown in Fig. 4: after having passed it through upper guide « A » and guiding hook « B », then through slot of tension discs housing « C », hold thread with thumb of right hand between guiding hook « B » and upper guide « A »; then pull thread with left hand toward the right, until check spring « M » leads thread behind hook « D » and a slight click is heard. Then pass it in guiding hook « B ». After having passed thread through eye of take-up lever « E », hold it with both hands and pull thread behind guide « F » : continue pulling it sideways toward the right until it clicks into a small channel inside guide « F » which secures thread.

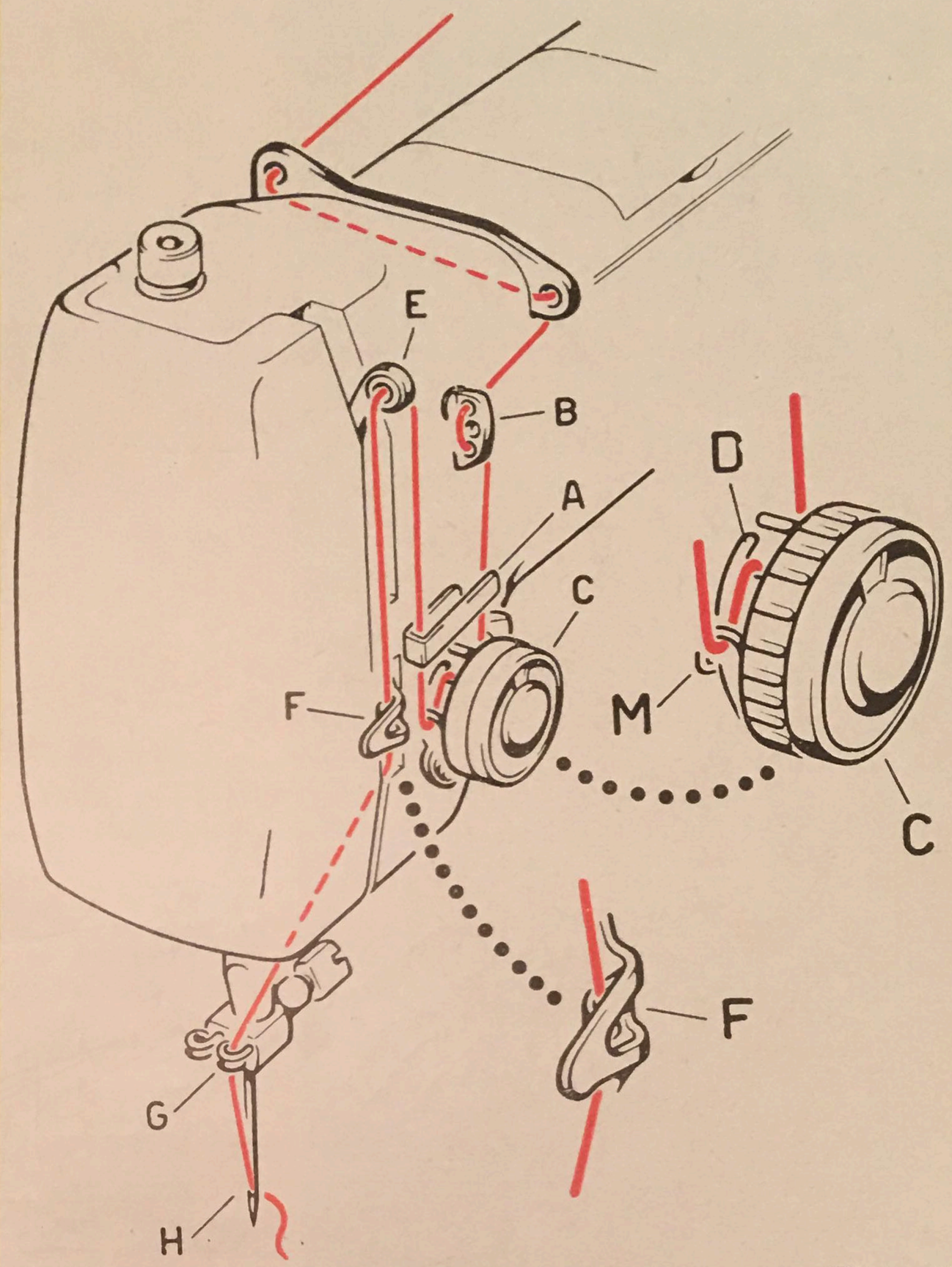


Fig. 4

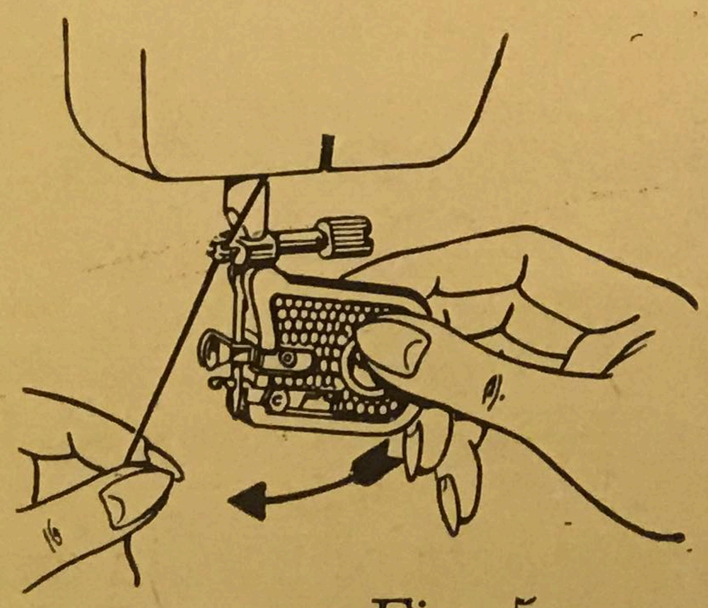


Fig. 5a

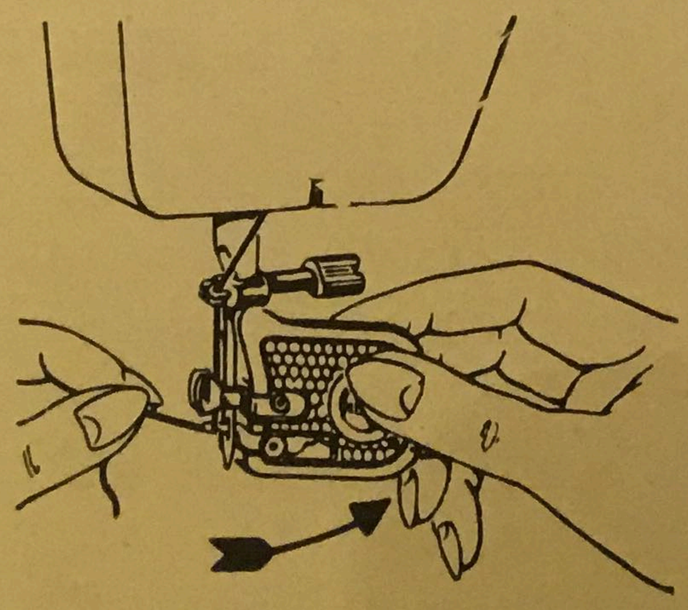


Fig. 5b

5. HOW TO USE THE NEEDLE THREADER

— Bring needle to its highest position.

— Place thread as shown in Fig. 5a, so that its hook passes through needle eye.

— Pass thread under hook (Fig. 5b).

— Gently swing threader upwards; the hook will draw thread through needle eye.

6. TO WIND EMPTY BOBBIN

— Disconnect balance wheel « P » by turning knob « Q » in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 6).
— Pass thread through points shown in the illustration and wind thread a few times around bobbin.
— Press lever « F » against the bobbin and start running the machine.

As soon as the bobbin is filled, the bobbin winder will automatically stop.

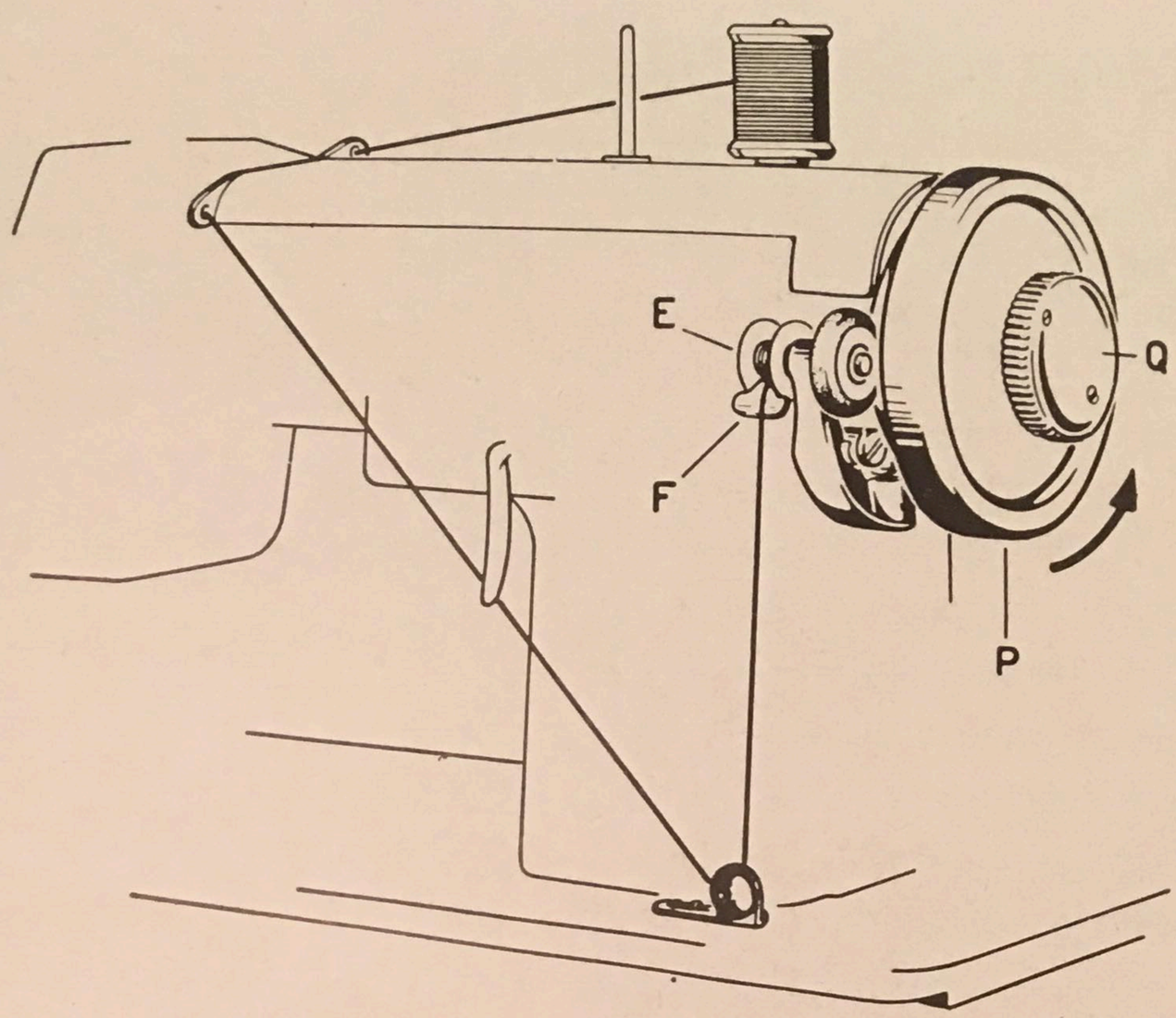


Fig. 6

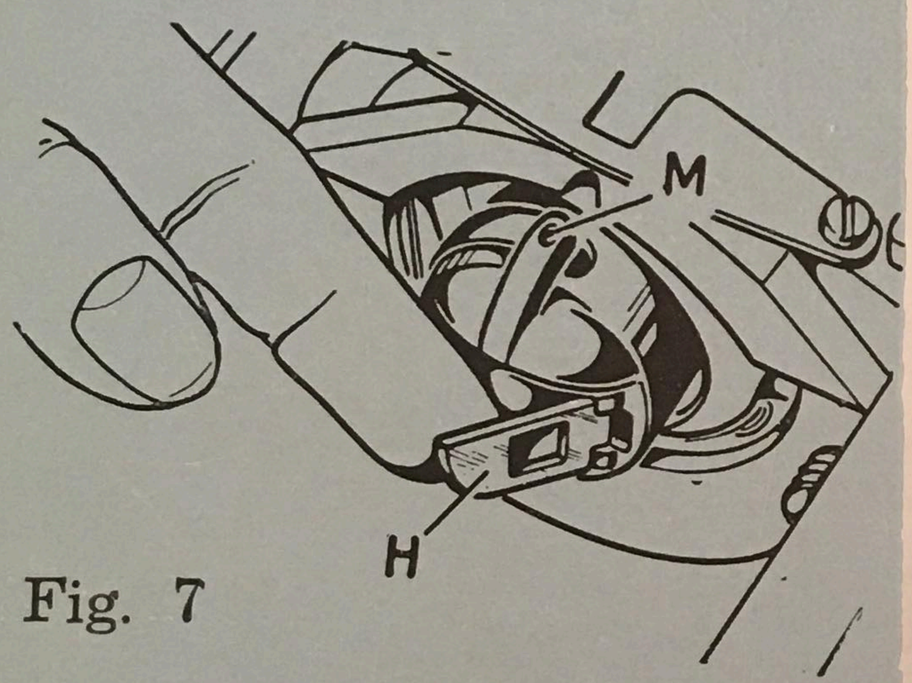
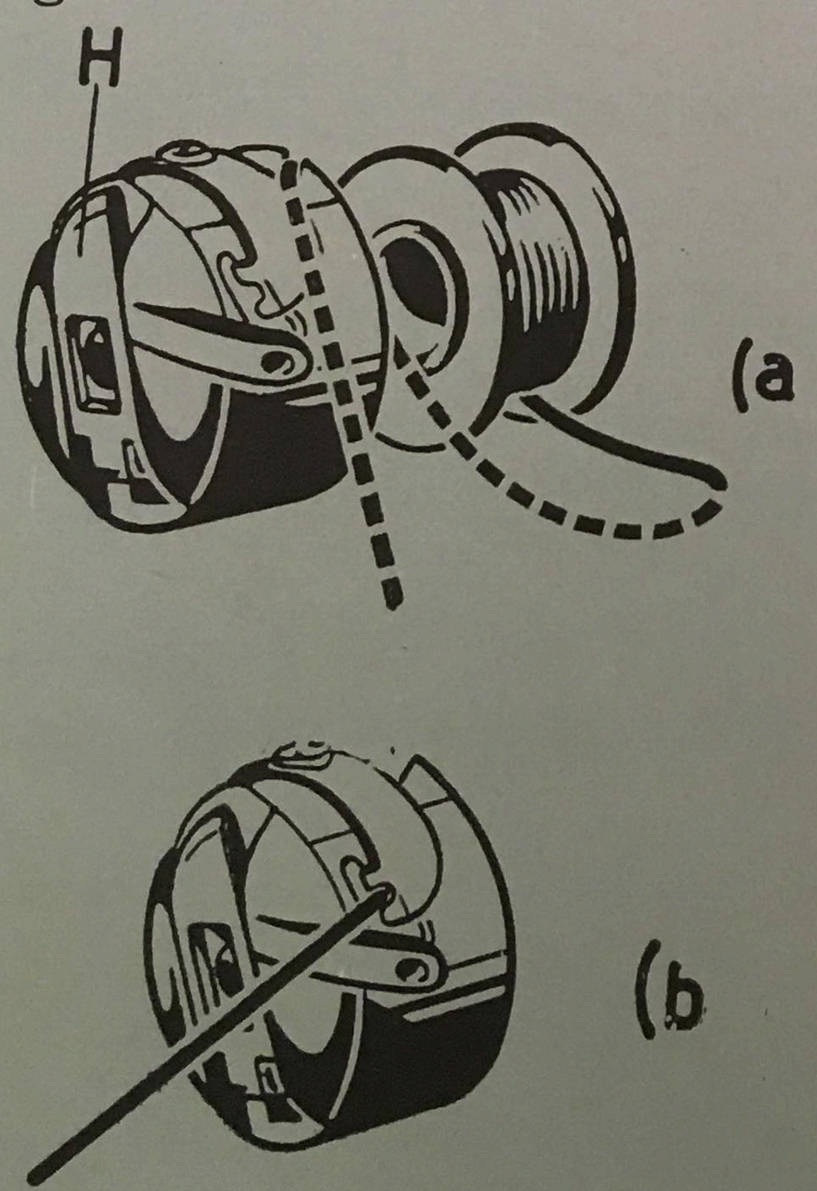


Fig. 7

Fig. 8



7. TO REMOVE BOBBIN CASE

— Bring needle to its highest position and move slide plate to the left.
— Remove bobbin case by lifting latch « H » and pulling it to the left (Fig. 7).

NOTE: The bobbin will drop out when latch is released.

8. TO INSERT BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE

— Insert bobbin into bobbin case; thread must be wound around bobbin as indicated in Fig. 8a.
— Insert thread into groove of bobbin case.
— Lift latch « H » so that bobbin is blocked and draw thread under tension spring as indicated in Fig. 8b.
— Slip bobbin case onto central stud of shuttle. The position finger « M » must insert itself into the race cover plate slot (Fig. 7).
— Release latch « H » and press on bobbin case until a click is heard.

Let about 4 inches of thread hanging out.

9. TO ADJUST TENSIONS

— To loosen the upper thread tension, turn button « T » (Fig. 9) in the direction of the arrow. By turning button « T » in the opposite direction the tension will be increased.

NOTE: The normal value of the upper thread tension is indicated on the knob by a small red disc.

— The lower tension is increased by turning screw « G » to the right (Fig. 10); it is decreased by turning same to the left.

a) The upper and lower threads must lock in the centre of the fabric (Fig. 11), that is, their tensions must be even. In this condition, two faults may occur:

1) Even tensions, too loose. The stitches are loose. It is then necessary to increase both tensions.
2) Even tensions, too tight. The fabric ruffles or the thread breaks. It is necessary to loosen both tensions.

b) If the upper tension is tighter than the lower, the upper thread will lie flat on top of fabric and the lower thread will be pulled to the upper surface (Fig. 12) and be visible there in small knots. Adjust tension by tightening the lower tension and loosening the upper one.

c) If the lower tension is too tight, the lower thread will lie flat on the underside of the fabric (Fig. 13); therefore tighten the upper tension and loosen the lower.

NOTE: When sewing on hard or thick fabrics, it is advisable to loosen screw « E » (Fig. 9) and slightly move small plate « P » in the direction opposite to that of the arrow.

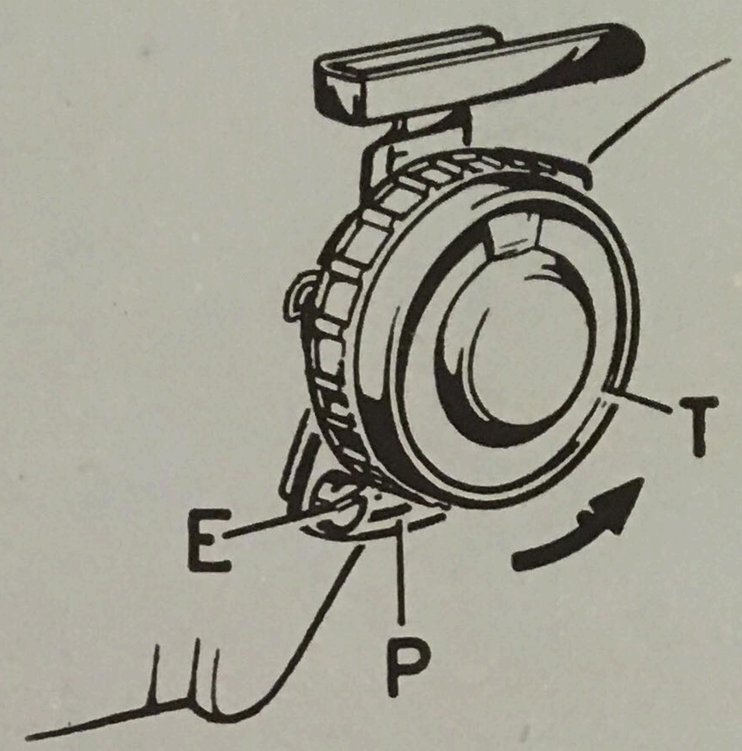


Fig. 9

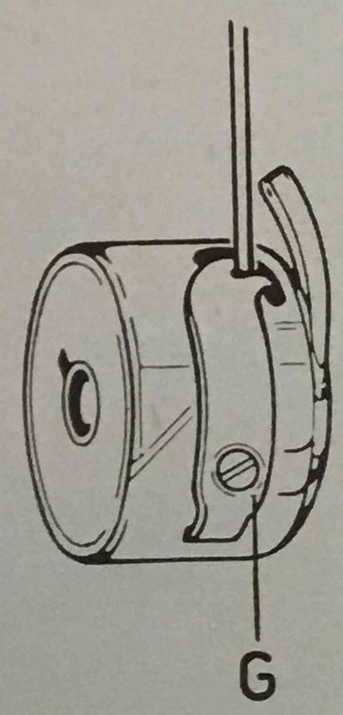


Fig. 10

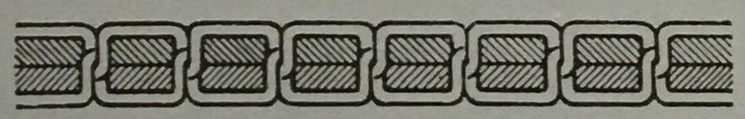


Fig. 11

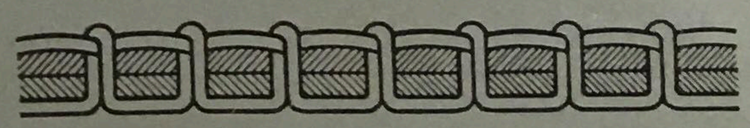


Fig. 12

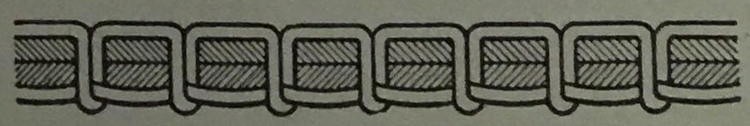


Fig. 13

10. TO REGULATE STITCH LENGTH

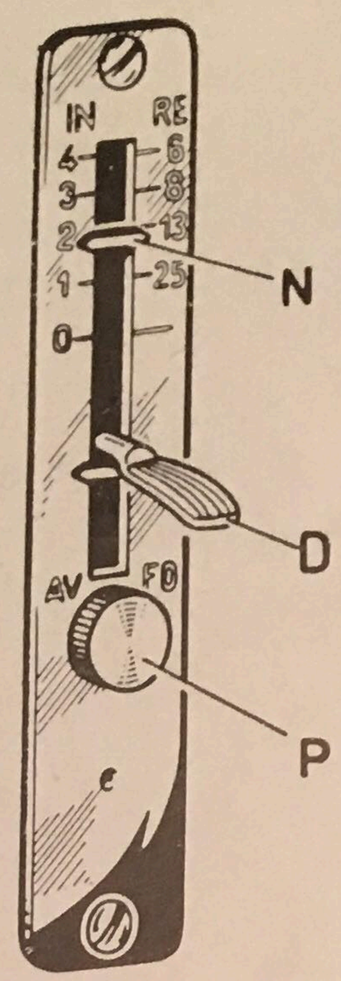


Fig. 14

To set the required length of stitch:

— Loosen the knurled button « P » (Fig. 14).
— Push lever « O » down and stop it with the index « N » at the number on the graduated scale, corresponding to the desired stitch length.
— Tighten button « P » again.

For reverse sewing with the same stitch length, simply push lever « O » upwards, against index « N ».

11. TO DROP FEED DOG

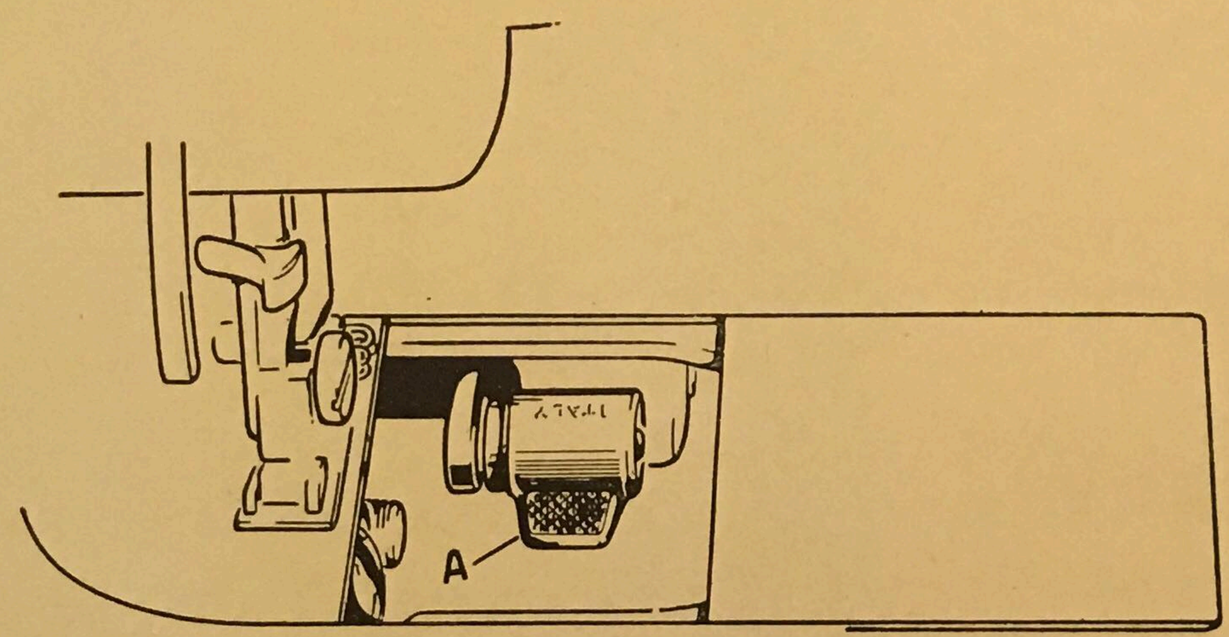


Fig. 15

The feed dog must be dropped for hoop embroidery, darning and sewing on buttons.

— Move slide plate to the left.
— Press lever « A » (Fig. 15).

12. TO START SEWING

— Holding the thread hanging out of the needle eye, turn balance wheel to bring needle to its highest position.
— Draw the upper thread; the lower thread will be pulled up through the hole of needle plate (Fig. 16).
— Place both threads behind presser foot.

Start sewing slowly, holding the threads for the first 4/5 stitches.

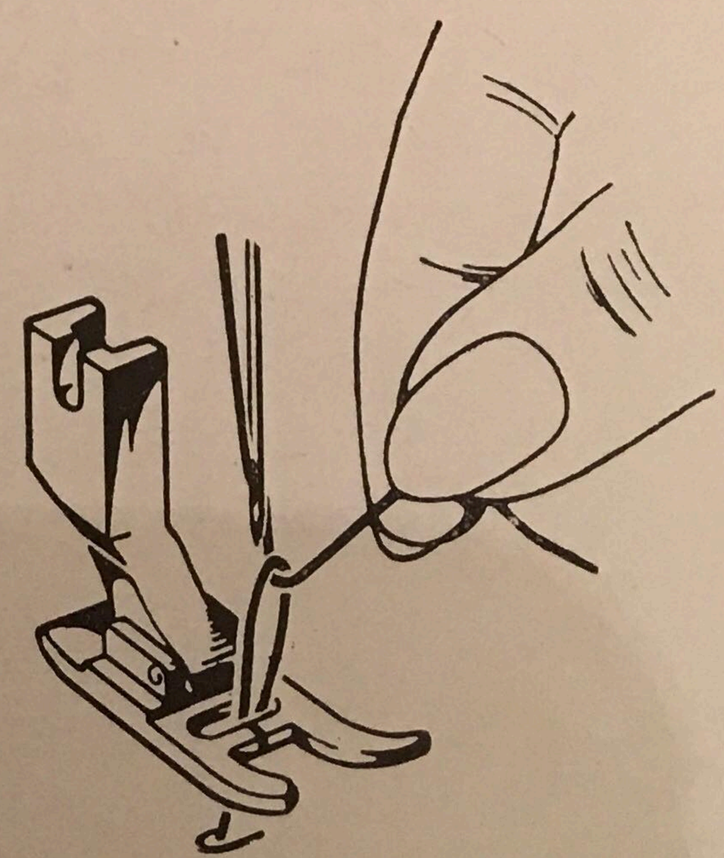


Fig. 16

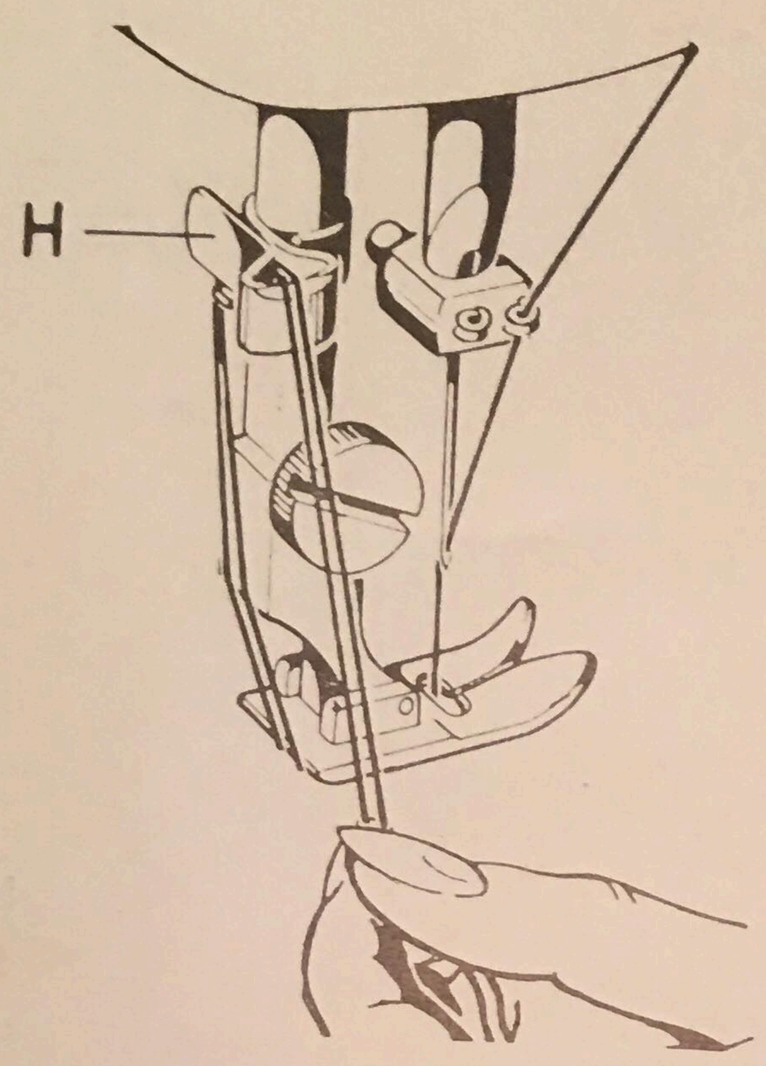


Fig. 17

13. TO REMOVE WORK FROM MACHINE

— Bring needle and thread take-up lever to their highest position and raise presser foot.
— Draw fabric away from presser foot and draw threads, keeping them taut through thread-cutter « H » (Fig. 17).
— Cut threads and remove fabric.

The ends of both threads will be held by the thread cutter and the machine will be ready to perform another seam without requiring that the threads be held by the operator during the first 4 or 5 stitches.

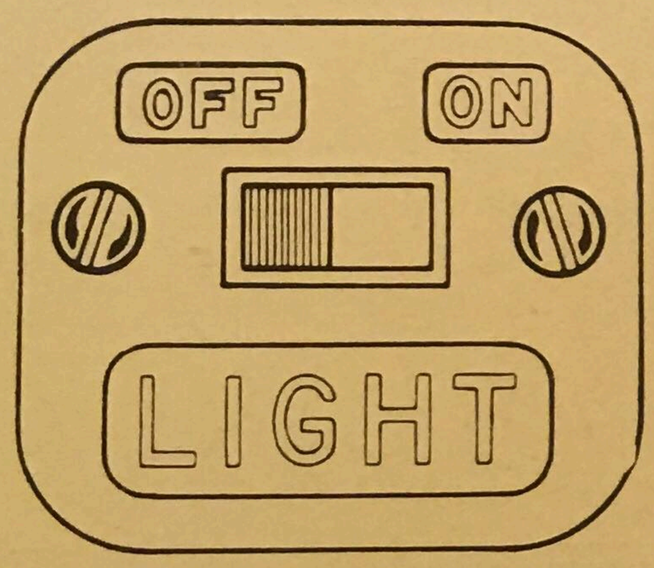


Fig. 18 a

14. TO RUN MACHINE

— Connect machine to the outlet.
— Push switch « Light » (Fig. 18a) in position « ON ». The red signal light « R » (Fig. 19) will light up.
— Start machine by pressing on foot control.

If you wish to sew with the maximum speed, push switch « Speed » in position « HI ». To reduce speed, push it in position « LO » (Fig. 18b).

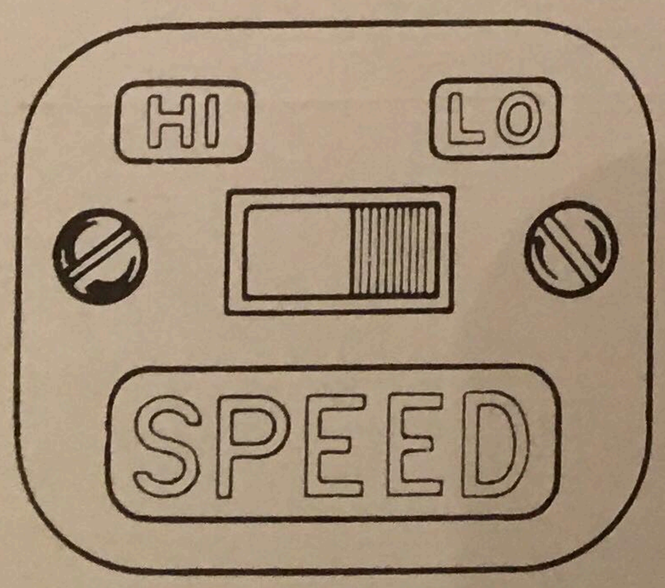


Fig. 18 b

NOTE - Ligthing can be eliminated by turning shade « S » (Fig. 19).

The red signal light, however, will continue to glow.

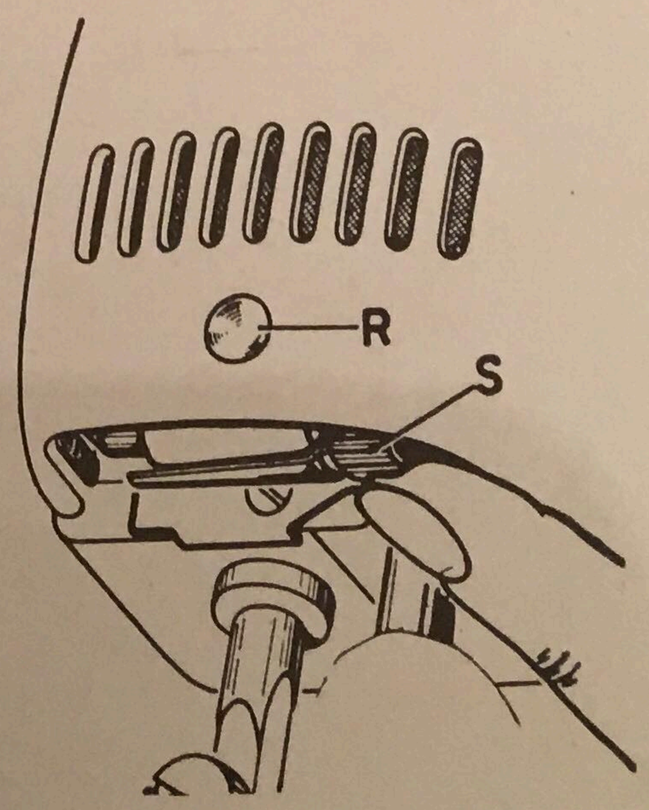


Fig. 19

15. MAINTENANCE OF MACHINE

a) Oiling

To insure easy and trouble-free running, the machine requires oiling. If used continuously, it should be oiled every two days.

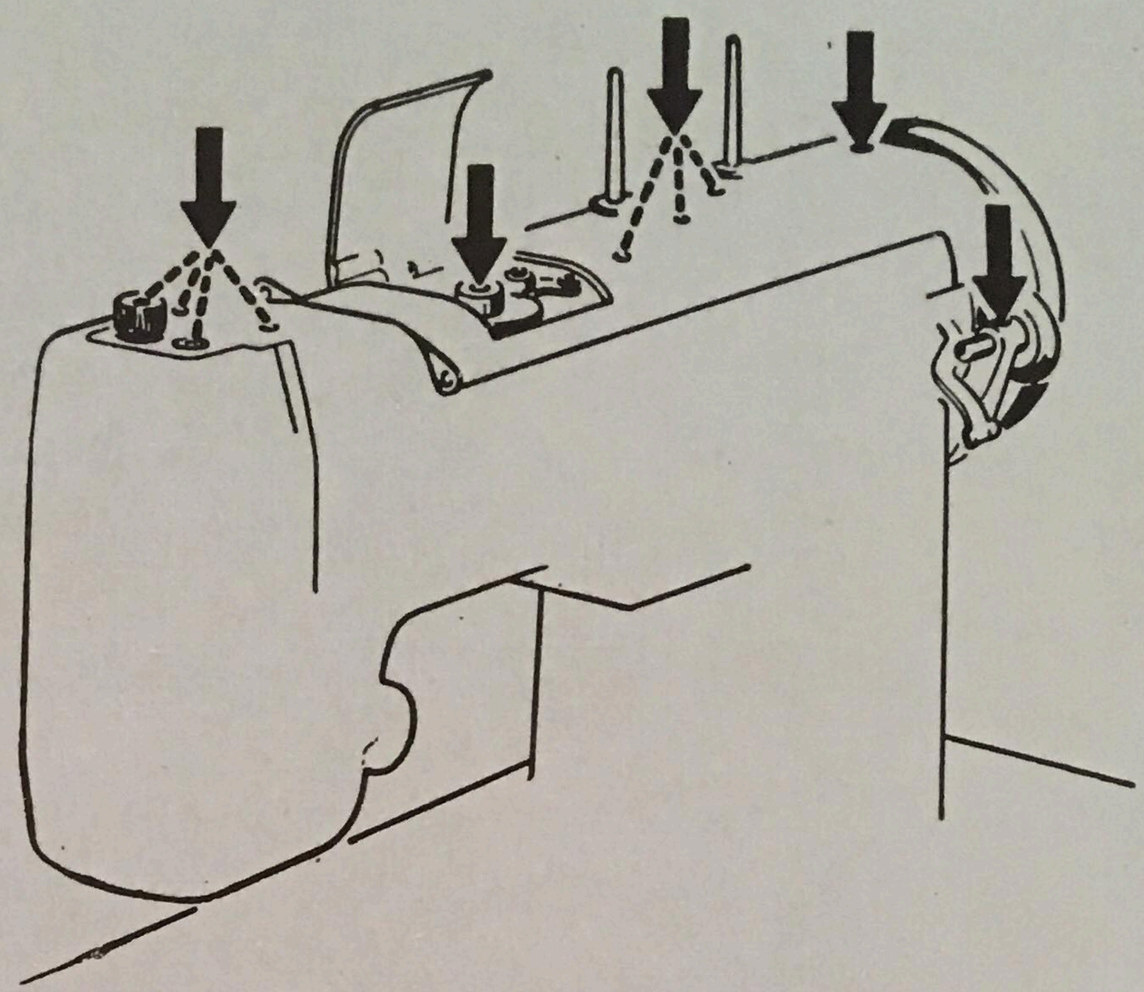


Fig. 20

The oiling points are indicated in Figs. 20, 21 and 22.

From time to time also oil shuttle rim and shuttle race (see para. 15c).

Use Necchi oil or some good-quality light sewing machine oil.

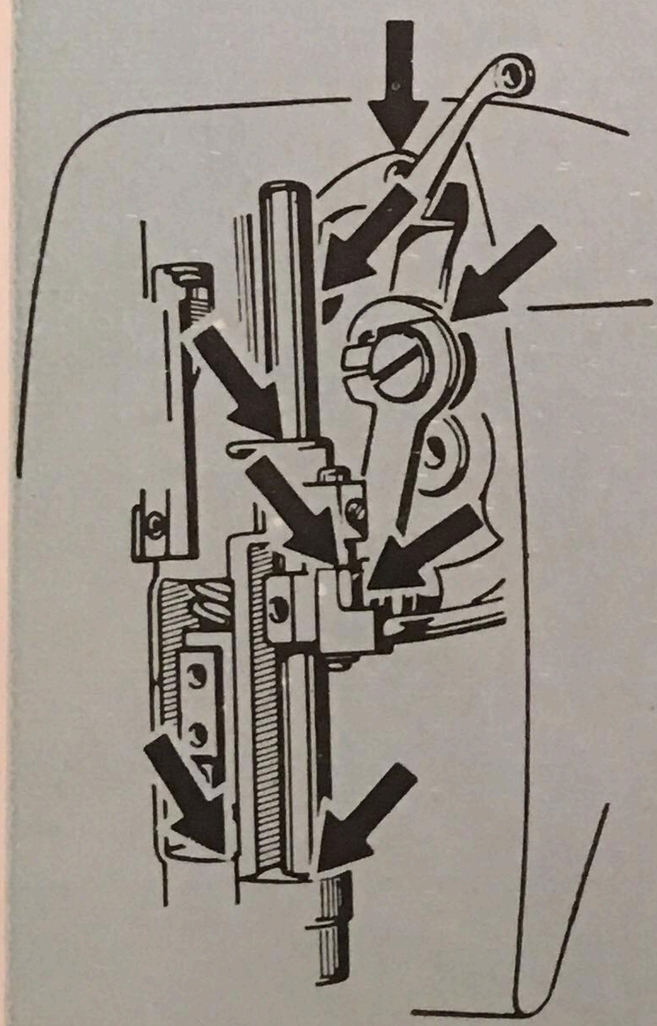


Fig. 21

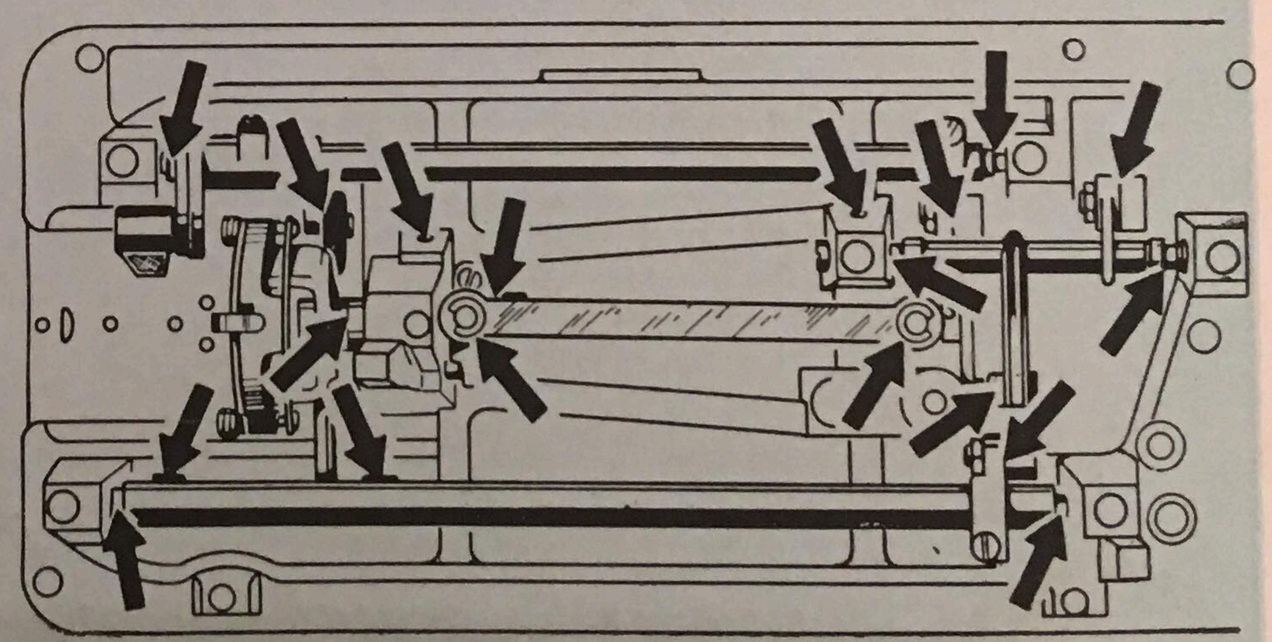


Fig. 22

b) To clean feed dog and needle plate seat

— Remove needle plate.
— Clean feed dog teeth and needle plate with a small brush.

c) To remove and replace the shuttle

If machine runs hard or jams slightly, this may be due to a piece of thread which has been caught in shuttle race.

To correct this condition, proceed as follows:

— bring needle to its highest position

— tilt machine back on its hinges and extract bobbin case

— snap out buttons « Z » (Fig. 23)

— remove race plate « T » by turning it around its hook

— extract shuttle « R ».

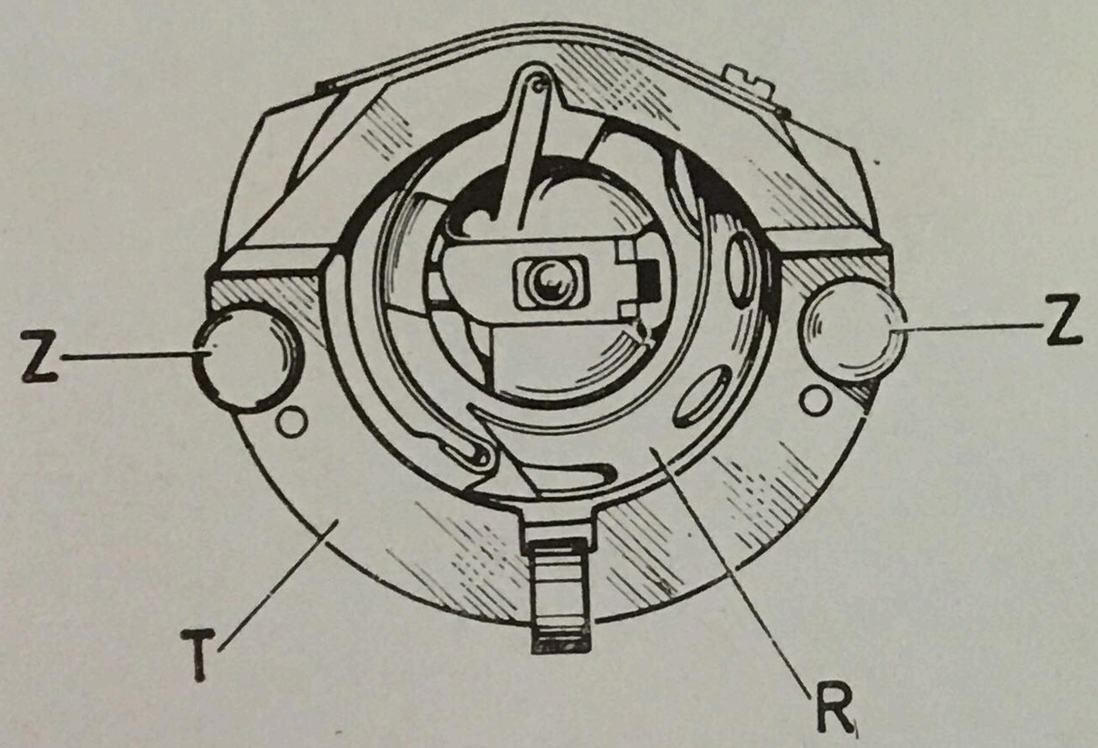


Fig. 23

— Carefully clean with a small brush and put a drop of oil in the shuttle race. Also oil the rim of the shuttle.
— Replace shuttle.
— Fit race plate onto the two short studs on the shuttle race and snap buttons « Z » back into place.
— Replace bobbin case and lower machine to working position.

d) To replace light bulb

— Open front plate.
— Remove light bulb « P » together with its shade from lamp holder « V » (Fig. 24).
— Remove light bulb from shade into which it is inserted by pressure.
— Insert new bulb into shade and insert it into lamp holder, by pressing slightly against wall portion « Q » to insure electric contact.

Use only NECCHI bulbs.

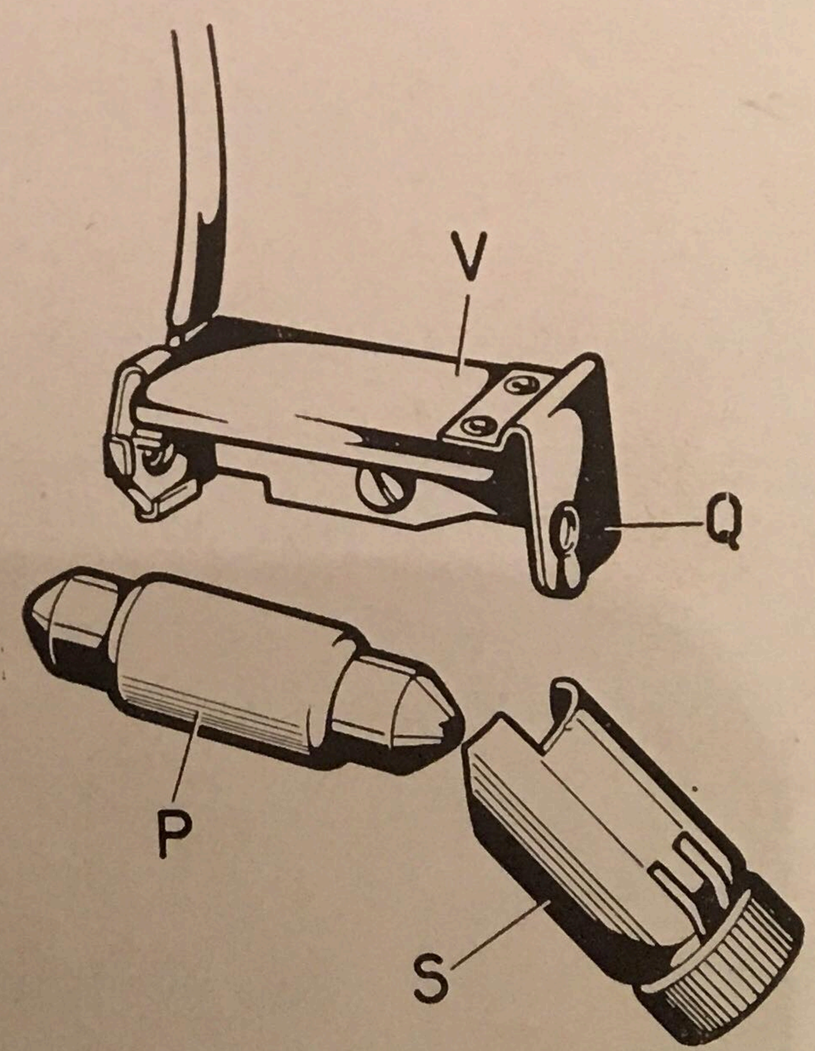


Fig. 24

e) To disassemble and reassemble upper thread tension

To disassemble tension:

— Place button « A » (Fig. 25) on « O ».

— Pull it out so that hook « B » comes out of hole « C ».

— Turn it anticlockwise, unscrewing it from machine.

— Disassemble parts as in Fig. 26.

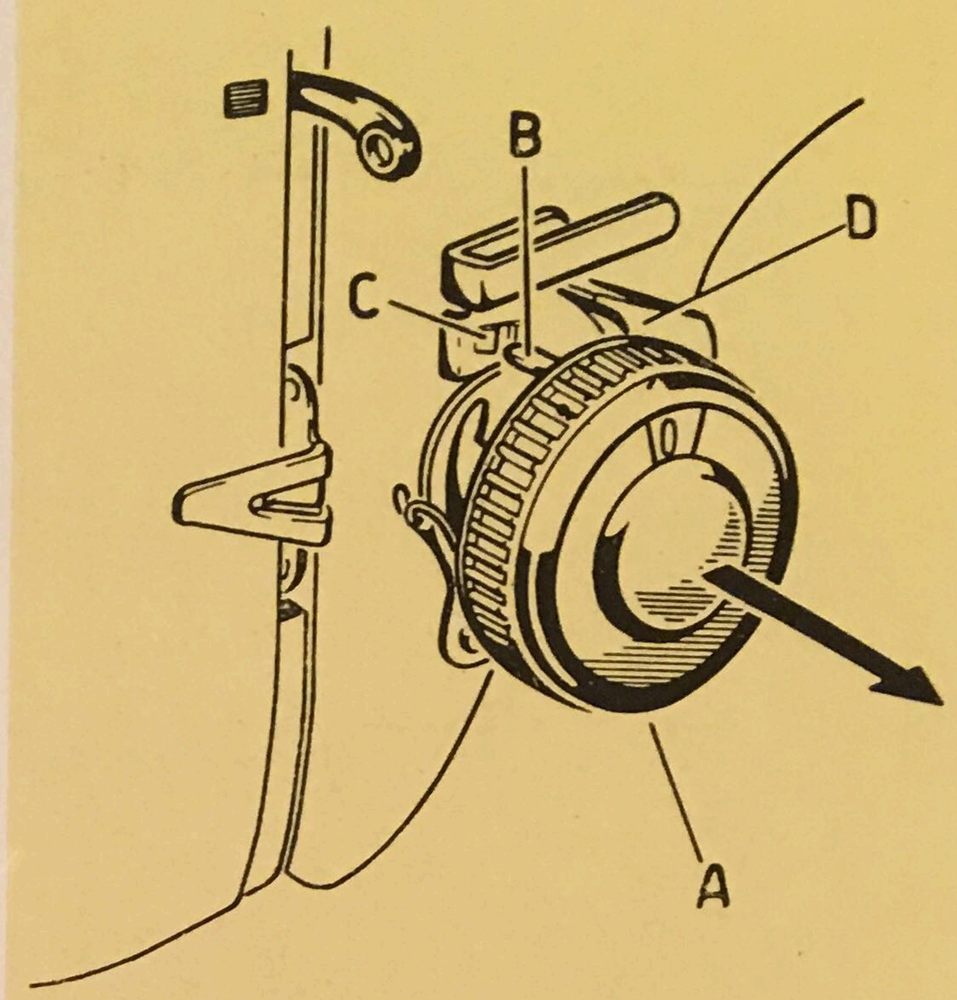


Fig. 25

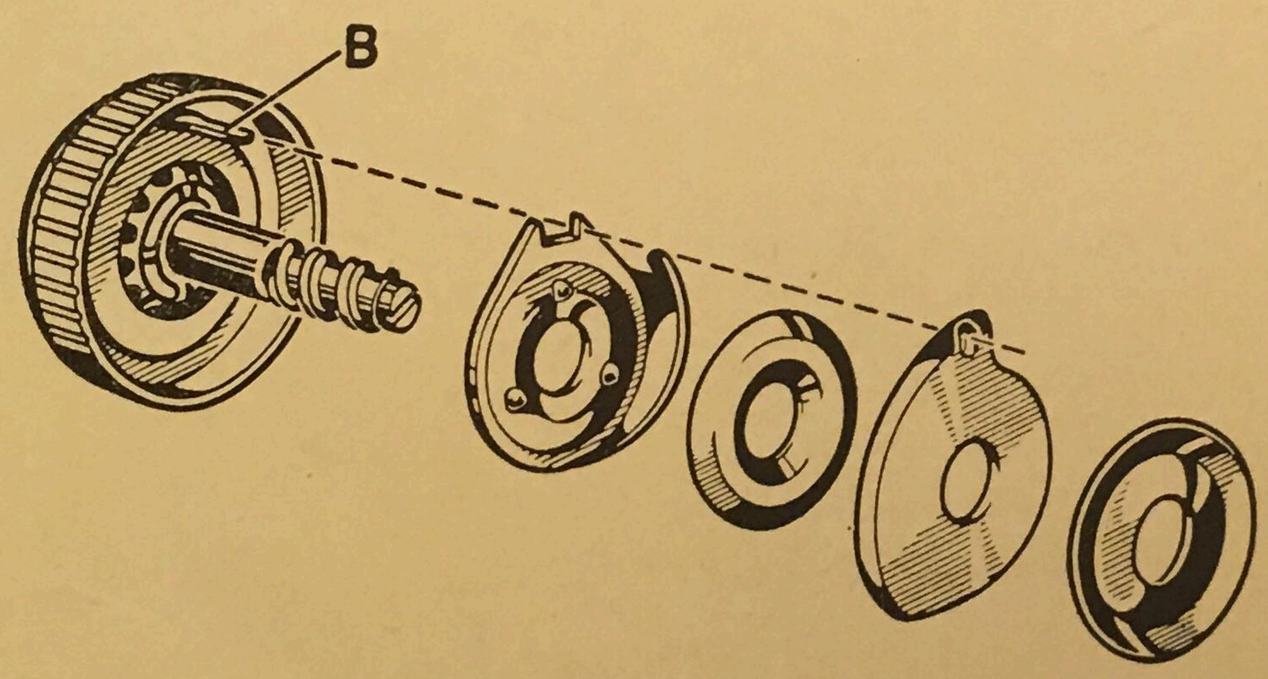


Fig. 26

Carefully clean all the surfaces of parts.

To reassemble tension:

— Assemble parts exactly as shown in Fig. 26 and in such a way that the « O » mark will be visible on button.

— Screw the device onto the machine (press slightly and turn it anticlockwise; when a click is heard, turn it in the opposite direction).

— When small hook « B » comes into contact with chrome plated plate, draw it toward you and turn it again, bringing small hook into hole « C ».

NOTE: While screwing knob, it is advisable to keep tension spring lifted by means of a screwdriver so that it will not be damaged.

16. CAUSES OF MINOR DIFFICULTIES

Needle thread breaks

— Needle is inserted incorrectly.
— Upper tension is too tight.
— Machine is improperly threaded
— Thread is not suitable for fabric.
— Thread has knots.
— Needle eye is rough or sharp.
— Needle is too fine.
— Needle point is damaged, bent or blunt.
— Needle plate hole is damaged.
— Machine is started at full speed.
— Sewing is started with thread take-up lever not in its highest position.
— Bobbin case is damaged, due to being hit by needle.
— Shuttle race is damaged.

Needle breaks

— Fabric is pulled by hand in such a manner that needle hits needle plate.
— Needle is bent or blunt.

Lower thread breaks

— Lower thread tension is too tight.
— Bobbin not evenly filled.
— Bobbin is too full and does not rotate in bobbin case.
— Dirt or lint in bobbin case.

Skip stitches

— Needle is inserted incorrectly.
— Needle is bent or blunt.
— Thread is too heavy for the size of needle.
— Needle is of wrong size for thread in use.

Uneven stitches

— Presser foot does not rest fully on fabric.
— Pressure of presser foot is insufficient.
— Feed dog is set too low.
— Fabric is pulled by hand.
— Stitch is too short.
— Needle is too fine for thread in use.

Machine does not sew straight stitch

— The cams have not been removed.
— Lever « B » (Fig. 1) is not on the left.

Heavy turning or jamming of machine

— A loose piece of thread has been caught in shuttle race.
— Motor belt is too tight (adjust it by loosening the motor fastening screws).
— Machine is not lubricated.
— Needle has blunt point.

In case you cannot adjust the trouble, call for a mechanic at your local NECCHI Dealer.

Light does not go on

— Line has no current (check fuses and master switch).
— Plug is not well inserted in its receptacle.
— Filament of bulb is broken.

Although light is on, motor fails to turn

— The four-way plug is not well inserted in its receptacle.
— See the reasons mentioned under para.: « Heavy turning or jamming of machine ».

In case you cannot find or adjust the trouble, call for a mechanic at your local NECCHI dealer.

Motor turns too slowly

— A piece of thread is caught in shuttle race.
— Motor belt is too tight.
— Machine is not lubricated.

Overheating of motor, foot-control and/or bed plate

All electrical appliances heat up when running without causing damage. Excessive heating can only be due to overloading or heavy turning of machine. It can be eliminated by running machine more easily.

IMPORTANT: It is possible that, after considerable use, the mechanical parts of the machine require adjustment. If, by referring to the aforementioned causes of trouble, you cannot bring your machine into working condition, call for your NECCHI dealer. He will put the machine into perfect order.

Chapter 2

SEWING WITHOUT AUTOMATIC MECHANISM

NOTE: To execute the type of sewing described in this chapter, it is necessary to remove cams from machine.

17. STRAIGHT SEWING

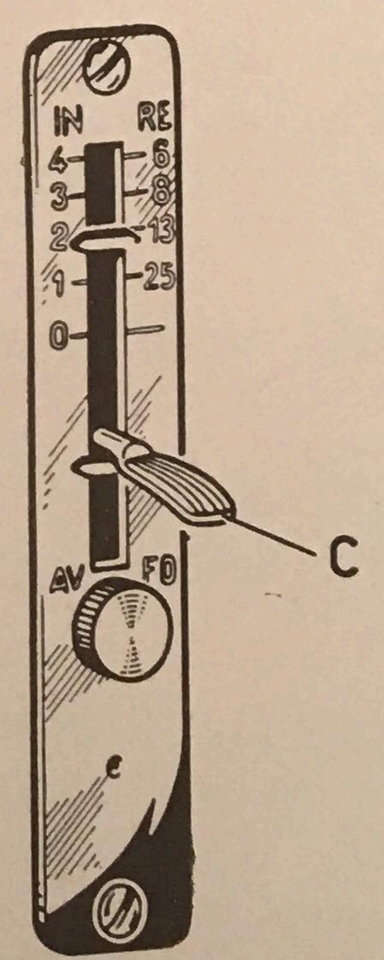


Fig. 27

Zig-zag stitch lever « B » (Fig. 1): on the left at zero.

Stitch length lever « C » (Fig. 27): set for desired stitch length. Normal length is on n. 2.

18. BASTING

Proceed as for normal sewing, but set lever « C » (Fig. 1) for the maximum stitch length and loosen upper thread tension « T » (Fig. 9). This makes it possible to effect long & loose stitches which can be easily unraveled.

19. ZIG-ZAG SEWING

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

Needle position lever: set it according to the desired position of the sewing line (left, centre, right).

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

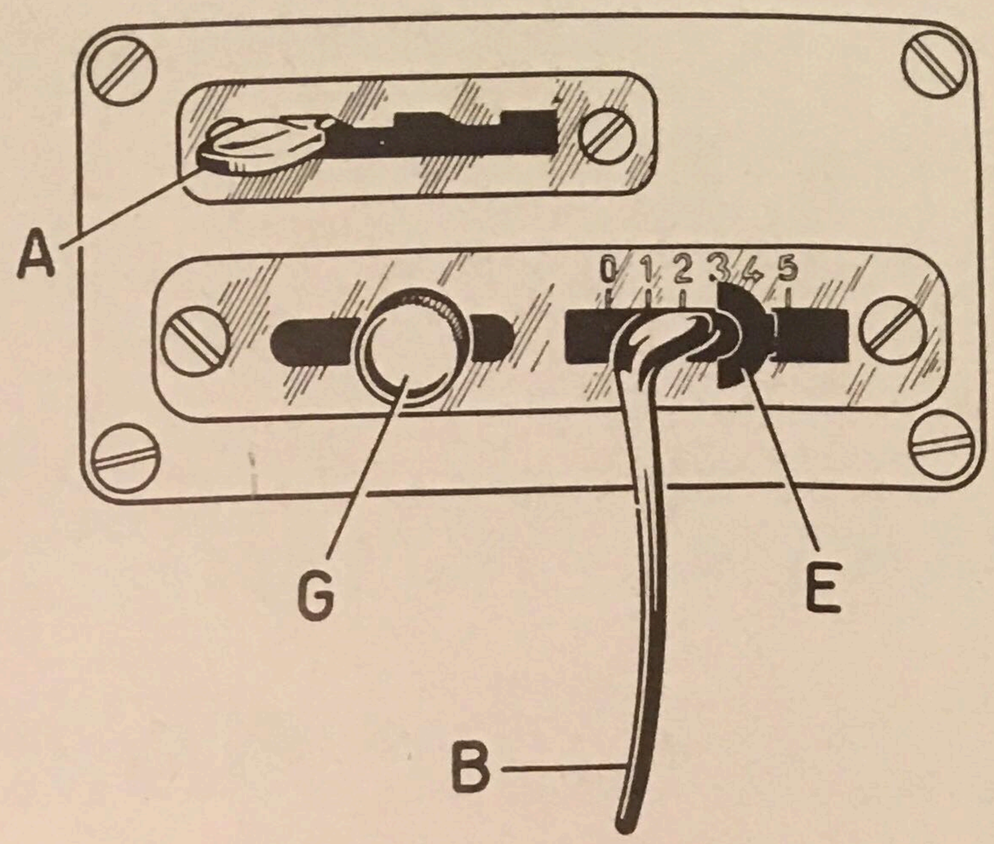


Fig. 28

20. ZIG-ZAG EMBROIDERY

Fig. 29 shows a few designs of zig-zag embroidering but you can vary them at will.

Set machine as follows:

Presser foot: transparent foot for embroidery.

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

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

Use embroidery thread n. 50.

NOTE: the small plate « E » which makes it possible to limit the displacement of the zig-zag width lever, can be shifted by loosening and displacing button « G » (Fig. 28).

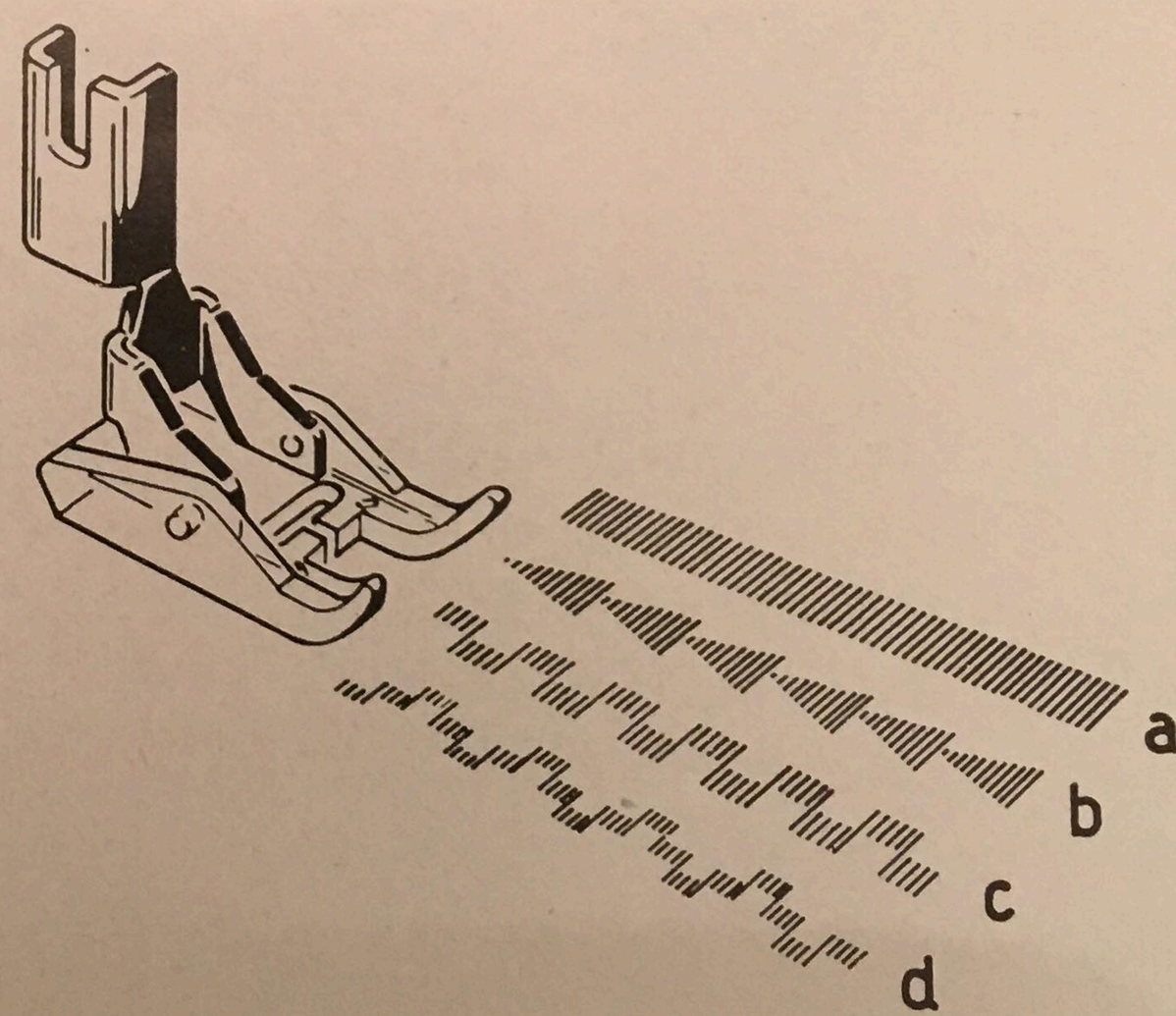


Fig. 29

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

a) (SATIN STITCH)

Lever « B » (Fig. 28) set for desired zig-zag width.

b)

Lever « A » : in centre notch.
Slowly move lever « B » from 1 to 5 and flip it back quickly to 1

c)

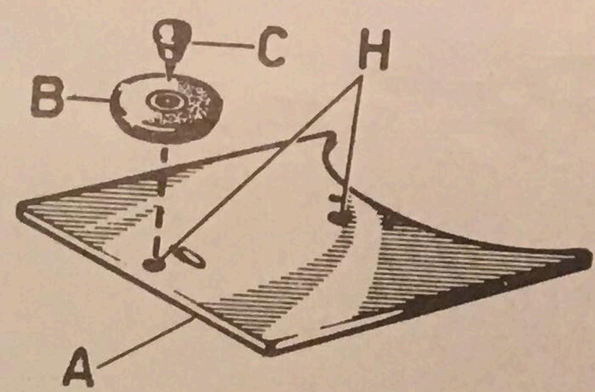
Lever « B » : on 1.5.
Press down lever « A » and move it from left to right and viceversa without stopping in the centre notch.

d)

Lever « B » : on 1.5.
Move lever « A » rapidly from left notch to centre notch, then to right notch and viceversa.

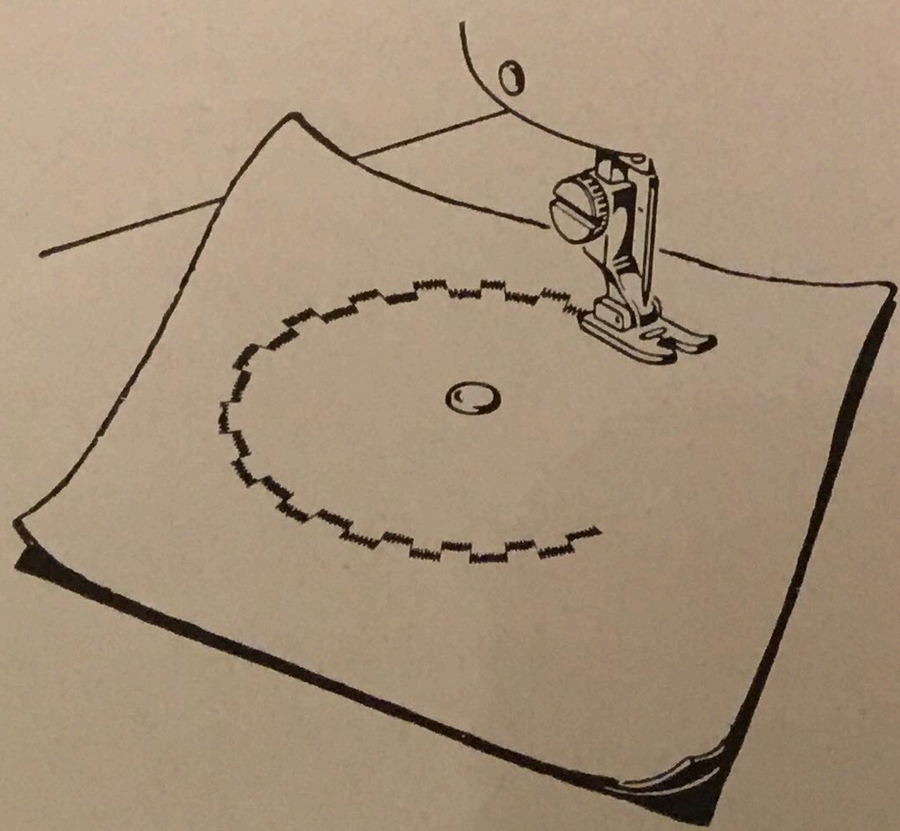
Fig. 30

21. CIRCULAR SEWING



— Insert small rubber stopper « B » (Fig. 30) in one of the holes « H » of slide plate « A ».

— Fix centre of fabric on rubber stopper « B » by means of drawing pin « C ».



— Keep a finger on drawing pin so that the fabric revolving around the center point of design does not slip or become detached.

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

22. 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. 31), with the flat side of its shank toward the right.
Presser foot: for twin needle.
Needle plate: for twin needle.
Lower thread: it must pass through the hole indicated in Fig. 31. Its tension should be rather loose.
Thread must pass through points indicated in Fig. 31.
Fig. 33a, b, c, shows some of the decorative stitches which can be made with the twin needle.

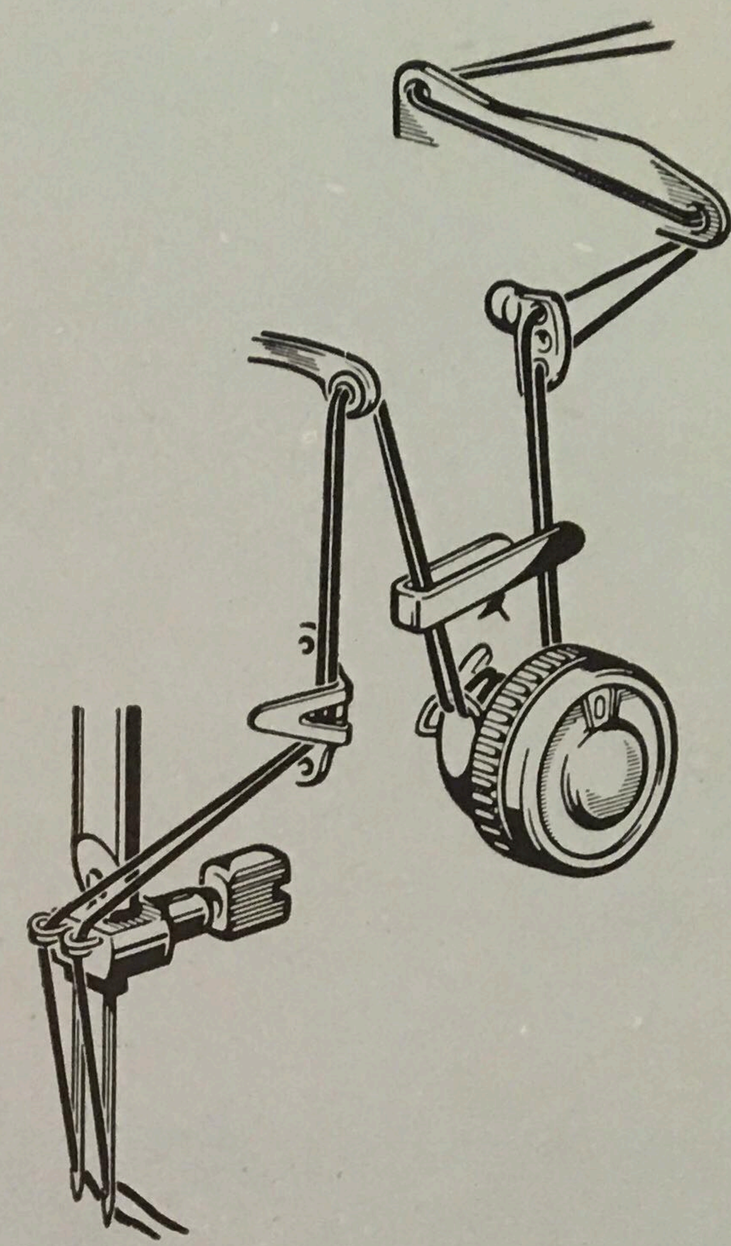


Fig. 31

Fig. 32

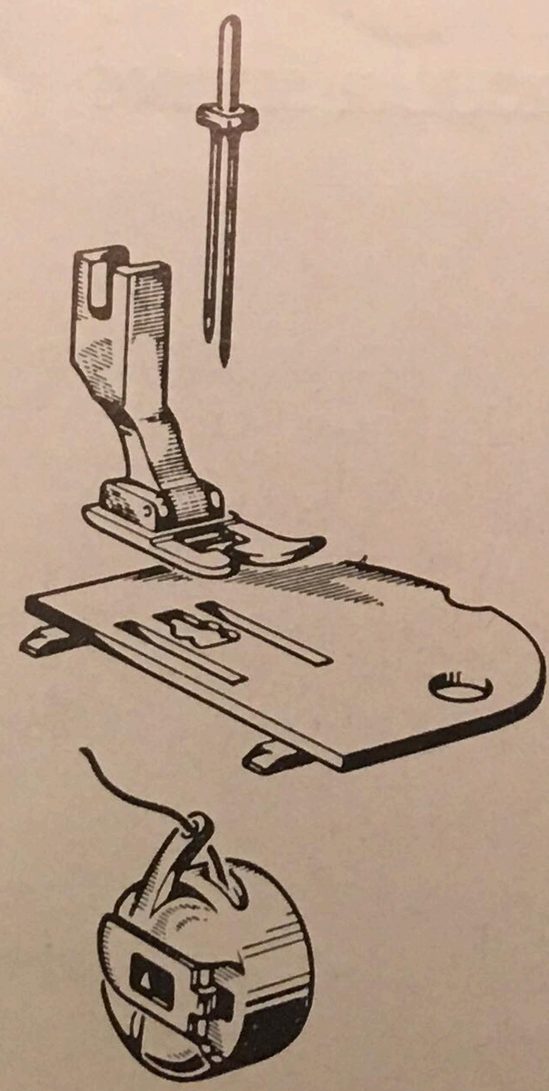
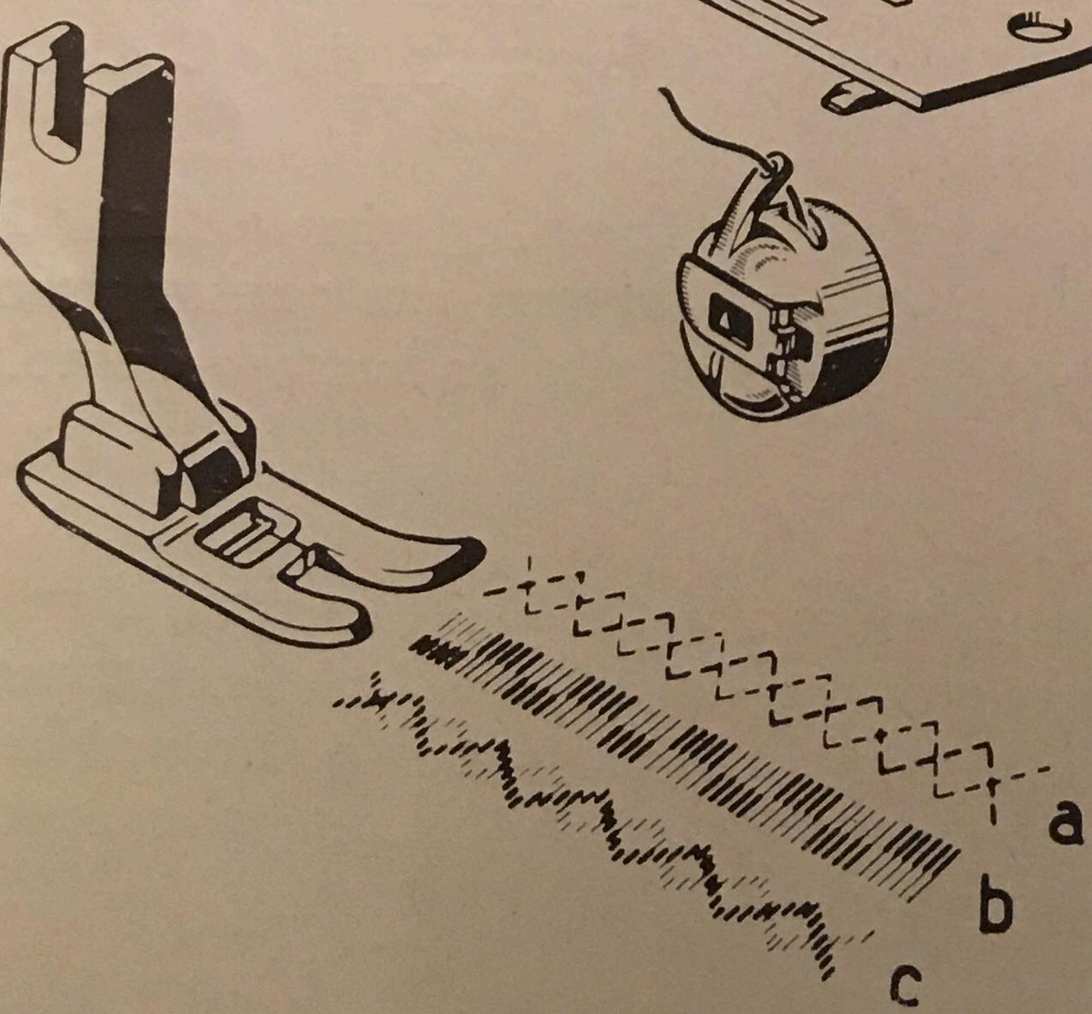


Fig. 33



a)

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: on 5.
Lever « C »: on 3.5.

b)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on 2.5.
Lever « C »: set as for satin stitch.
Move lever « A » rhythmically back and forth between right and left notches.

c)

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on 1.
Lever « C »: set as for satin stitch.
Move lever « A » regularly from left to right and vice-versa.

23. 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. 34).

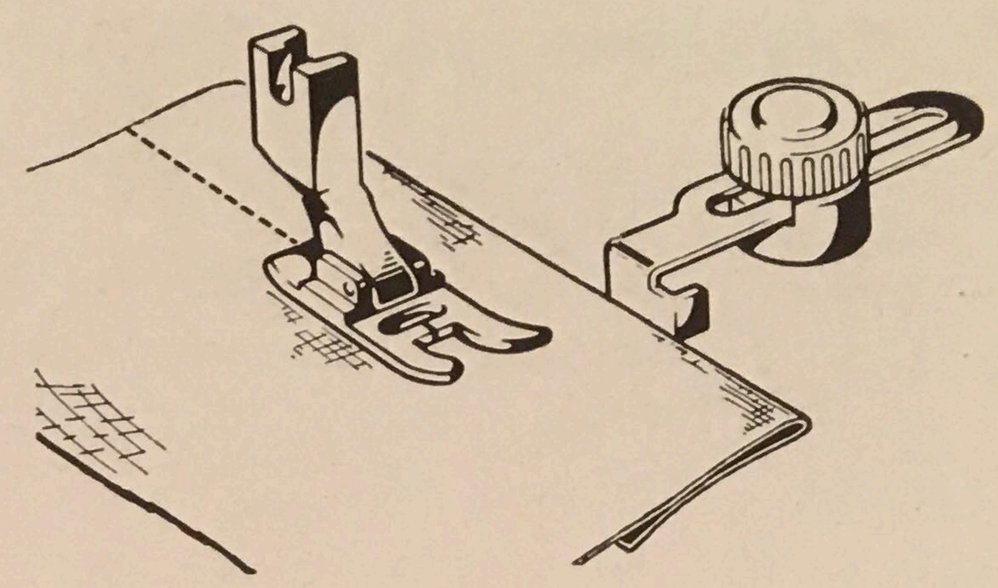


Fig. 34

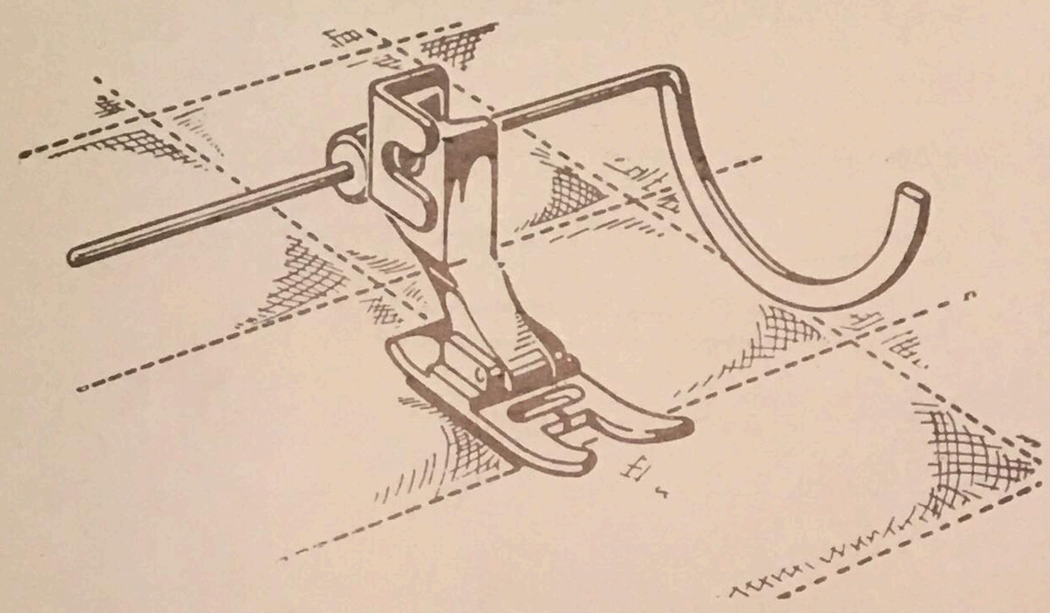


Fig. 35

24. QUILTING

Lever « B » (Fig. 1): on the left.

Lever « C »: set for desired stitch length.

Upper tension: normal.

Presser foot: use zig-zag stitch hinged foot and attach it to machine together with adjustable quilting guide (Fig. 35).

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

25. RAISED STITCH APPLIQUE

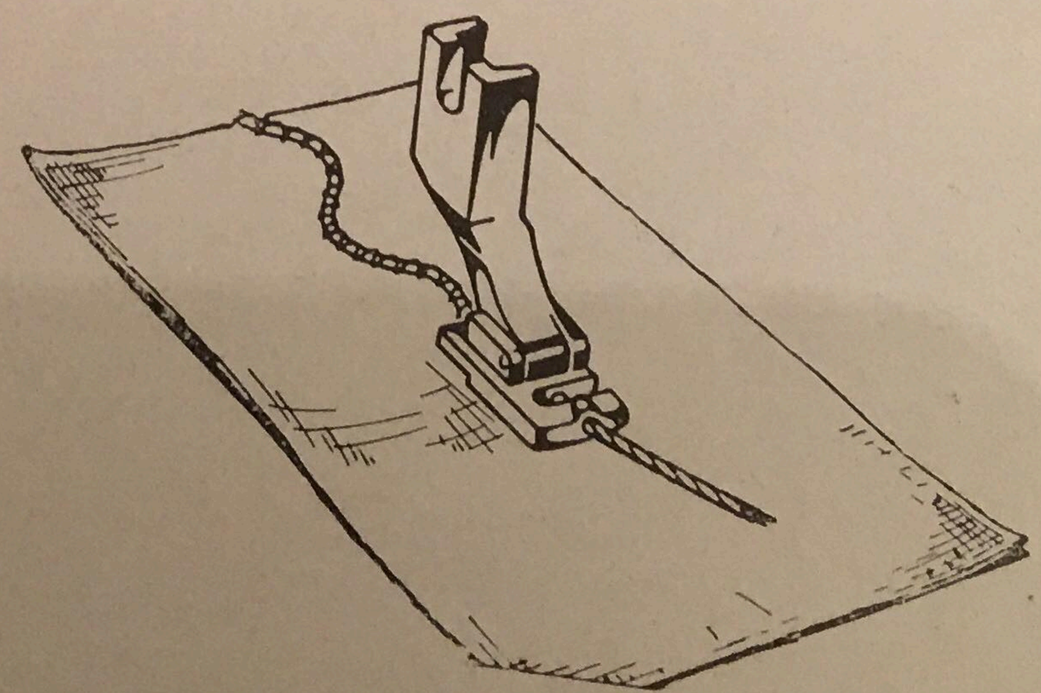
Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: according to thickness of cord being used.
Lever « C »: set as for satin stitch.

Upper tension: rather loose.

Presser foot: zig-zag stitch cording foot (Fig. 36).

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. 36



26. 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.

a) STRAIGHT STITCH HEM (Fig. 37)

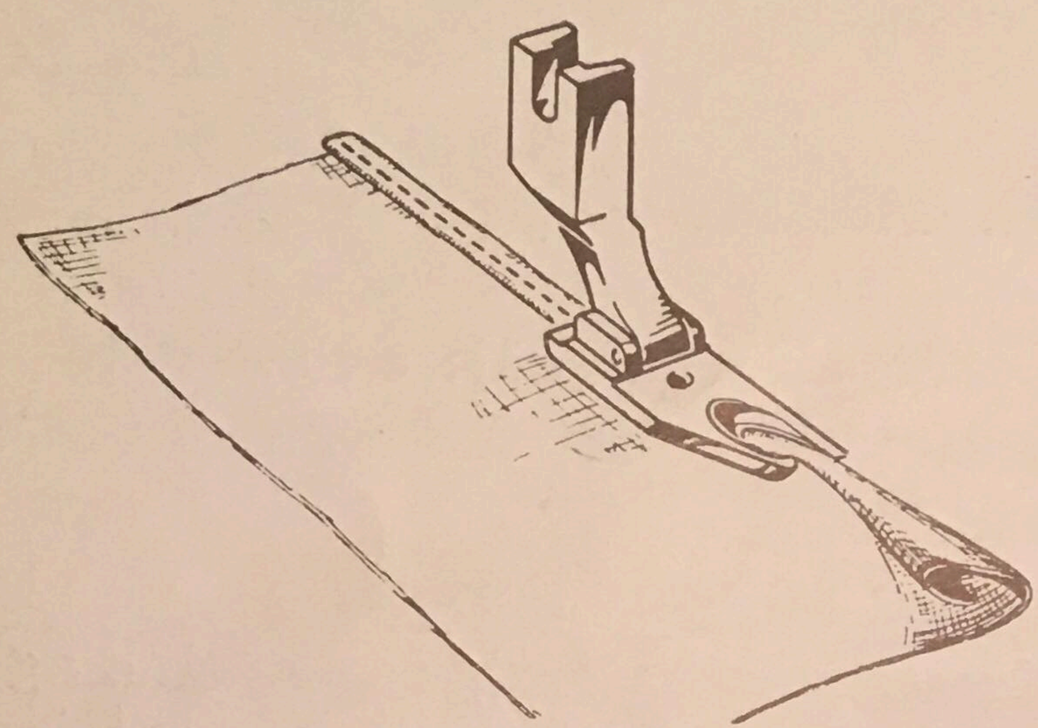


Fig. 37

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

b) NARROW ROLLED EDGES (Fig. 38)

Lever «A» (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: between 2 and 3.
Lever « C »: between 1 and 2.
Upper tension: normal.
Presser foot: zig-zag hemmer foot.

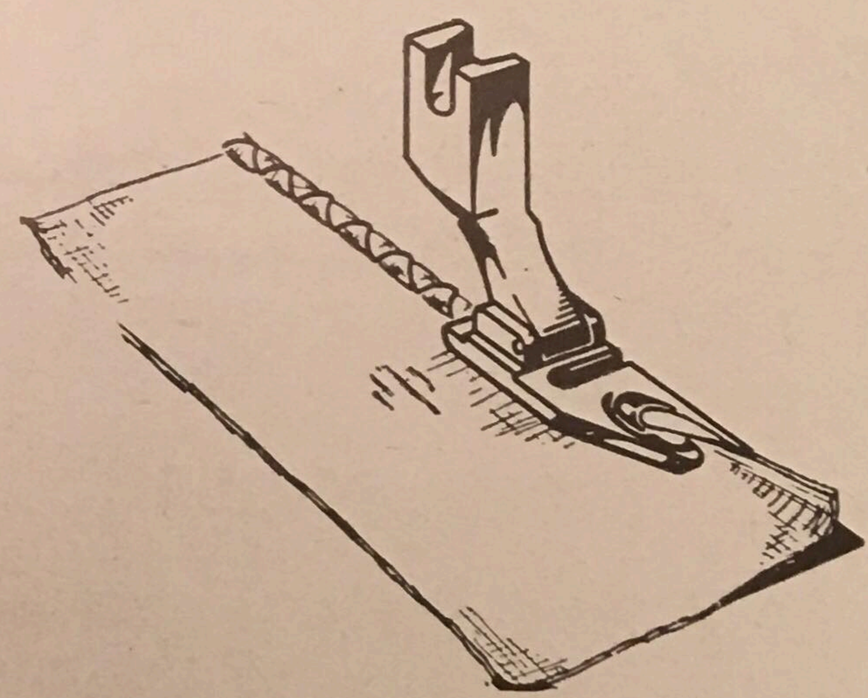


Fig. 38

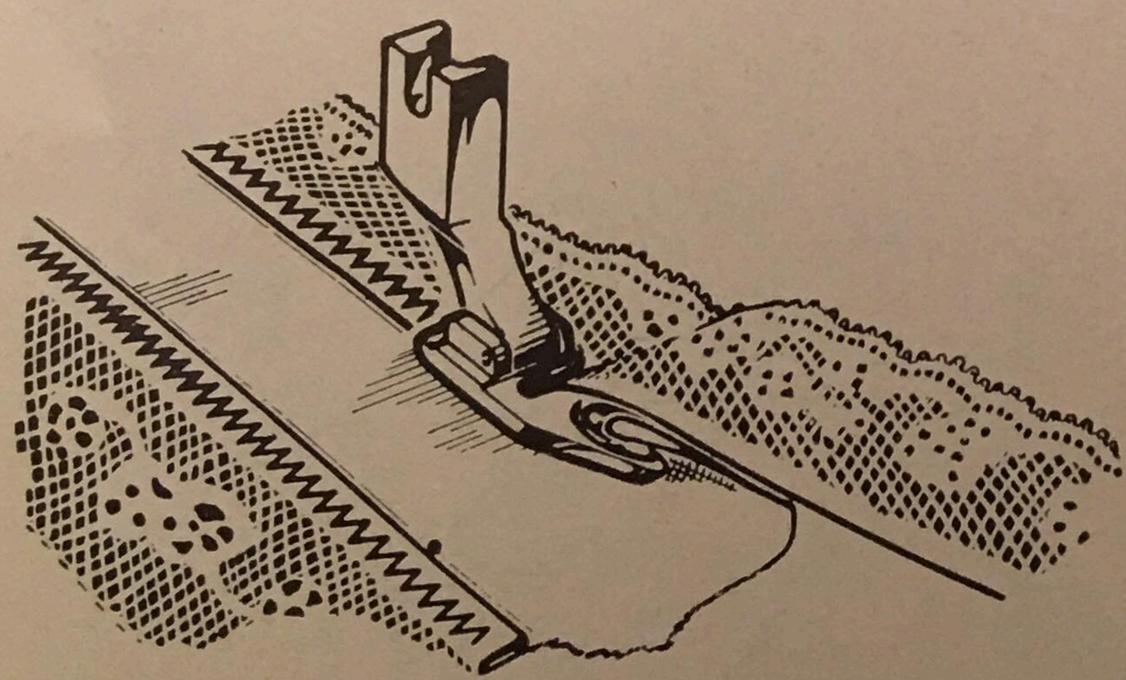


Fig. 39

c) HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACES (Fig. 39)

Set machine as for narrow rolled edges.
After having made the first stitches, raise hemmer foot and insert end of lace into slot of hemmer foot. Needle must always stitch through both lace and hem.

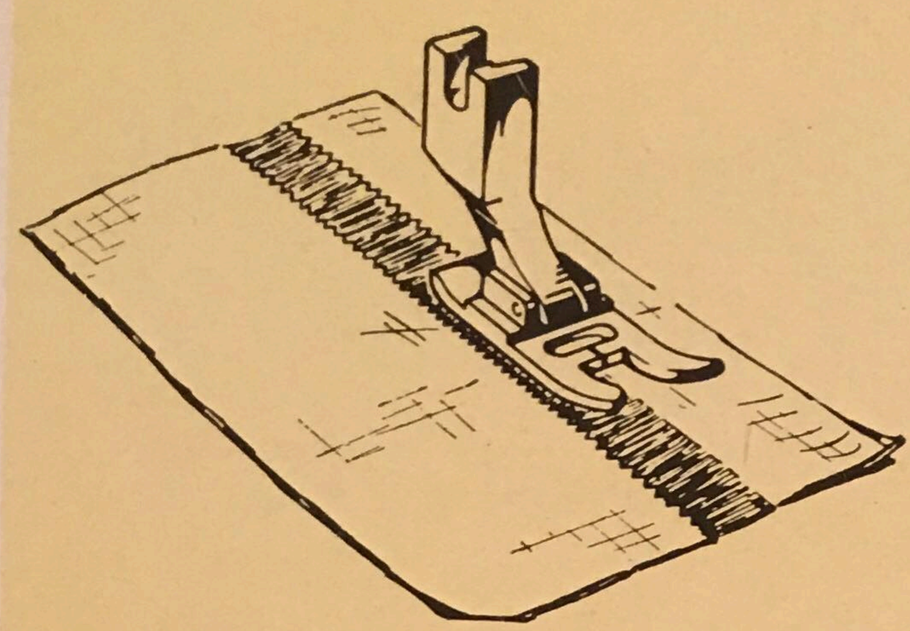


Fig. 40

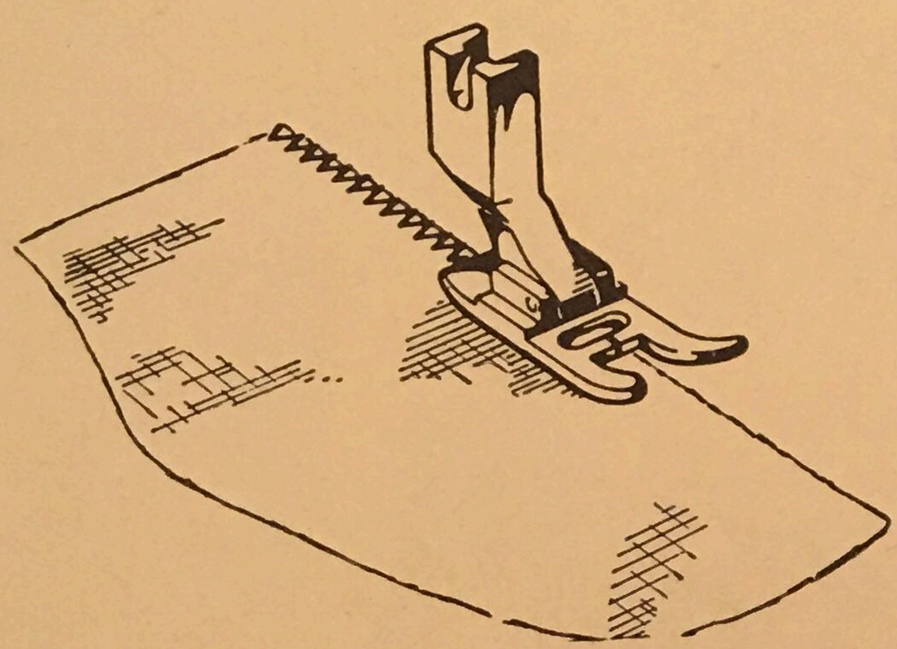


Fig. 41

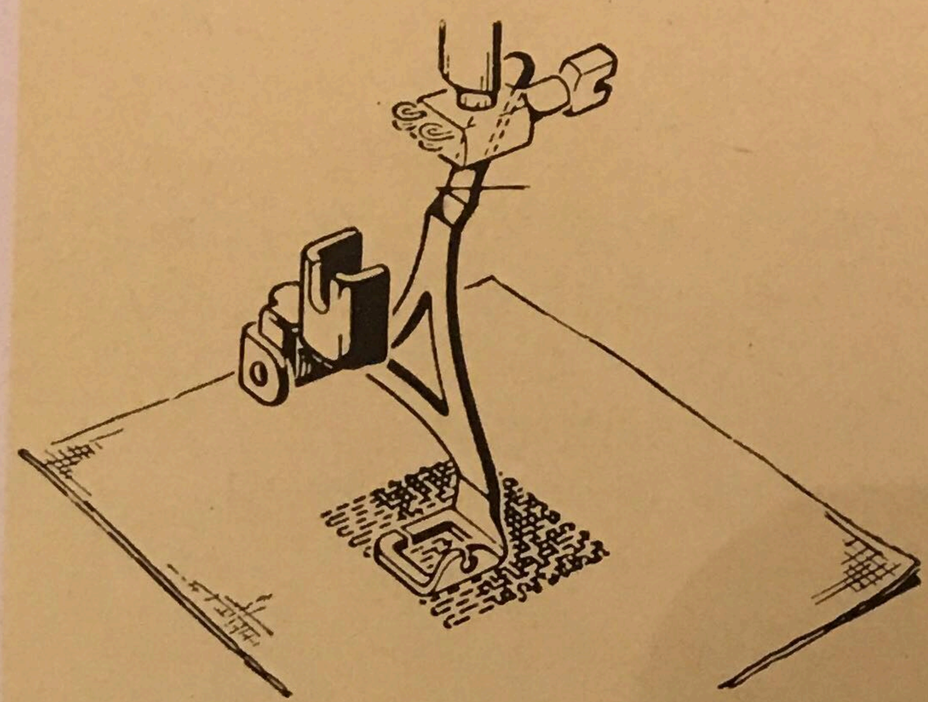


Fig. 42

27. HEMSTITCHING WITH DRAWN THREADS

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: between 1 and 2.
Lever « C »: between 1 and 2.
Upper tension: normal.
Draw desired number of threads from the fabric to be hemstitched and commence sewing, making sure that the needle bites alternately close to the edge into the undrawn side of fabric and then into the space where the threads have been drawn (Fig. 40). After stitching on one side of the drawn space has been finished, repeat same procedure on the other side.

28. OVERCASTING

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: set for desired zig-zag width.
Knob « C »: set for desired stitch length.
Upper tension: normal.
Presser foot: use foot for zig-zag sewing.
Needle must stitch into the fabric and out of its edge alternately (Fig. 41).

29. DARNING

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in centre notch.
Lever « B »: on the left.
Upper tension: normal.
Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 11).
Presser foot: darning foot. The hole which is on the front of presser foot can be used to pass a reinforcement thread.

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

30. EMBROIDERY AND MONOGRAM WITH HOOP

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

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

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

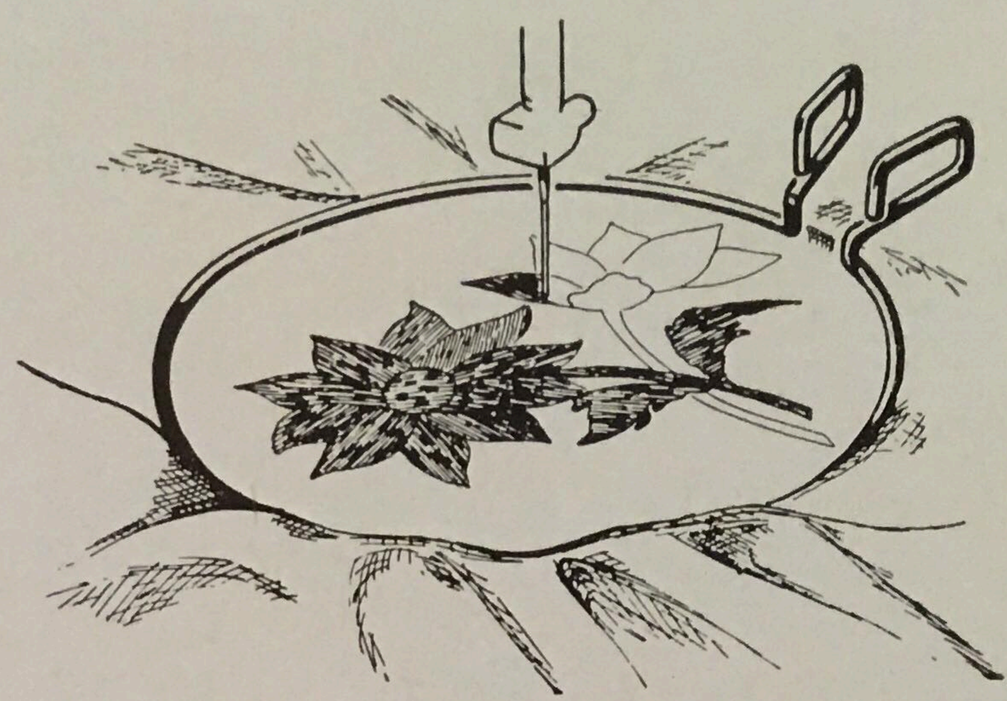


Fig. 43

Lever « C »: near « O ».
Upper tension: rather tight.
Feed dog: to be dropped (see para 11).
— Remove presser foot and clamp fabric in hoop.
— Slightly pulling upper thread, turn balance wheel so that lower thread is pulled up to upper surface of fabric.
— Move hoop slowly, but only when needle is out of fabric and holding both threads for the first stitches (Fig. 43).

31. SEWING ON BUTTONS

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in left notch.
Lever « B »: between 4 and 5 according to distance between holes of button.
Presser foot: button sewing foot.
Feed dog: to be dropped (see para. 11).

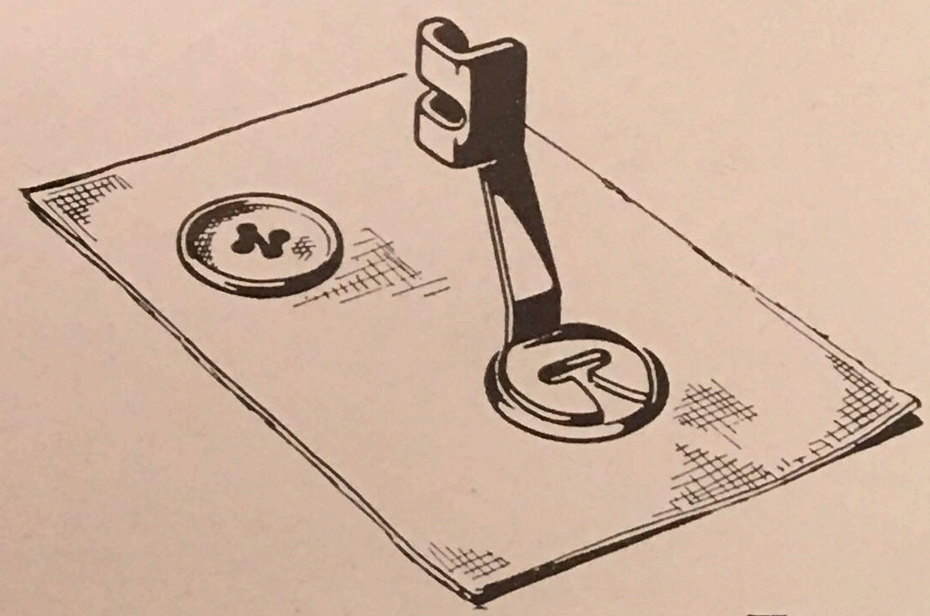


Fig. 44

a) TWO-HOLE BUTTONS

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

b) FOUR-HOLE BUTTONS

Proceed as for two-hole buttons.
After stitching between first two holes, raise button sewing foot slightly and line up remaining two holes with needle.

32. HAND OPERATED BUTTONHOLES

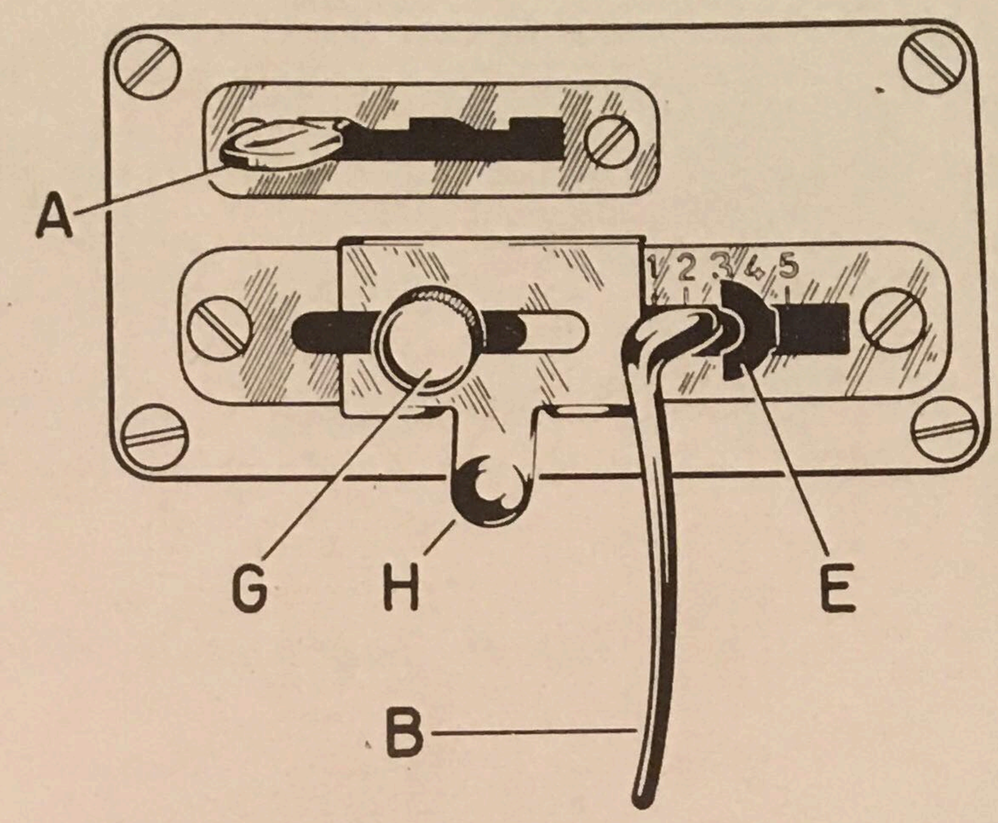


Fig. 45

a) RAISED BUTTONHOLES

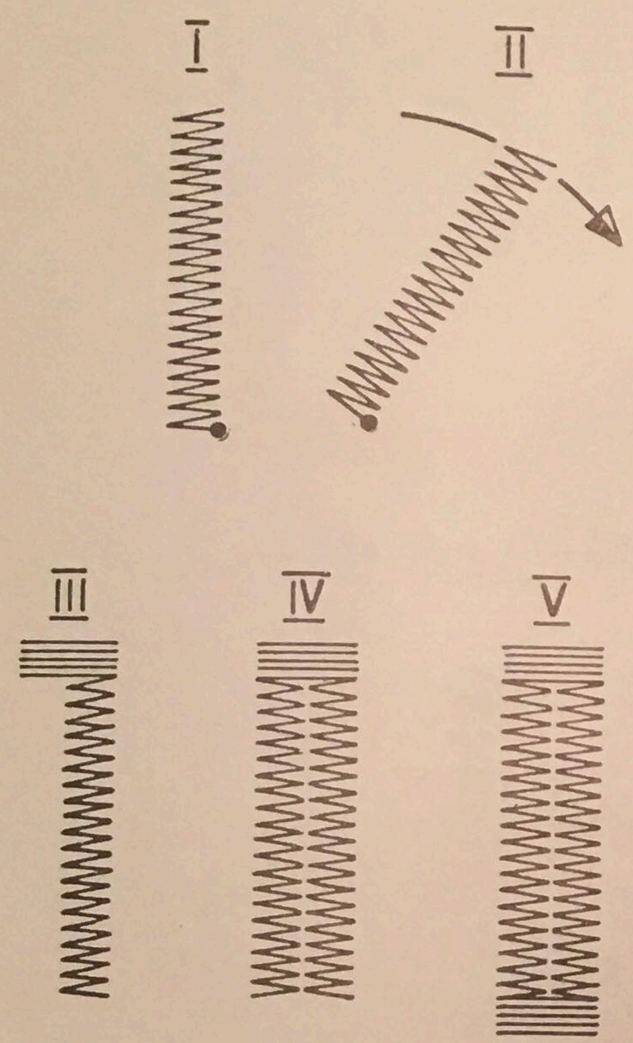


Fig. 46

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in left notch.

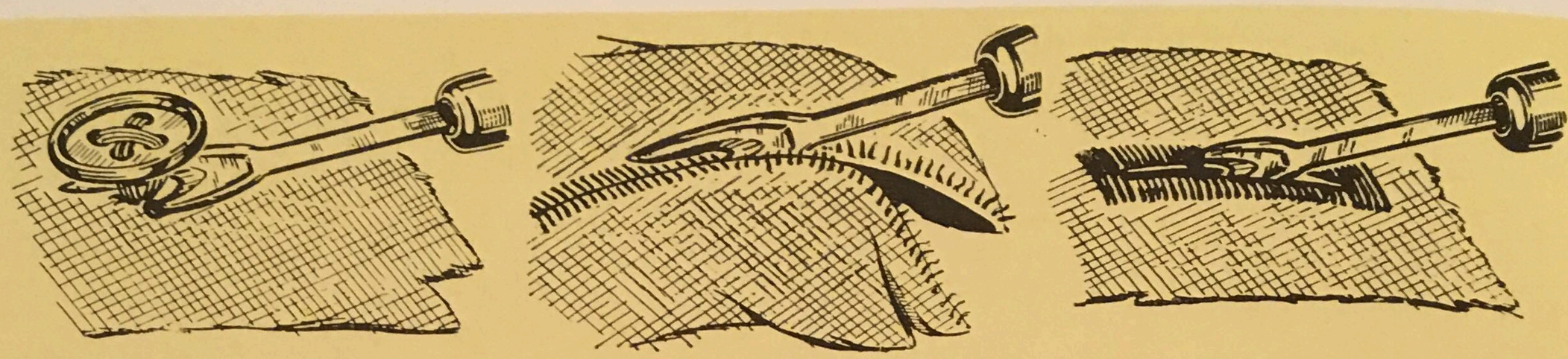
Lever « B »: its movement must be limited between 1.5 and 3: to do so, place small plate « H » as shown in Fig. 45, then tighten screw « G ».

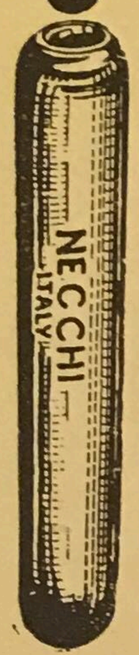
Presser foot: transparent buttonhole foot provided with guide. Regulate position of guide according to desired length of buttonhole.

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

Upper tension: rather tight; use mercerized cotton n. 40.
Lower tension: rather loose; use mercerized cotton n. 50.

— Bring lever « B » (Fig. 1) on 1.5 and make first row of stitches (Fig. 46, Operation I) going as far as to reach the limit marked by the guide. Leave needle in fabric.
— Raise presser foot and turn fabric half a turn around needle (Fig. 46, Operation II). Lower presser foot.
— Raise needle from fabric and bring lever « B » on 3.
— Make first bar tack with 3 or 4 stitches (Fig. 46, Operation III) and stop sewing with needle out of fabric.
— Bring lever « B » on 1.5 and make second row of stitches as long as the first (Fig. 46, Operation IV). Stop sewing with needle out of the fabric.
— Bring lever « B » on 3 and make second bar tack (Fig. 46, 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. 47).





Necchi buttonhole cutter

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

b) FLAT STITCHED BUTTONHOLES

Proceed as for raised stitched buttonholes with the following exceptions:
— *upper tension*: on 4.5. Upper thread n. 50.
— *lower tension*: normal. Lower thread n. 50.

Fig. 47

33. BLINDSTITCHING

Blindstitching makes it possible to sew hems almost invisibly by machine. **Prepare the machine.** The hinged zig-zag presser foot should be in place. Loosen the presser foot screw and place the upright clamp of the black guide over the shank of the presser foot and then tighten the screw with a screw driver.

Place needle position lever in center notch.

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

Stitch length should be at 4. Tension normal.

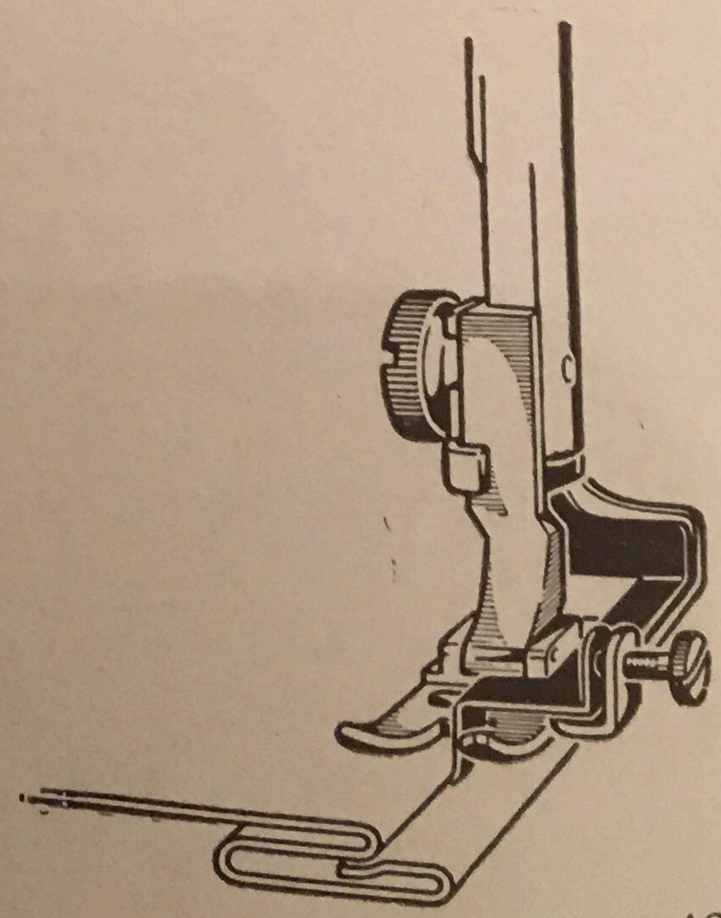


Fig. 48

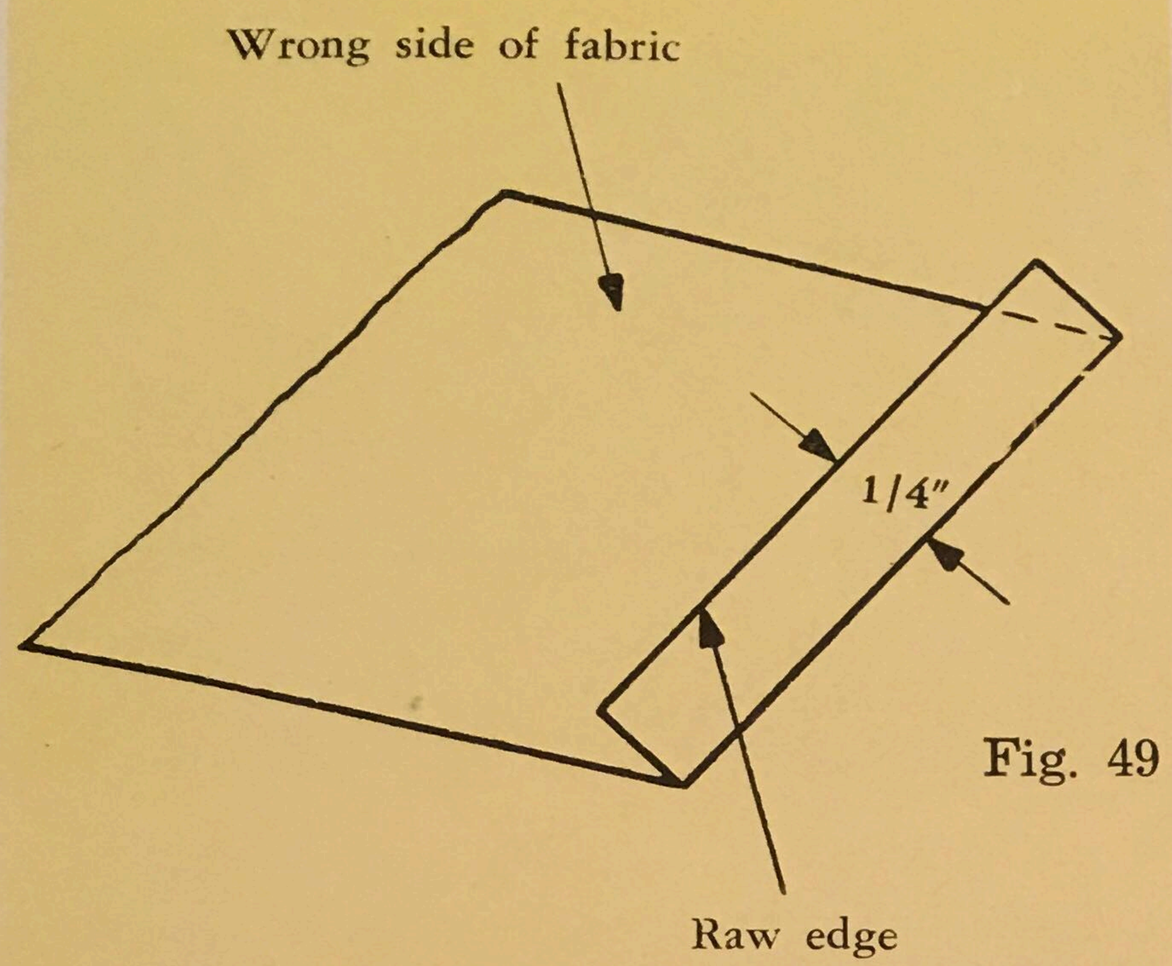


Fig. 49

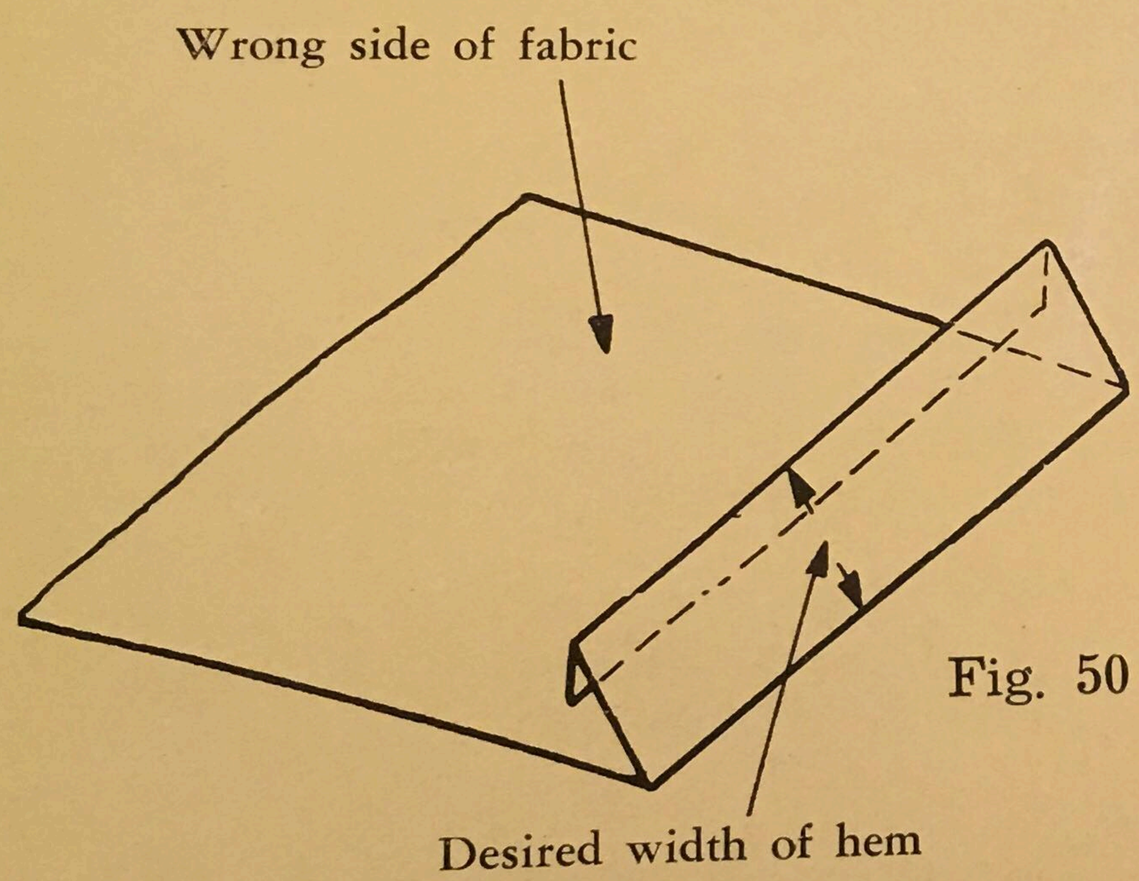


Fig. 50

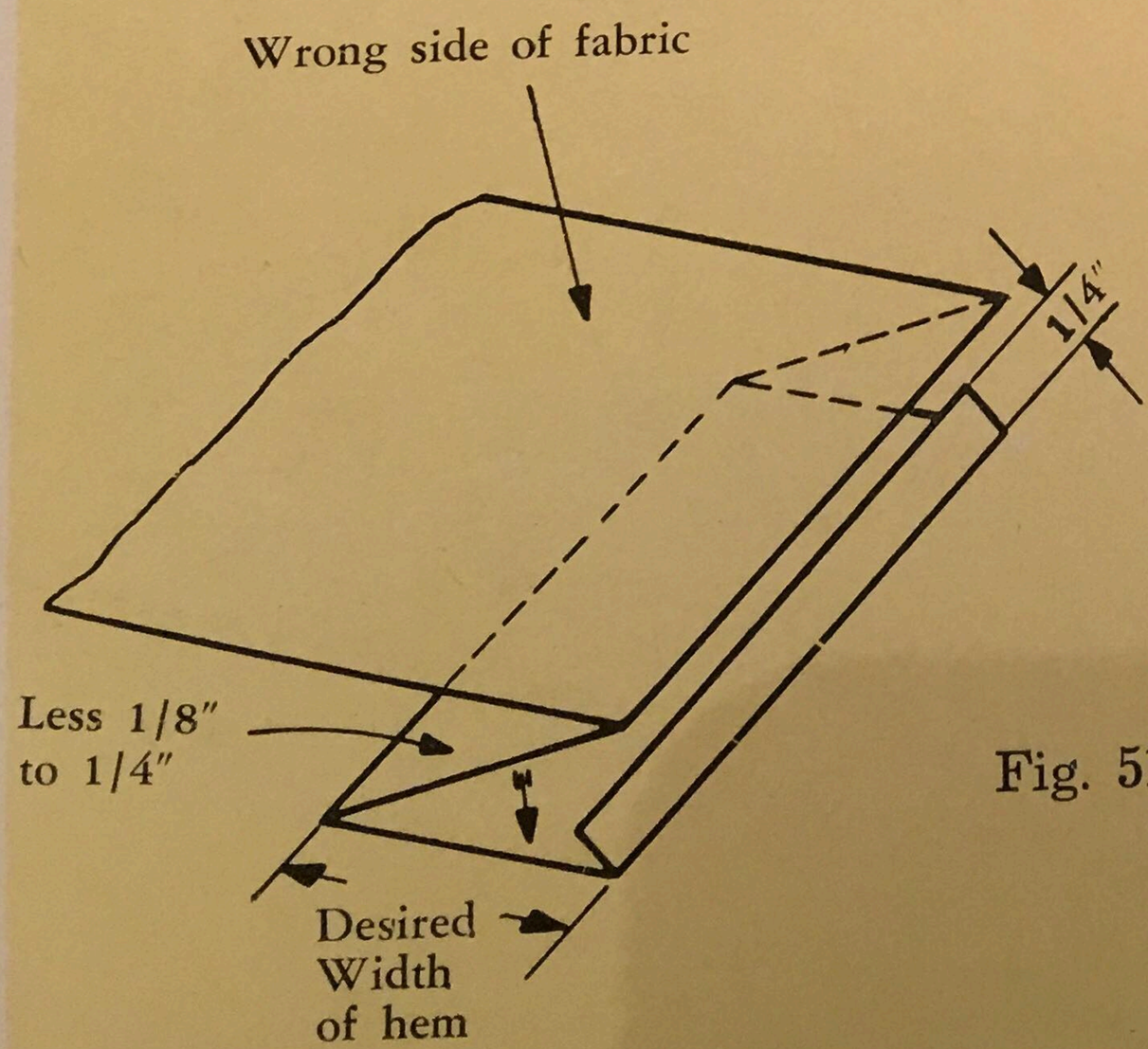


Fig. 51

Procedure:

Fold over the edge of the part to be hemmed 1/4" to wrong side, Fig. 49, and make a second fold the desired width of the hem, Fig. 50. Pin fold to hold. Place the garment or skirt wrong side up and turn hem back under so that the right side of the hem lays against the right side of the skirt, Fig. 51.

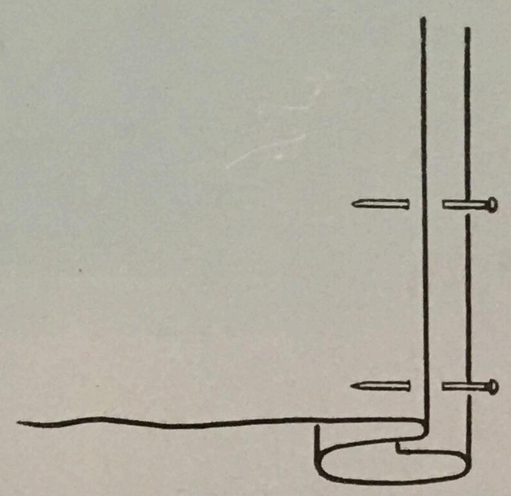


Fig. 52

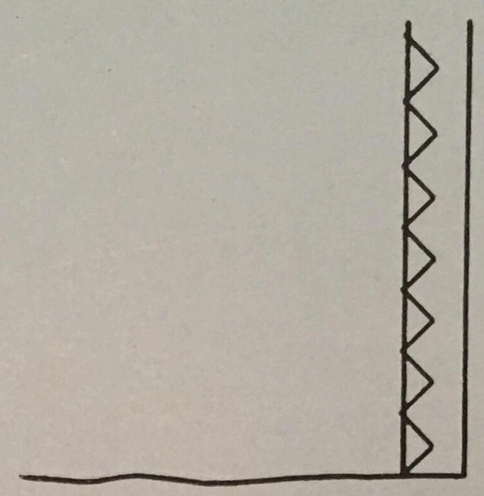


Fig. 53

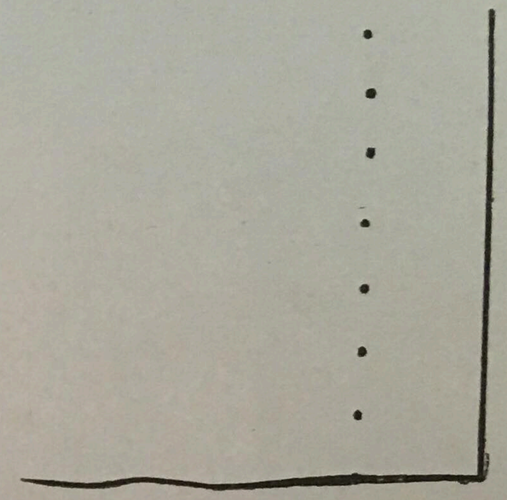


Fig. 54

Lift the presser foot and place the fabric under the needle in such a manner that the exposed edge faces upwards, and is at the right of the needle, Fig. 52.

The fold of the skirt at the left side of the needle should slide along the guide and on top of the tiny lip of the guide. Adjust the position of the guide with the small regulating screw, Fig. 48. As you sew, the zig-zag stitches will form on the one-eighth inch fold and the left point of each stitch will catch into the skirt fold, Fig. 53. Sew slowly and keep the fold against the guide as you sew. When the hem is finished, press on the wrong side. Tiny vertical stitches will scarcely be visible on the right side, Fig. 54.

Chapter 3

AUTOMATIC SEWING MECHANISM

34. AUTOMATIC SEWING

With the aid of the Automatic Sewing Mechanism it is possible to perform automatically a very large variety of decorative stitches and embroidery designs. This is done by means of specially shaped discs, called « cams », which are inserted in the machine.

35. HOW TO INSERT CAMS IN MACHINE

Proceed as follows:
— Lift up the lid.
— Insert desired cam onto the rotary shaft so that the mark pivot slips into the corresponding hole of the cam (fig. 55).
For this operation, it is necessary to move lever « A » (Fig. 1) toward the right.

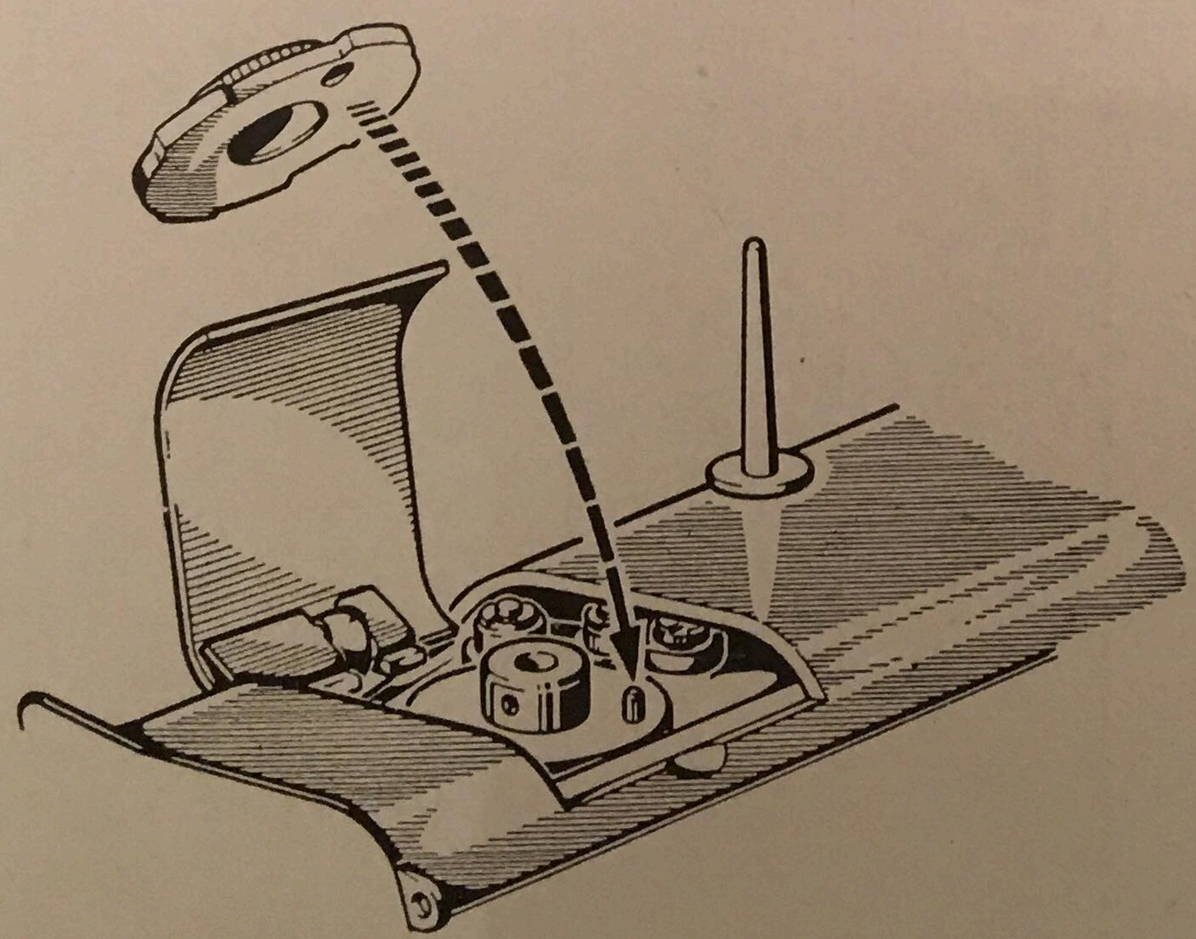


Fig. 55

36. TO REMOVE CAMS

— Lift up the lid.

— Move lever « A » (Fig. 1) toward the right and remove cams.

By changing the needle position « A » or the zig-zag lever « B » or the stitch length « C » it is possible to make four different designs from each of the twelve discs.

	9661400				9661410			
A								
B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2

	9661420				9661430			
A								
B	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
C	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5

See Fig. 1

	9661440				9661980			
A								
B	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
C	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,2

	9661990				9662020			
A								
B	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
C	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2

See Fig. 1

	9662060				9662070			
A								
B	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	3
C	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

	9662080				9662100			
A								
B	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
C	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

See Fig. 1

37. SMOCK STITCH

For this type of work, use light materials like satin.

Set machine as for sewing with twin needle.

— *Lever* « B »: on the left.
— *Cam*: No. 9962070.
— *Lever* « A »: in left notch.
— *Lever* « C »: about on 0.2.

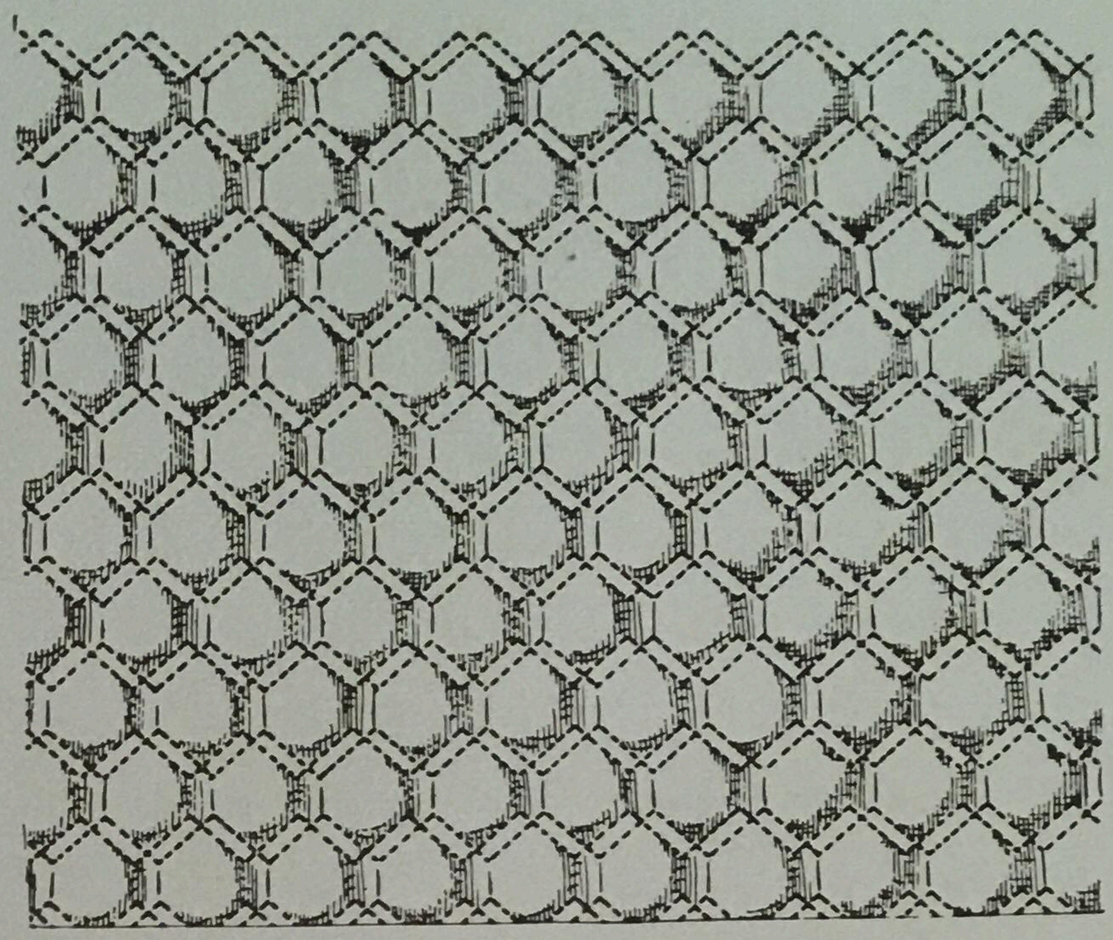


Fig. 56

— *Thread*: use embroidery thread n. 50.

Sew parallel lines of stitches so that the point of every line is always in correspondence with the point of the preceding one (Fig. 56). Possibly modify direction of sewing, guiding the fabric by hand.

Chapter 4

APPENDIX

NOTE - Instructions for using a binder, a ruffler and a tucker are included in the following pages. These and other accessories are available at Necchi sewing centers.

38. BIAS BINDER

Lever « A » (Fig. 1): in left notch.
Lever « B »: set for desired zig-zag width, between 0 and 3.
Lever « C »: set for desired stitch length.
Clip end of binding to a slender point, (Fig. 58) fold it and insert it through scroll, using a long and strong pointed pin (Fig. 57).

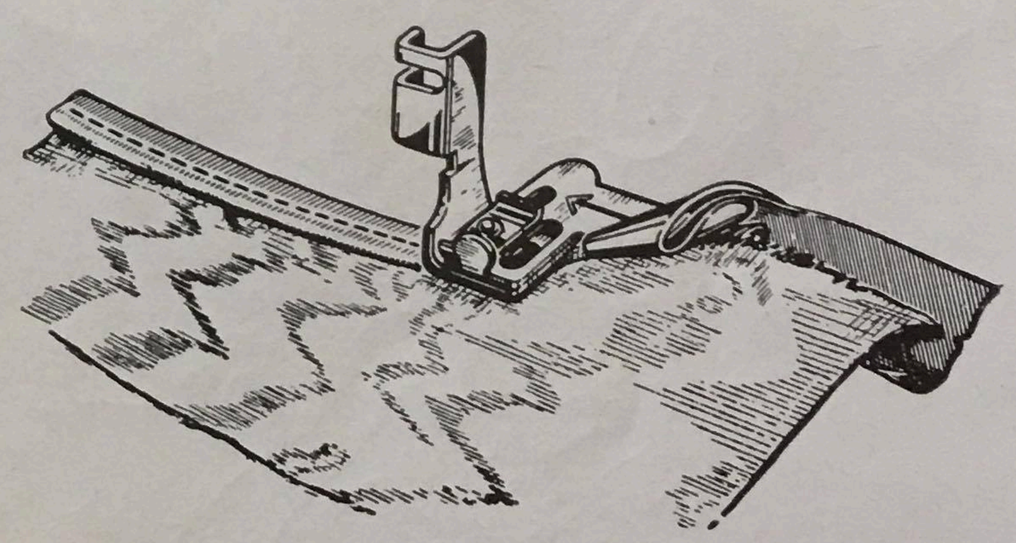


Fig. 57

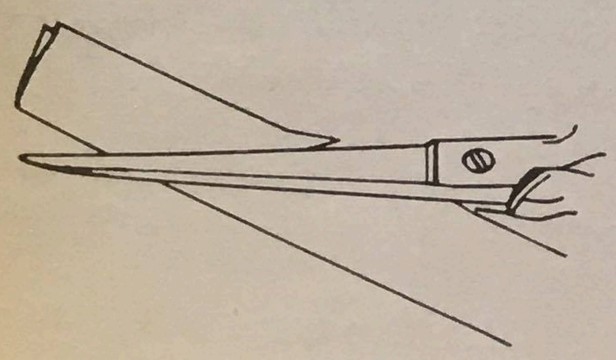


Fig. 58

Make a few stitches to check the position of the binder in respect of line of sewing.

After having adjusted this position, insert the fabric to be bound into binder scroll (Fig. 57) and commence sewing, guiding fabric with fingers.

39. RUFFLING AND PLEATING WITH THE RUFFLER

To attach ruffler to machine

Raise needle to its highest position, and remove presser foot. Place fork arm of ruffler astride the needle clamp, and at the same time, attach shank of ruffler to the presser bar.

Tigthen thumb screw firmly. See that needle enters center of needle hole in ruffler.

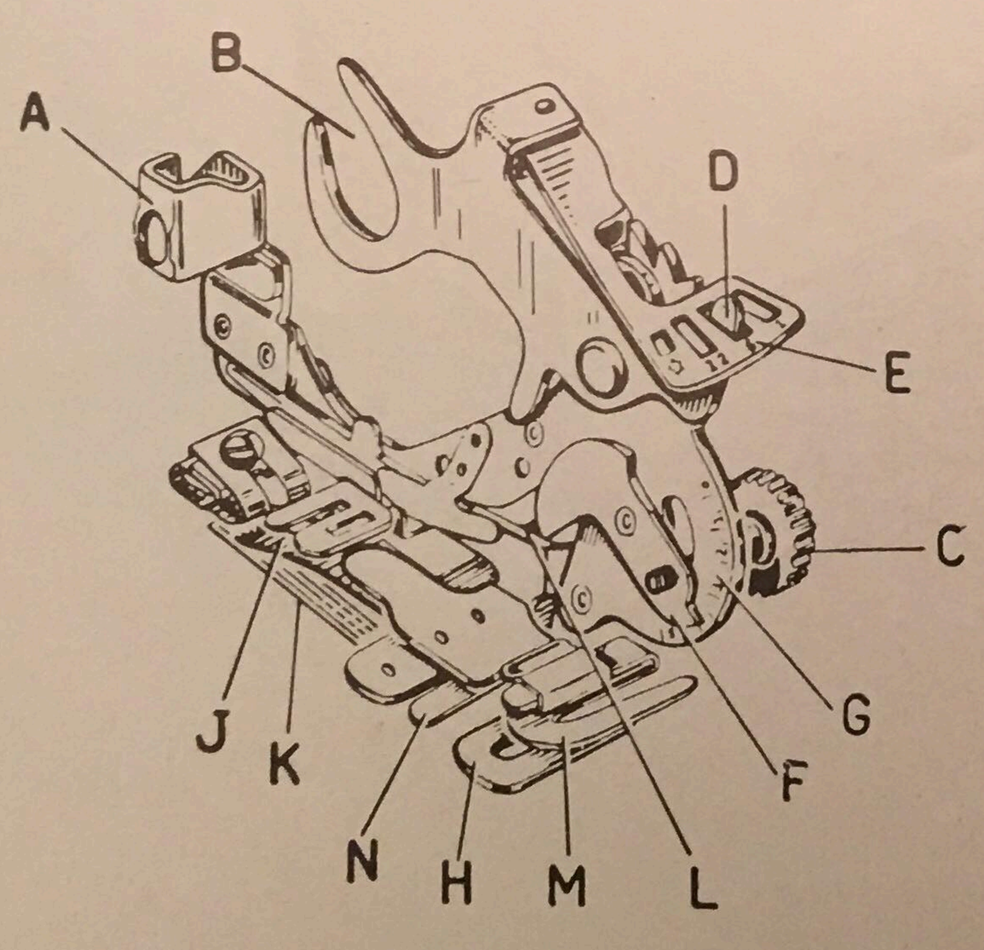


Fig. 59

Name of ruffler parts :

A - *Shank*: to be attached to presser foot bar.

B - *Fork arm*: to be placed astride the needle clamp.

C - *Adjusting screw*: regulates and then holds the fullness (size) of gathers and pleats, after pointer « F » has been set to desired position on dial « G ».

D - *Projection*: goes through slots in Adjusting Lever « E ».

E - *Adjusting Lever*: to set Ruffler for gathers or pleats, also for disengaging ruffler when neither gathers nor pleats are required.

F - *Pointer*: for setting the fullness (size) of gathers and pleats.

G - *Dial*: numbered from « 1 » to « 8 » and used for setting the fullness of gathers and pleats.

H - *Seam Guide*: guide on bottom part of ruffler containing slots into which edge of material is placed to keep heading of ruffle even; also for separating material to which ruffle is to be attached.

J - *Ruffling blade (feed blade)*: the upper blue steel blade with teeth at end, to push material in pleats toward the needle.

K - *Separator blade*: the lower blue steel blade without teeth, which prevents the feed dog of machine from coming into contact with feed blade of ruffler, or with material to which ruffle or pleating is to be applied.

L - *Heading guide*: can be adjusted for different sizes of heading.

M - *Slindig guide*: can be adjusted for various widths of seams or heading.

N - *Separator guide*: for separating material to be ruffled from material to which ruffle is to be attached.

To ruffle (gather)

— Raise adjusting lever « E » (Fig. 59) and move it to the left until projection « D » enters in slot marked « 1 ».
— By loosening and moving plastic adjusting screw « C », set pointer « F » to desired number on dial « G », to obtain the fullness of ruffles desired. Tighten firmly screw « C » after setting. The ruffling blade « J » will now move forward and backward once at every stitch.
— Insert material to be ruffled between the two blue blades (Line 2, Fig. 60).
— Draw material slightly back of needle, lower presser bar and sew. Fig. 61 shows the ruffle being made by the ruffler.
— For fine gathering, set machine for a shorter stitch: for full gathering set it for a longer stitch.

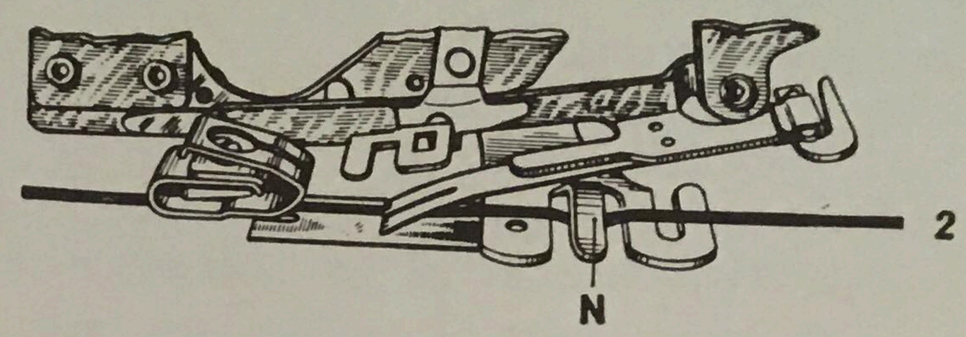


Fig. 60

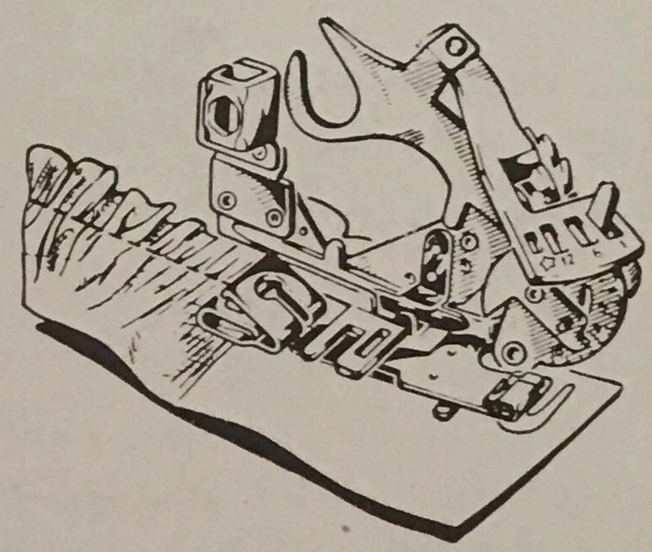


Fig. 61

To make ruffle and sew it to garment in one operation

— Insert material to be ruffled between the two blue blades and under the separator guide « N » (Line 2, Fig. 62).
— Place material (garment) to which ruffle is to be attached (Line 1, Fig. 62).
— Proceed as for plain ruffling (gathering). Fig. 63 shows how to make a ruffle and to attach it in one operation.

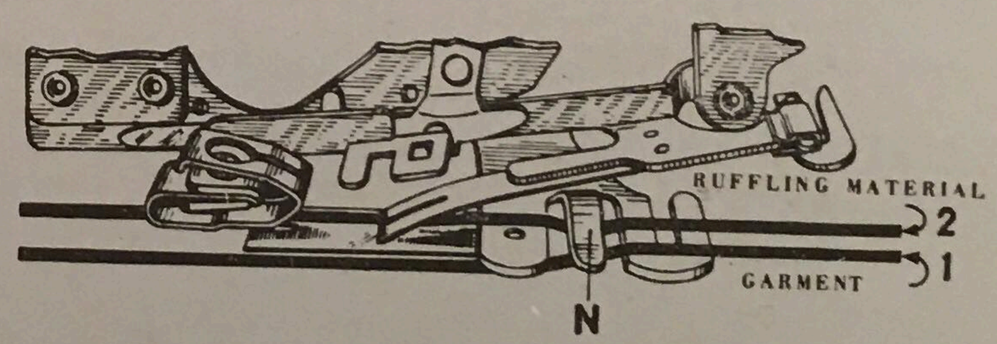


Fig. 62

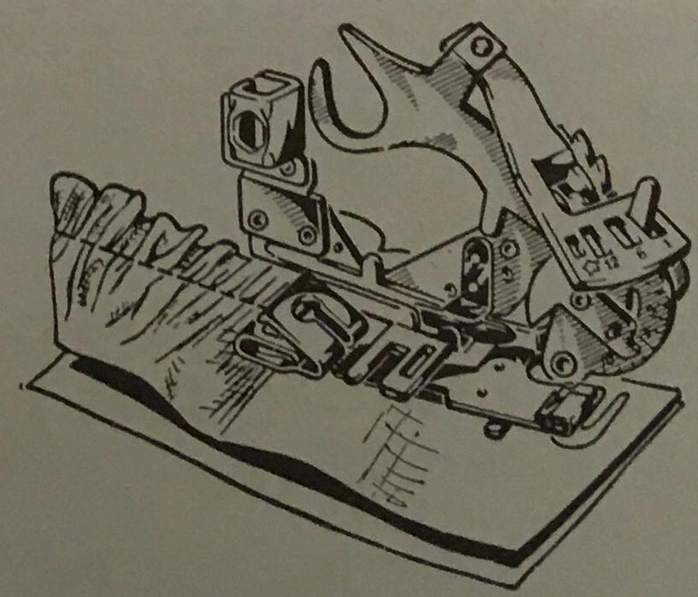


Fig. 63

To make ruffle and attach it with a facing to garment

— Insert material to be ruffled between the two blue blades under the separator guide « N » (Line 2, Fig. 64).

— Place material (garment) to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade « K » and under separator guide « N » (Line 1, Fig. 64).

— Place facing material over upper blade (Line 4, Fig. 64).
If facing is to be on right side of garment, place wrong side of garment and ruffle together.

— Lower presser bar and sew. Fig. 65 shows procedure described above.

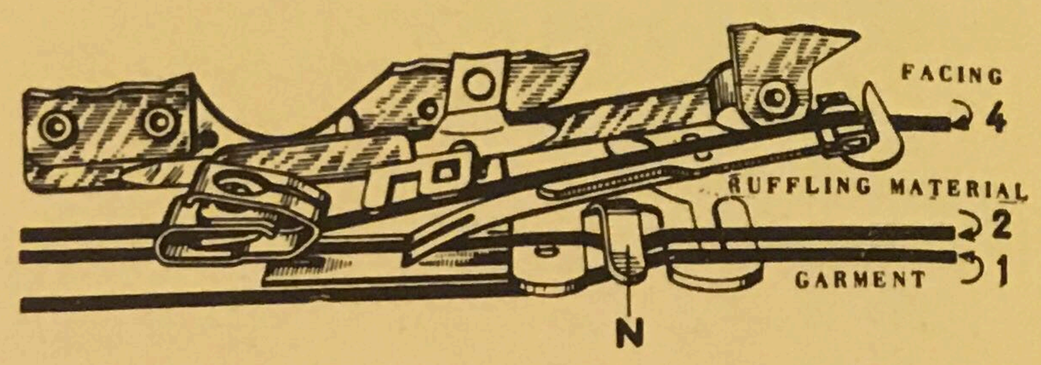


Fig. 64

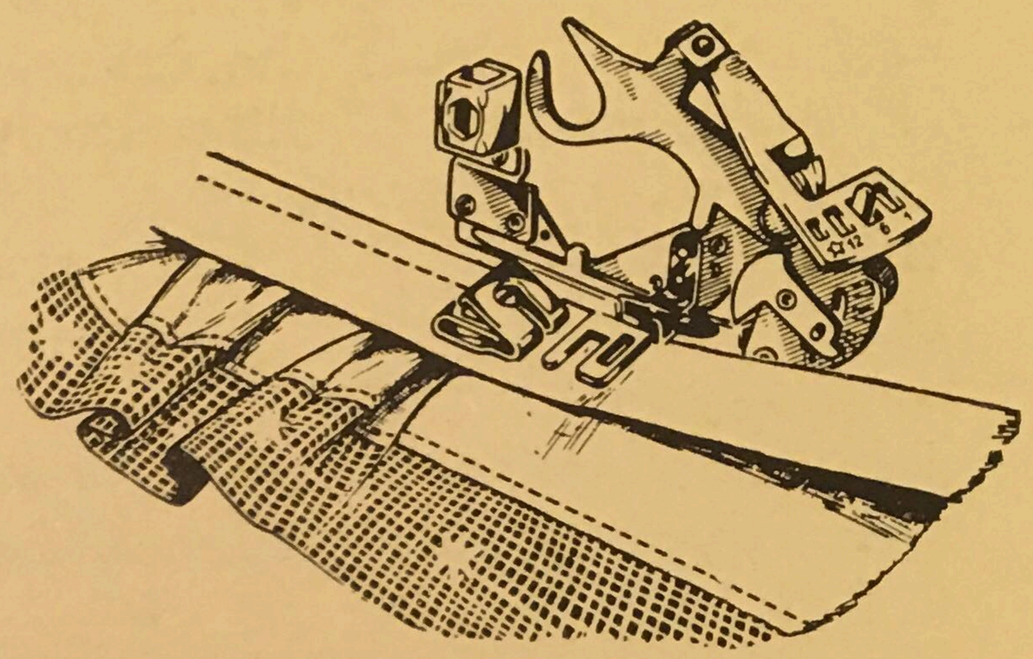


Fig. 65

To pipe a ruffle and attach it to garment

— Insert material to be ruffled between the two blue blades (Line 3, Fig. 66).

— Place piping material in ruffler (Line 5, Fig. 66) with folded edge of piping to right.

— Fold edge of material to which piping and ruffling are to be attached and insert it in ruffler (Line 6, Fig. 66).

— Lower presser bar and sew. Fig. 67 shows the procedure described above.

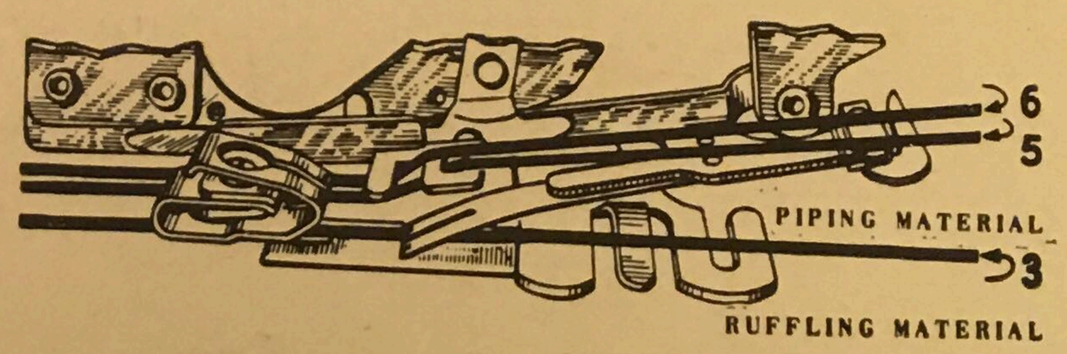


Fig. 66

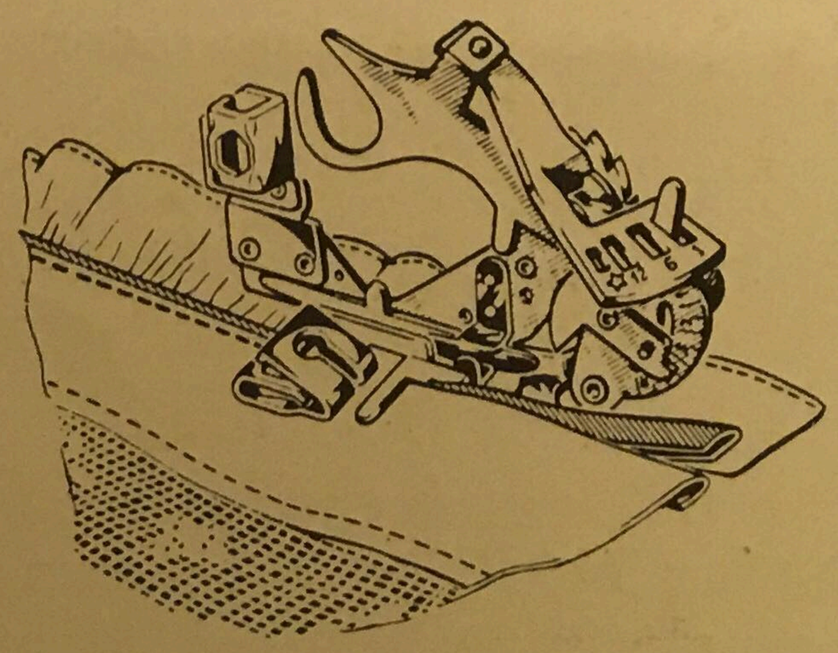


Fig. 67

To make a pleat every six stitches

— Raise adjusting lever « E » (Fig. 59) and move it to the right until projection « D » enters in slot marked « 6 ».

— By loosening and moving plastic adjusting screw « C », set pointer « F » to a number between « 3 » and « 8 » on dial « G », depending upon depth of pleat desired.

— Insert material to be pleated between the two blue blades.

— Draw material slightly back of needle, lower presser bar and sew.

To make a pleat once every twelve stitches

— Raise adjusting lever « E » (Fig. 59) and move it so that projection « D » enters in slot marked « 12 ».

— Follow the procedure described in the preceding chapter.

To do group pleating

The ruffler can be adjusted for group pleating by lifting the adjusting lever « E » (Fig. 59) and moving it to the right until the top of the projection « D » enters the short slot indicated by a star.

This should be done at those sections of the material where it is desired to make a space between the pleats.

The ruffler will then stop pleating and only plain stitching will be done.

When the desired space has been made, move the adjusting lever « E » until the projection « D » enters either of slots « 6 » or « 12 » as desired.

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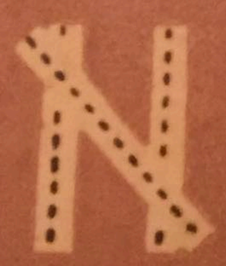

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