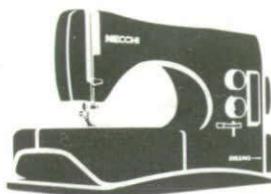


# NECCHI

## SILVIA

multimatic 584  
maximatic 586

Instructions for the use and maintenance

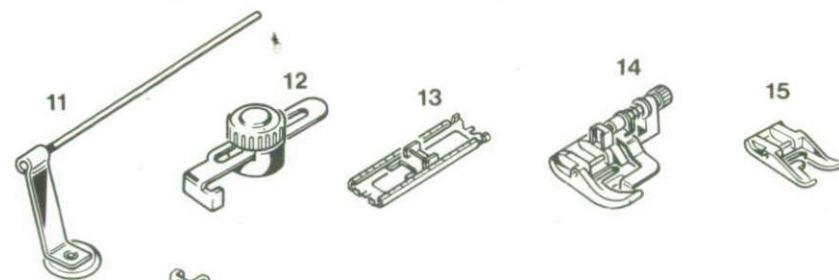
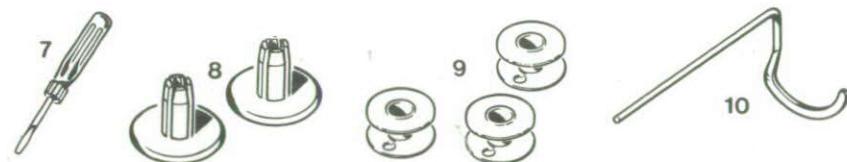
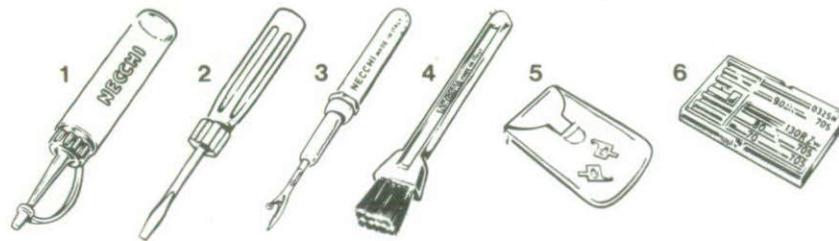


# NECCHI

## SILVIA

multimatic 584  
maximatic 586

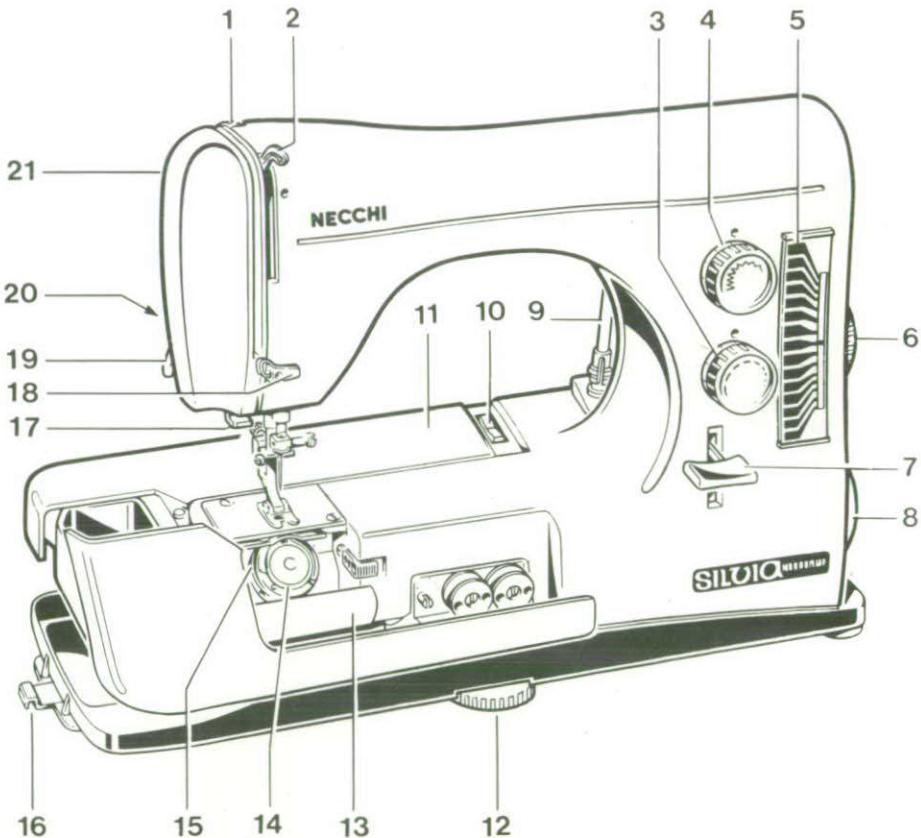
Instructions for the use and maintenance



## CONTENTS OF THE ACCESSORY BOX

1. Oiler (9960224)
2. Medium size screwdriver with magnetized grip (9965542)
3. Buttonhole cutter (9960454)
4. Brush (9960570)
5. Envelope with needle threading hooks (9965664)
6. Case with needles, 586: (9965284) - 584: (9965294)
7. Small size screwdriver (9960052)
8. Spool retaining discs (2) (9965580)
9. Bobbins (3) (1645330)
10. Guide for quilting (9410420) (for 586 only)
11. Rod for circular sewing (9717654) (for 586 only)
12. Guide for straight sewing (9460794)
13. Presser bar sole for buttonholes (9311233)
14. Presser bar sole with guide for blindstitching (9717674)
15. Presser bar sole (low friction lower surface) for scarcely sliding materials (9717823) (for 586 only)
16. Foot for attaching zippers (9200485)
17. Presser bar sole for 3 mm rolled hems (9011743)
18. Presser bar sole for stretch fabrics (9565973)
19. Presser bar sole for attaching buttons (9565953)
20. Presser bar sole for pintucking (9211053) (for 586 only)
21. Presser bar sole for edge sewing (9717803) (for 586 only)
22. Presser bar sole for mark stitch (9717743) (for 586 only)
23. Presser bar transparent sole for satin and embroidery stitch (9565963).

The metal presser bar (scarfed) sole (1664093) is already on the machine.



1. Needle thread tension
2. Thread take-up lever
3. Stitch length regulating knob
4. Zigzag width knob
5. Pattern window
6. Pattern selector knob
7. Reverse sewing
8. Handwheel
9. Spool pins
10. 3-position speed switch
11. Flat base
12. Adjustable foot
13. Hook shutter
14. Bobbin case
15. Rotary hook
16. Clasp for carrying case
17. Needle threader
18. Thread guides
19. Presser bar lever
20. Built-in light
21. Front plate

**WARNING -** Before any maintenance operation or replacement of parts (such as needles, needle plates, bobbins, etc.) don't forget to take the electric plug from wall outlet.

Do this also before any interruption of work or when you leave your machine, even momentarily.

## SEWING PROGRAMS

May we give you, Madam, our best congratulations.

In fact, by purchasing a Silvia machine you have offered yourself a very modern sewing machine enabling you to carry out, in the simplest possible way, all the following sewing programs:

- Straight sewing
- Shirring
- French seam
- Zigzag sewing
- Satin stitch
- Overcasting
- Lace attaching
- Elastic blindstitch
- Corsetry stitch
- Applique work
- Cord-stitch monograms
- Double seams
- Ribbing
- Zip sewing
- Attaching buttons
- Darning
- Buttonholes
- Elastic stitches
- Fagoting
- Patching
- \* Elastic overlock
- Shell stitch
- \* Ladder stitch
- Seams parallel to edges
- (\*\*) Embroideries
- (\*\*) Basting (tacking)
- (\*\*) Blindstitch for heavy fabrics
- (\*\*) Blanket stitch
- Pintucking
- Quilting
- Circular sewing
- Shell hems
- Mark stitch
- (\*\*) \* Tricot stitch
- (\*\*) \* Super stretch
- Seams on insufficiently sliding materials
- Edge stitching
- Run-and-fell stitch
- Cording

\* These programs have been specially introduced for the new stretch fabrics.

(\*\*) These, on the other hand, can be carried out with the Silvia 586 only.

The above list is not to be considered final inasmuch as further works or embroideries are obtainable through the combination of two or more performances among those dealt with in the present booklet.

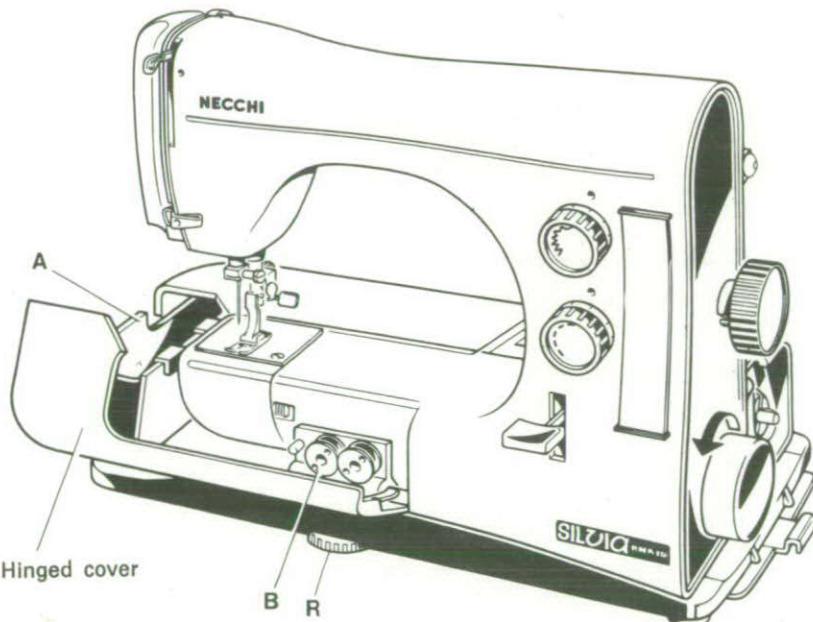
## **PLEASE READ THIS PAGE AT LEAST!**

### **BASIC PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT DAMAGES:**

- Check that bobbin case is correctly inserted (see page 10), i.e. in such a way that its fork is astride the catch tooth marked by a red dot.
- With machine not running, don't turn the pattern selector knob while needle is in the fabric. On the other hand, this knob may be turned also when machine is running.

### **YOU WILL OBTAIN VERY GOOD RESULTS BY FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN BELOW**

- Insert needle correctly, as pointed out on page 4. As a matter of fact, if this is not the case, you'll find it impossible to sew.
  - Choose a thread suitable to the fabric used at the moment, according to the directions given on page 5.
  - Choose the same colour given on the pattern window for the stitch length and the zigzag width knobs, excepting for those few works requiring a different adjustment.
  - Use a suitable presser bar sole. Broadly speaking (but do consult also the relevant paragraphs) the following division applies:
    - light, medium and heavy fabrics: scarfed metal sole;
    - stretch fabrics: flat metal sole;
    - for embroidery and darning operations: transparent sole for embroideries;
    - for buttonholes: special sole for buttonholes.
  - Set tensions as pointed out on page 12.
  - When starting to sew remember to hold the threads behind the presser bar sole for a few stitches. This precaution will in fact prevent the formation of knots under the fabric.
  - To sew at low speed set the switch on MIN instead of lessening the pressure on the foot-control. By so doing you will prevent this from overheating and obtain, at the same time, a saving of electric current.
  - Don't forget that this booklet has been written especially for you. Therefore, even if you are already familiar with the use of sewing machines we would suggest that you read it carefully and consult it also later on. Moreover, you should look at the index whenever you are going to attempt unusual sewing works.
- Very important too are the paragraphs dealing with machine threading, the insertion of bobbins into bobbin cases (and these into hooks), the setting of tensions and, finally, the cleaning and oiling of machine.



## 1. ACCESSORIES

Removable accessory box A and spare bobbins B are situated in compartments provided inside the flat base, easy to reach by opening the hinged cover.

## 2. DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE MACHINE

- Make sure that the machine lies on the table perfectly. If this is not the case, readjust the height of the special foot under the machine bed plate by turning roller R either rightward or leftward, as is necessary.
- The handwheel must always be turned towards you.
- Don't put machine in motion with presser bar sole lowered without any fabric between it and needle plate.
- When machine is not in use, the presser bar sole should be lowered on a small piece of fabric.
- Keep machine clean and oil it periodically, using NECCHIOIL only.

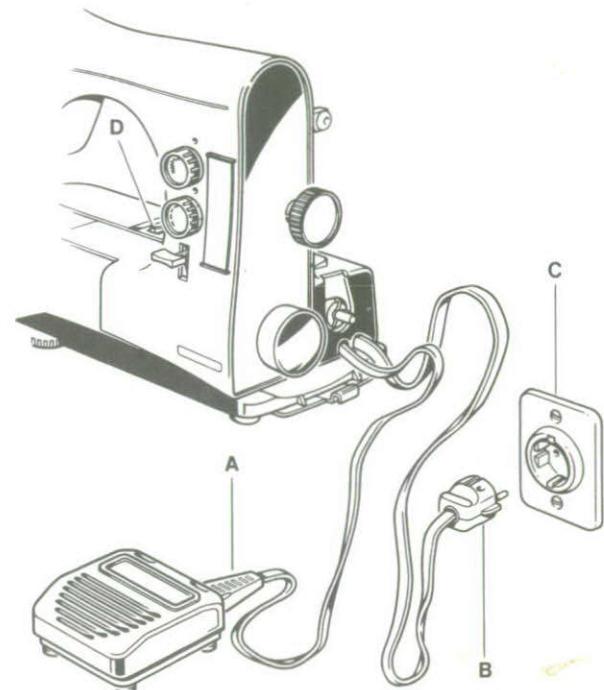
### 3. CONNECTING MACHINE TO WALL OUTLET

**Warning** - Before connecting your machine to wall outlet make sure that the local mains voltage and frequency (check your meter) comply with those given on the machine plate. You are also requested to carry out this checking whenever your machine is moved from one town to another.

When there is a difference between the two voltages, apply to a NECCHI dealer or an electrician.

If the voltages match, connect your machine to wall outlets as follows:

- plug terminal tap A into the proper receptacle in the foot-control
- insert plug D into wall outlet C.

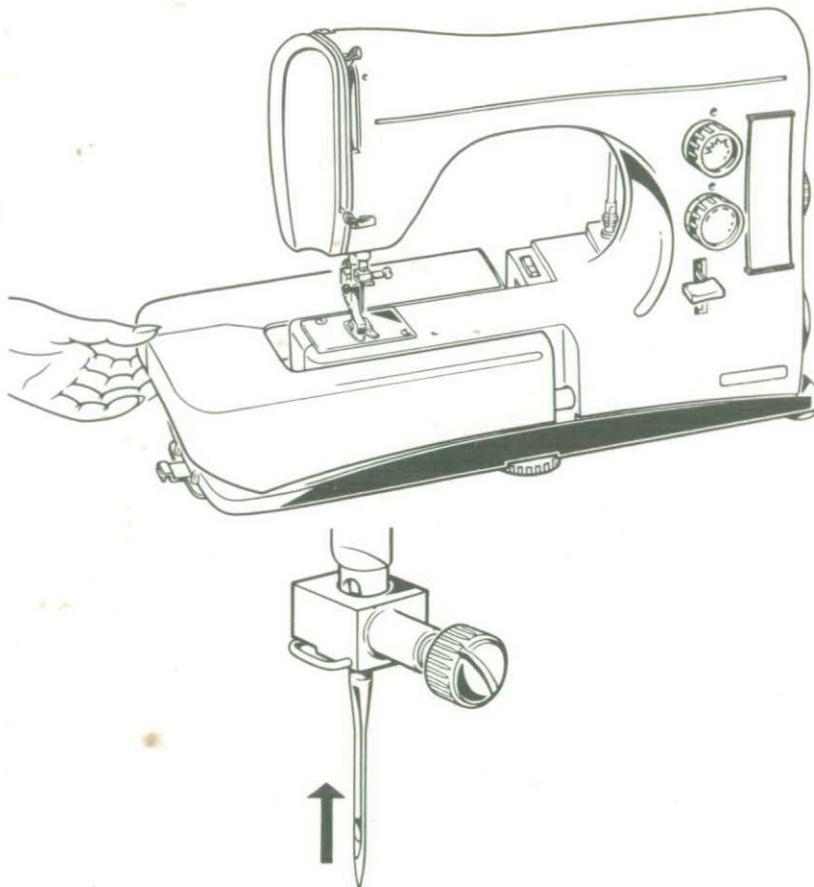


### 4. SETTING MACHINE IN MOTION

Your machine is equipped with a 3-position switch allowing to reduce speed without lessening pressure on the foot-control. By pressing push-button D at either end the machine will sew either at high (MAX) or low (MIN) speed.

Start machine by pressing foot-control. The more you press, the faster will your machine run.

When you have to sew at low speed at some length, it is advisable that you set the switch on MIN in order to avoid overheating foot-control.



## 5. LIGHTING

The switch being set in centre position, the machine is not electrically connected with the mains. When it is set on either MIN or MAX position, the lamp is lit automatically.

## 6. REMOVING FLAT BASE

The Silvia can easily be converted into a free-arm machine, i.e. a machine specially suitable for sewing and darning sleeves, trousers, socks, etc.

This conversion is carried out by pulling the detachable flat base to the left, as shown in the figure.

When placing this base back in position, keep it a little raised and push it as far as it will go until you hear the click of the spring.

## 7. INSERTING NEEDLE

- Bring needle bar to its highest position by turning handwheel towards you.
- Loosen needle clamp screw.
- Insert needle into the clamp so that the flat side of the shank is turned towards the back of machine.
- Push needle up as far as it will go, then tighten the screw with a screwdriver.

## 8. RECOMMENDED NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

ALWAYS USE NECCHI NEEDLES SYST. 130/705H

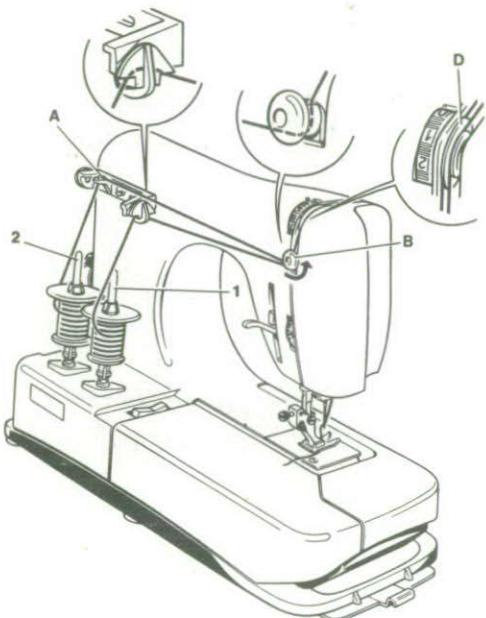
The choice of suitable needles and threads is most important for obtaining the best possible sewing results. For very light fabrics we advise you to use fine needles and very fine threads; for heavy fabrics instead, the use of stronger needles and threads is recommended.

The table hereunder will give you the necessary advice in a clear form.

Types of fabric and classes of work	Machine embroidery cotton	Mercerized cotton	Synthetic thread	Schappe silk	Real silk, cordonnet	Size of needle
Very fine fabrics for lingerie: chiffon, batiste, muslin, etc.	50	80-100	140	—	—	70
Fine fabrics: for shirting, aprons, sheeting, pillow cases, summer dresses, etc.	30	50	80	100	—	80-90
Medium fabrics. for men's suiting, cretonne, brocade, quilts, upholstery.	—	40	70	70	—	90
Medium-heavy fabrics: overalls, smocks, trousers, blankets, bed ticking, awnings, closely woven fabrics, etc.	—	30	50	60	3	100
Heavy fabrics: canvas, sacks, bags, etc.	—	24	40	40	5	110

The numbers of the various threads may change from one country to the other

If for the various materials indicated above a different thread size to the above chart is used, the needle size corresponding to the actual thread size employed should be selected, irrespective of the material mentioned in the above chart.

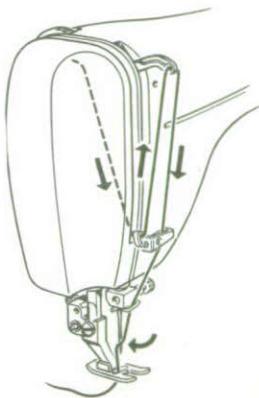


## 9. THREADING MACHINE

- Raise presser foot by lifting the presser bar lever.
- Turn the handwheel towards you by hand, bringing the needle bar to its highest position.
- Thread machine as shown in the figures.
- By so doing, the thread enters easily into the rear thread guide, as shown in the figure.
- Be careful as regards the passage of the thread through the tension. Lay it on the larger disc D, then pull it downward so that it slides smoothly through both discs.
- The passing of the thread through the take-up lever is made easier by the special cut provided on it for this purpose.

- It is very easy to thread the needle by hand because the needle's eye is turned towards you and it can, therefore, be threaded from the front.
- Let a loose end of about 10 cm (4") hang free from needle's eye.

**N.B. - When using spool pin No. 1 make sure that the thread first passes through hole A and then on thread guide B, as shown in the figure.**

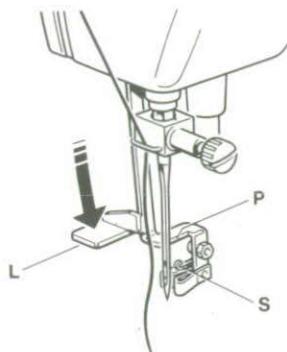


## 10. THREADING MACHINE WITH NEEDLE THREADER

To make needle threading easier the machine has been equipped with a single and practical device, the use of which is illustrated below.

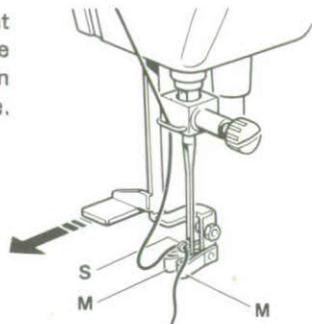
1.

- Lower presser bar sole.
- By turning handwheel by hand, bring the needle to its highest position (i.e. a position wherein the take-up lever reaches the special reference white dot).
- Push lever L downward until it stops. By making surface P rest against the needle, hook S will stop in front of the needle's eye.



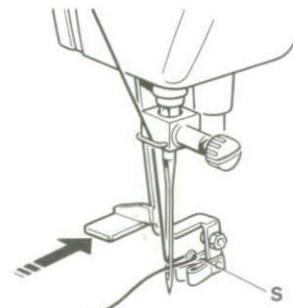
2.

- Pull lever L forward so that springs M are set astride the needle. Hook S will then enter into the needle's eye.



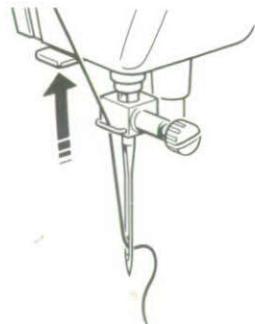
3.

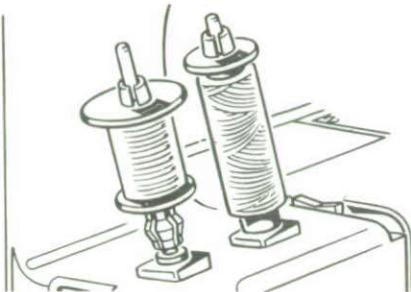
- Pass the thread on hook S and push the lever backwards: the hook will pull the thread through the needle's eye.



4.

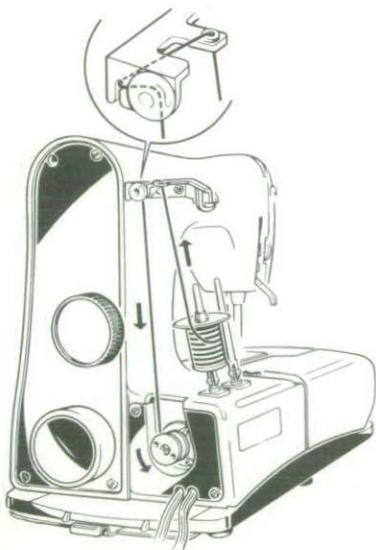
- Raise lever L again to rest position and pull thread by hand.





## 11. POSITIONING FLANGED AND NON FLANGED SPOOLS

The slanting spool pins have two retaining discs to prevent the spools from rotating and allow a smooth and regular unwinding of thread. Put the flanged spool on the pin and fasten it at the top with the larger retaining disc, as shown in the figure. If non flanged spools are used, make sure that the spring at the base of the pin gets into the spool (as shown in the figure), which prevents this from rotating or sliding upwards. If a non flanged spool is not kept firmly in place, fasten it on the spool pin by means of the smaller retaining disc.

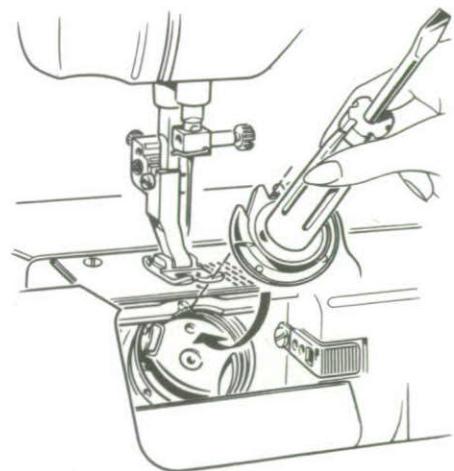
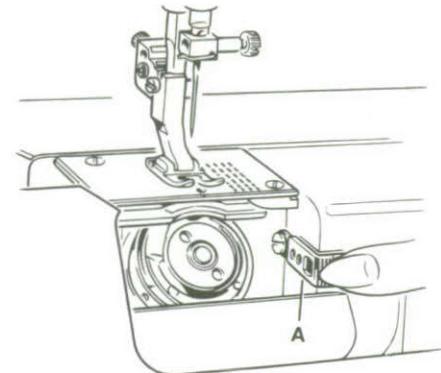


## 12. WINDING UP EMPTY BOBBINS

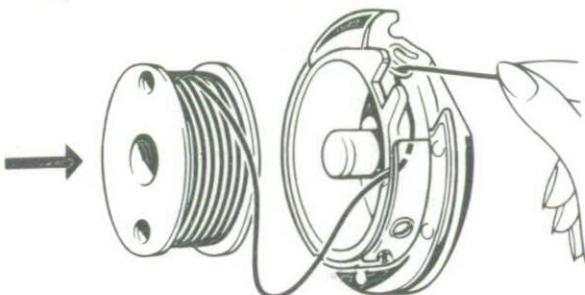
- Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle taking care that the bobbin flange with holes is turned outwards.
- When the bobbin is put on the winder the motor pulley is automatically disconnected, which amounts to the isolation of the motor from machine.
- Pass spool thread through the points shown in the figure and wind it by hand for a few turns around the bobbin in the direction of the arrow.  
Never forget before starting machine again to fasten the spool by means of the special retaining disc.
- Start motor (we advise you to use MIN speed) and stop it as the bobbin is filled.
- Take the bobbin off. The motor pulley gets automatically engaged, and the machine is ready to resume sewing.

### 13. REMOVING THE ROTARY HOOK BOBBIN CASE

- Raise presser bar sole.
- Turn handwheel by hand and bring needle bar to its highest position.
- Open front cover of flat base.
- Open shutter by pressing push-button A.

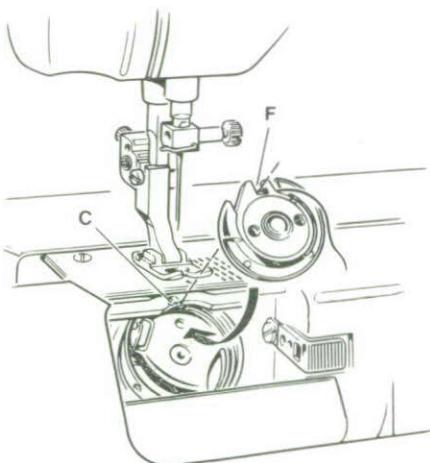


- Take off bobbin case from hook body.
- Bobbin falls out when you overturn the rotary hook bobbin case on the palm of your hand.
- Both removal and insertion of bobbin case are made much easier by using the magnetized grip of the screwdriver as shown in the figure.



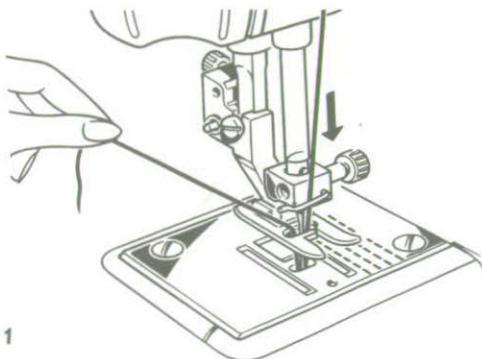
#### 14. INSERTING BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE

- Put bobbin into bobbin case with the flange with holes facing outwards.
- Pass the thread through the points shown in the figure letting a loose end of it of about 5 cm (2") hang free.



#### 15. INSERTING BOBBIN CASE INTO HOOK

- Turning handwheel by hand, bring needle bar to its highest position.
- Insert bobbin case containing the bobbin into the hook body, setting fork F upwards, in the direction of the red mark.
- Make sure, by laying two fingers on the bobbin case, that fork F is engaged on bobbin case holder C. Check also that bobbin case cannot rotate.
- Close hook shutter and front cover of flat base.
- The thread end hanging free from the bobbin must come out between needle plate and hook shutter.



#### 16. DRAWING BOBBIN THREAD

1.

- Raise presser bar sole.
- With your left hand hold the thread coming from the needle and turn handwheel towards you with your right hand, so that needle reaches its lowest position.

2.

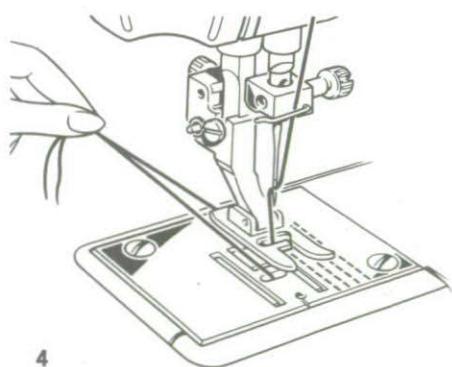
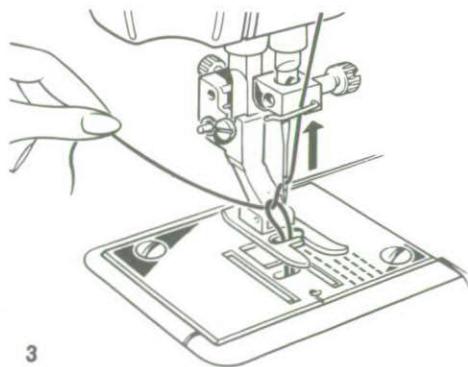
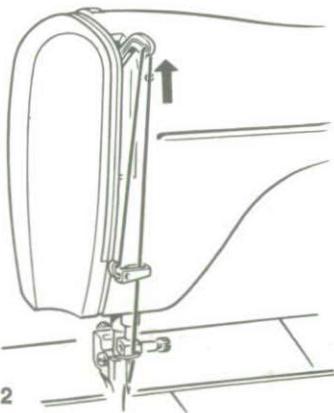
- Go on turning handwheel until take-up lever reaches its highest position.

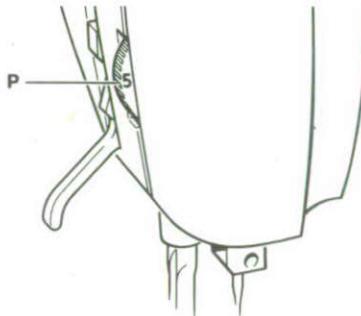
3.

- Pull the thread held with your left hand until the lower thread comes out of the needle plate hole.

4.

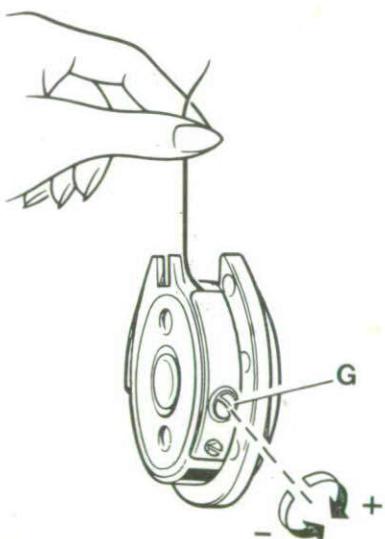
- Pull both threads underneath and behind the sole.





## 17. ADJUSTING PRESSURE OF PRESSER BAR SOLE

- The machine is set for all usual sewing when wheel P is on No. 5.
- The higher the numbers the higher the pressure on fabric.
- The lower the numbers the lower the pressure.
- For darning set wheel P on red dot.
- The sole pressure must be set with sole lowered.



## 18. ADJUSTING TENSIONS

### BOBBIN THREAD TENSIONS

First set the lower (bobbin) tension. This must, in fact, be reset every time a different thread size is used.

The setting is done by means of screw G. By tightening it, tension increases; by loosening it, tension decreases. Please bear in mind that small variations of screw G are enough to cause remarkable tension changes.

To set the lower tension proceed as follows:

- 1) Hold the thread and suspend the bobbin case as shown in the figure in such a way that the bobbin case remains in a set position. If the bobbin case slides down the thread from its former position, the lower tension is too loose.  
Tighten screw G a little, which would in fact strengthen the tension.
- 2) Still holding the thread, by means of a light jerking motion (yo-yo action), the bobbin case should gradually unwind itself. This unwinding should, however, stop as soon as the hand action is discontinued.

If during this movement the bobbin case still runs freely downwards, the lower tension is still too loose.

Reset it as pointed out in para. 1.

If bobbin case fails to unwind, the lower tension is too tight. You should then reset it by loosening screw G.

#### NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

This tension is set by turning wheel T.

By bringing higher numbers to reference mark B, tension is increased; by turning wheel T in the opposite direction, tension decreases (normal tension: No. 3, red colour).

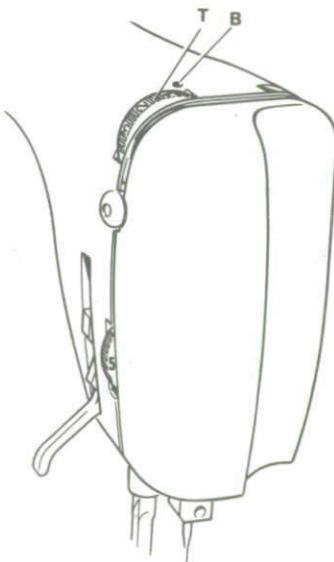
After setting the lower tension properly, needle thread tension must be set with machine set for maximum zigzag (stitch length: approx. 3).

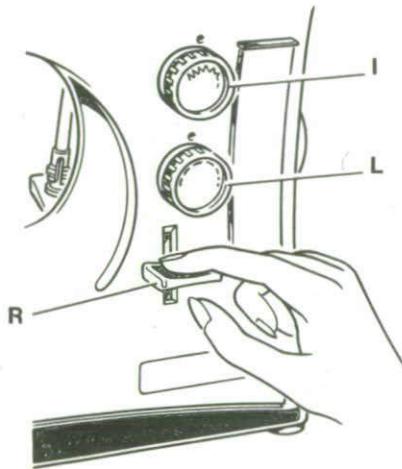
The setting of the needle tension must allow the locking of threads on the underside of fabric. A seam with the upper thread hardly visible on the underside of fabric is, in fact, considered good enough, whereas it is not so when the lower thread is visible on the uppermost side of fabric.

If too much upper thread is visible beneath the fabric, needle thread tension is too loose (turn wheel T to a higher number).

If the lower thread is visible on the upper side of fabric, needle thread tension is too tight (turn wheel T to a lower number).

IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS WE'LL CALL NORMAL THE TENSION VALUE ASSURING THE LOCKING OF STITCHES AS MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE PARAGRAPHS.





#### 19. ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

- The stitch length is adjusted by means of knob L.
- The numbers from 0 to 4 show the stitch lengths in millimetres.
- The colour strips correspond to the stitch lengths suggested according to the stitch colour chosen on the pattern window.

#### 20. ADJUSTING ZIGZAG WIDTH

- Zigzag width is adjusted by turning knob I.
- The numbers from 0 to 5 show the zigzag width in millimetres.
- The colour strips correspond to the zigzag lengths suggested according to the stitch colour chosen on the pattern window.

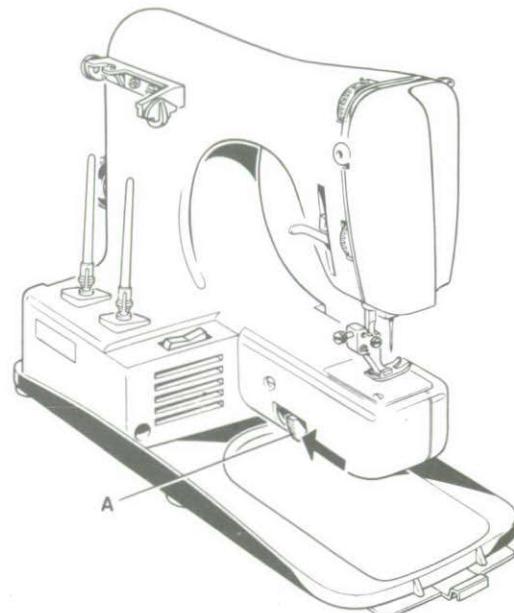
#### 21. SEWING IN REVERSE

- For reverse sewing press lever R located under the stitch length knob. Machine reverts to forward sewing as soon as you stop pressing this lever.
- Reverse sewing is mostly used for strengthening the beginning or end of sewing.

## 22. DROPPING FEED DOG

Feed dog is dropped in order to prevent the fabric from being fed when you are doing some special works, such as darning, button sewing, and so on. To do this, remove the detachable flat base and move lever A in the direction of the arrow.

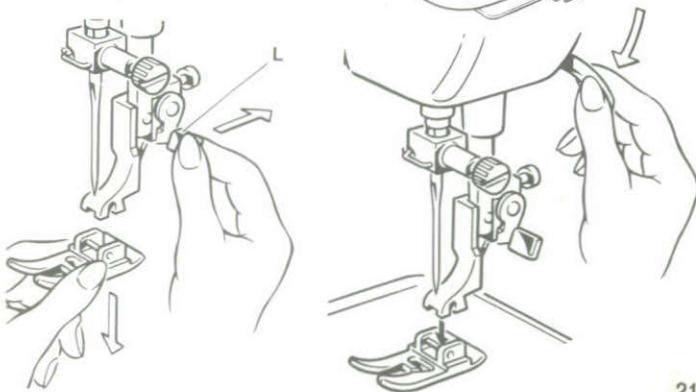
To raise feed dog again, bring lever A back to its former position and turn handwheel towards you for one complete revolution.

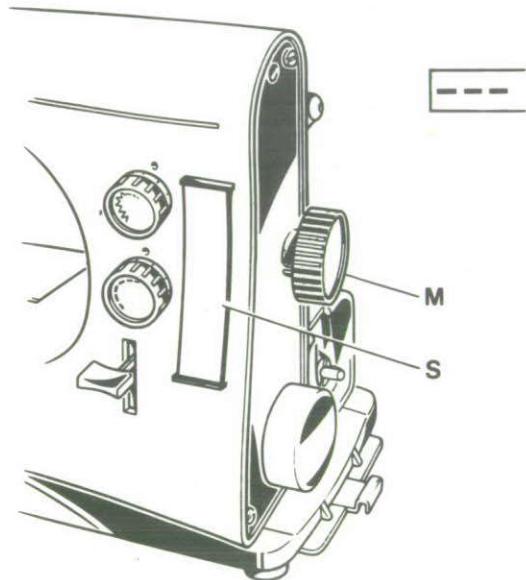


## 23. SUPPORT FOR REMOVABLE SOLES

This machine is equipped with a special « snap-on » connection for the quick replacement of presser bar soles. To detach a sole, raise presser bar, press lever L and pull the sole downwards. To snap it on, lay it on the needle plate in the direction of the connection device, then lower the presser bar lever: the spring will make a click and the sole will snap on automatically.

**WARNING -** When machine is working at full speed the needle moves very quickly, so that you are recommended to use your machine with due care at all times.

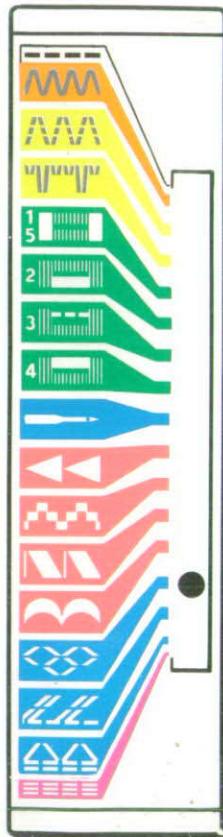




zigzag knob



stitch length knob



#### **24. PATTERN SELECTOR KNOB**

This knob allows you to select stitches and embroidery motifs. By turning it, in fact, the pointer in the pattern window reaches the chosen stitch or embroidery automatically.

#### **25. PATTERN WINDOW**

This « window » has been designed in order to help you in choosing your stitches. The graphic symbols represent the stitches the machine can execute for you.

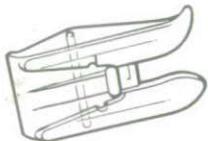
Once you have chosen your stitch on the pattern window, to which corresponds a certain colour, set the two knobs for stitch length and zigzag width regulation in order that their colour matches that on the pattern window.

#### **26. STITCHINGS**

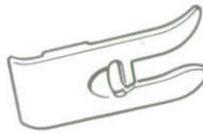
Besides the transparent sole for embroidery (9565963) and other soles for special works, your Silvia features two metal soles for use as follows:

- with light, medium and heavy fabrics use the scarfed metal sole (1664093) already assembled on the machine (with medium and heavy fabrics you can use also the transparent sole for embroidery);
- with very light or stretch fabrics use the flat (non scarfed) sole (9565973).

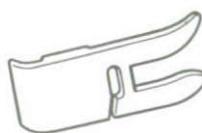
In the latter sole the slot for the passage of the needle is narrower than usual. Therefore, don't run your machine with presser bar raised, because the bigger section of the needle might hit the sole.



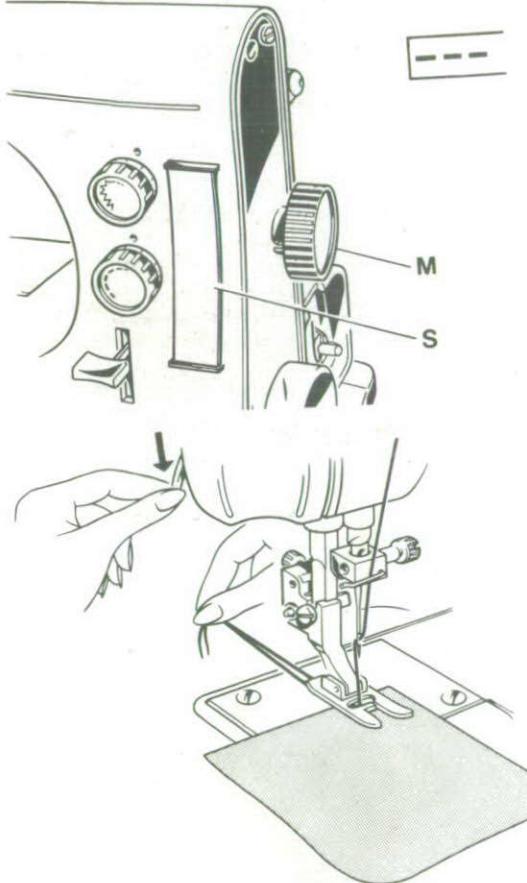
Transparent sole



Scarfed metal sole



Flat metal sole



## 27. STRAIGHT STITCHING

For straight stitching selector knob M must be set in order that the pattern window pointer stops beside the symbol for straight stitching.

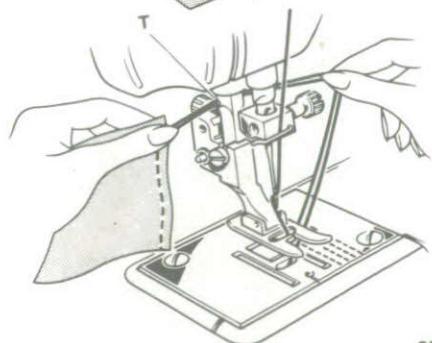
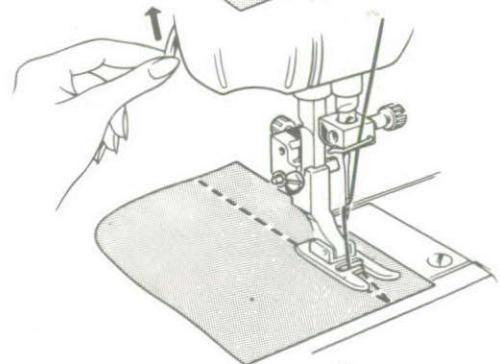
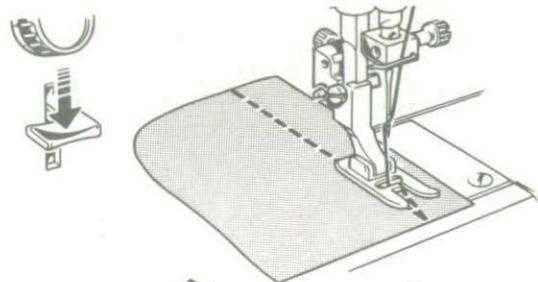
The ground colour of straight stitch on the pattern window is white. Therefore, the zigzag knob must be set on the white colour too, i.e. in 0 position.

Stitch length knob must be set on the white colour, therefore you are allowed to choose from 1 to 4 at will.

- Lay the fabric under the sole so that needle is over the edge of fabric, then lower the sole.
- Start sewing holding the end of both threads with your hand for a few stitches.

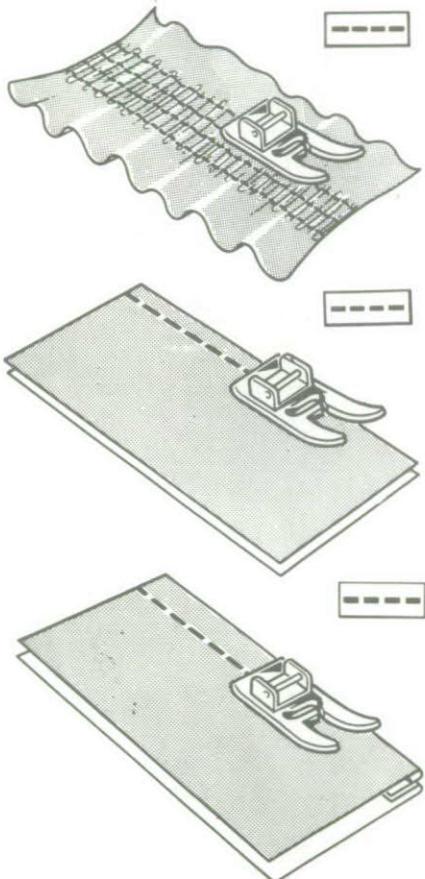
**N.B. —** Don't try to help feeding by pulling fabric. The machine feeds the fabric automatically, without any assistance, at a speed suitable to the chosen stitch length. All that you have to do in this case is to guide fabric gently.

- When reaching the seam end push the lever for reverse sewing and make a few stitches to strengthen the seam.



- Raise presser bar sole.
- Turn handwheel by hand towards you until take-up lever reaches the highest position.
- Take off work from machine.

It is easy to remove work from machine because when the sole is raised and take-up lever in its highest position threads run free. They can be cut with thread-cutter T located on rear of presser bar.



## 28. SHIRRING

This stitch is used for shirring curtains, coverlets, dresses and children's clothes.

Wind bobbin with an elastic thread, while using a spool of normal thread above.

**Pattern selector knob:** for straight sewing, white colour.

**Stitch length knob:** on white colour, No. 4.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero)

**Presser bar sole:** scuffed metal one.

**Tensions:** lower one, very loose; upper one, normal.

## 29. FRENCH SEAM

This is a reliable finishing stitch and, at the same time, scarcely visible on the right side of fabric.

**Pattern selector knob:** on straight sewing, white colour.

**Stitch length knob:** white colour, No. 2.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

**Presser bar sole:** scuffed metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.

— Join the two layers of fabric. If this has a right and a wrong side, make the two wrong sides facing each other.

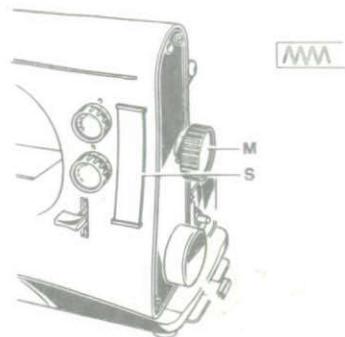
— Sew the two layers together with a seam 2-3 cm from the edge. Then turn the fabric and make a second seam on the wrong side of it in order to close the edge between the two seams.

### 30. ZIGZAG STITCHING

For zigzag sewing set knob M in order that pattern window pointer S stops beside the zigzag symbol, orange colour.

**Zigzag knob:** on orange colour and on any number from 1 to 5, at will.

**Stitch length knob:** on orange colour and on any number from 0.5 to 4, at will.



### 31. SATIN STITCH

**Pattern selector knob:** on zigzag position, orange colour.

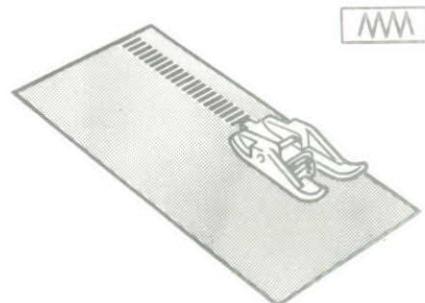
**Stitch length knob:** orange colour (0.5) so that fabric is hardly fed and stitches touch without heaping up.

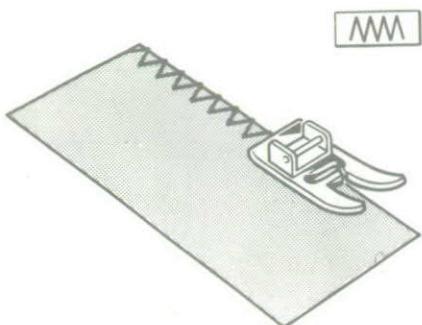
**Zigzag knob:** orange colour according to the width of the chosen zigzag.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower, rather tight (the upper thread must be visible on the wrong side of fabric).

**Threads:** we advise you to use embroidery thread No. 30.





### 32. OVERCASTING

**Pattern selector knob:** on zigzag position, orange colour.

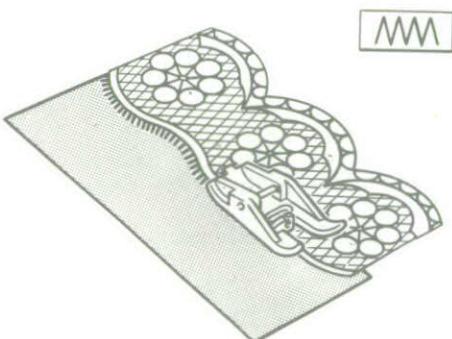
**Stitch length knob:** orange colour from 0.5 to 4 according to desired stitch length.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour from 1 to 5 according to desired zigzag width.

**Presser bar sole:** scuffed metal one (see page 15).

**Tensions:** both normal.

Stitches should knot alternately in the fabric and just outside fabric edge.



### 33. LACE ATTACHING

**Pattern selector knob:** set on zigzag position, orange colour.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, No. 3.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 0.5.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, normal.

Attach lace on the right side of fabric, a few millimetres (about 1/8") from the edge.

Then cut off the exceeding fabric on the wrong side of it.

### 34. ELASTIC BLINDSTITCH

Use this stitch when you have to hem a fabric with an invisible and, at the same time, elastic seam.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until the pointer in the pattern window stops beside this symbol (yellow ground).

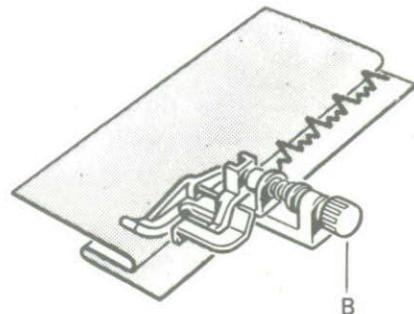
**Zigzag knob:** yellow colour.

**Stitch length knob:** yellow colour.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one with special guide.

**Tensions:** both normal.

Set the small knob B on the sole so that sewing takes only the under side of fabric and is not visible on the right side of it.



### 35. CORSETRY STITCH

This is used in corsetry both as a joining and, at the same time, finishing stitch.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until the pointer in the pattern window stops beside this symbol (yellow ground).

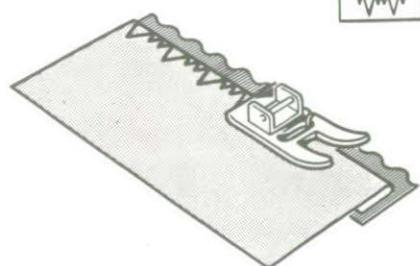
**Zigzag knob:** yellow colour.

**Stitch length knob:** yellow colour.

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.

Fold a few millimetres (about 1/8") of fabric on the wrong side of it and lay it on the lace so that both are sewn together.



## 36. APPLIQUE WORK

This work is generally done on table-cloths, shirts, curtains and children's clothes.

**Pattern selector knob:** first position above in the pattern window (straight sewing: white colour; zigzag sewing: orange colour).

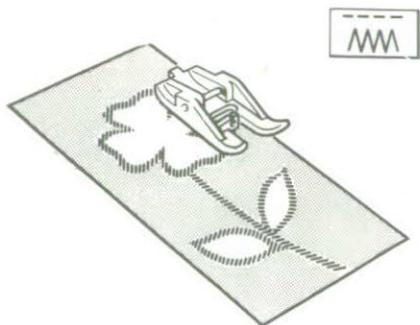
**Stitch length knob:** at the beginning of the white colour, No. 1.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, normal.

Lay the piece of cloth carrying the drawing on the garment. Then make a straight seam following the external profile of the drawing. Finally cut off the exceeding fabric outside the sewing line.



Now set machine for the second operation.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, No. 3.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 0.5.

— Make a satin stitch upon the external profile of drawing so as to cover the cut off edge of fabric.

### 37. MONOGRAMS WITH SATIN STITCH

Monograms are usually made on underwear, shirts and children's aprons.

**Pattern selector knob:** zigzag position, orange colour.

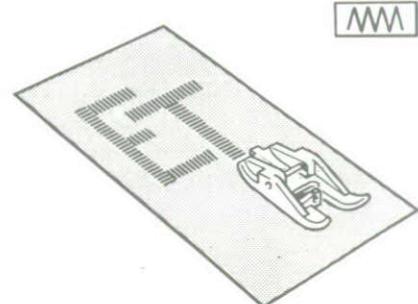
**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, from No. 3 to No. 5 according to desired zigzag width.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 0.5.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, normal.

Draw the monogram and follow the drawing with a cord-stitch in the desired width.



### 38. RIBBING

A fine ribbing is obtained by placing, between fabric and needle plate, a cord passing through hole F of needle plate and making a double sewing astride it.

**Pattern selector knob:** straight sewing, white colour.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

**Stitch length knob:** white colour.

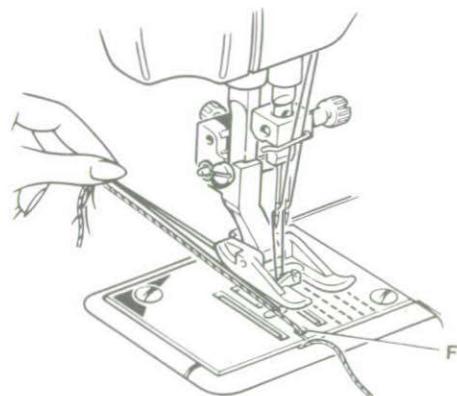
**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** both normal.

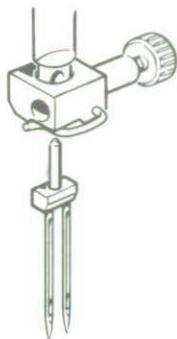
Upper and lower thread No. 50 (normal):

Cord: with twin-needle No. 2/80, pearl cotton No. 6.

With twin-needle 1.6/80, pearl cotton No. 8.



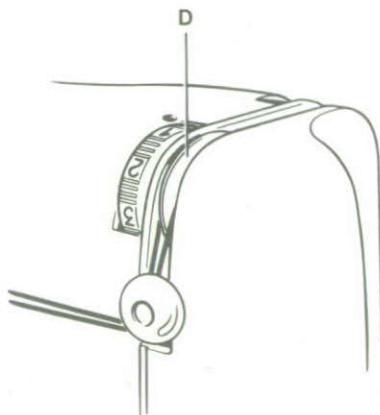
### 39. DOUBLE SEAMS



Double seams are executed with two threads of similar or different colours and with twin-needle syst. Swi 130.

Use straight stitch or a zigzag stitch 3 mm wide max. in order to prevent needles from hitting the slot edges of presser bar sole and needle plate. (Make sure of this by turning the handwheel towards you for a few revolutions.)

Thread machine by passing the two threads through the points shown on page 6, remembering that needle thread tension has three discs and that one thread must pass before and the other behind the largest disc D.



We give hereunder some examples of double seams while reminding you that many others as fine as these can be executed with your Silvia.

- a) Pattern selector knob: straight sewing, white colour.  
Zigzag knob: white colour (zero).  
Stitch length knob: white colour - vary the stitch length at will.
- b) Pattern selector knob: elastic zigzag, yellow colour.  
Zigzag knob: No. 3.  
Stitch length knob: yellow colour.

- c) (For Silvia 586 only)  
Pattern selector device: on needle symbol.  
Zigzag knob: No. 3.  
Stitch length knob: No. 3.  
Needle: ordinary one (don't use the golden needle, which is intended for basting only).
- d) (For Silvia 586 only)  
Pattern selector knob: near the symbol denoting scallops, red colour.  
Zigzag knob: No. 3.  
Stitch length knob: red colour, No. 0.5.

a



b



c



d



## 40. ATTACHING ZIPPERS

This work is made easier by the use of the special foot (9200485). This is applied directly on the presser bar; consequently, take the support (1664104) off before assembling the foot.

You'll find hereunder instructions on how to attach zippers; but we would remind you that thanks to the versatility of this foot there are other ways zippers can be attached with your Silvia.

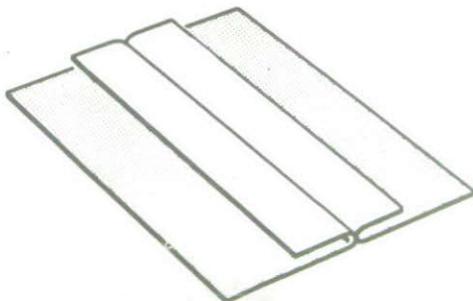
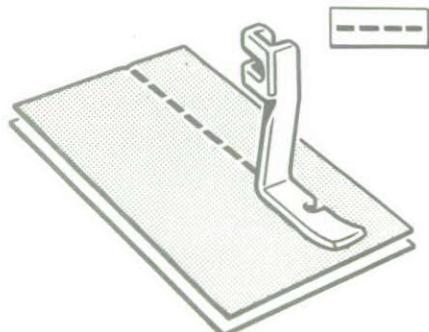
**Pattern selector knob:** straight sewing, white colour.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

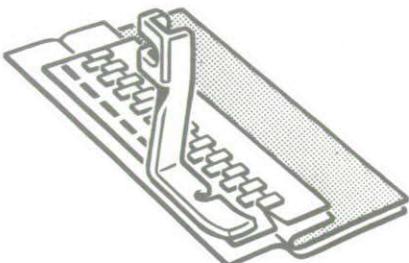
**Stitch length knob:** white colour, from No. 1 to No. 4, according to the sewing phase.

**Tensions:** both normal.

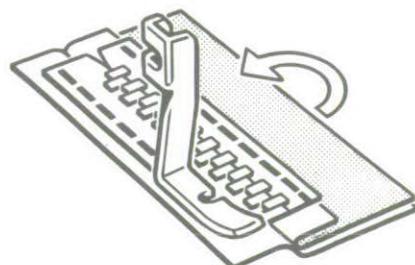
— Fit the two right sides of fabric together and make a straight seam with rather long stitches along the area where the zipper is to be attached, so as to join the two pieces of fabric together.



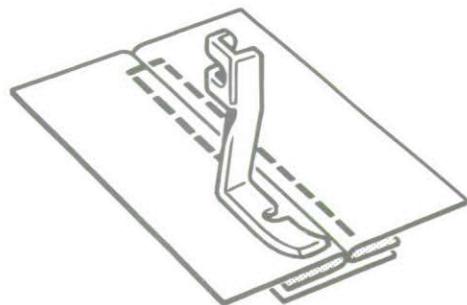
— Turn edges (about 1 cm) and make a light crease on them with the iron.



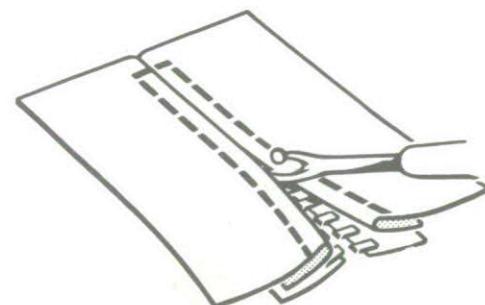
— Sew the zipper left edge (wrong side) on the fabric edge.



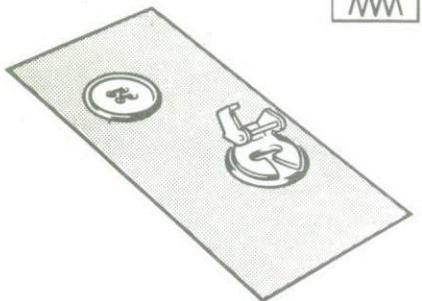
— Turn the work and sew the zipper second edge (wrong side of fabric again) on the fabric edge.



— Now turn the garment over to the right side and make a « U » fell stitch - starting from the zipper left side - all around the zipper area (by turning the fabric around gently).



— With a pair of scissors or a buttonhole cutter set asunder the joining seam on the fabric covering the zipper.



#### 41. ATTACHING BUTTONS

**Pattern selector knob:** zigzag position, orange colour.

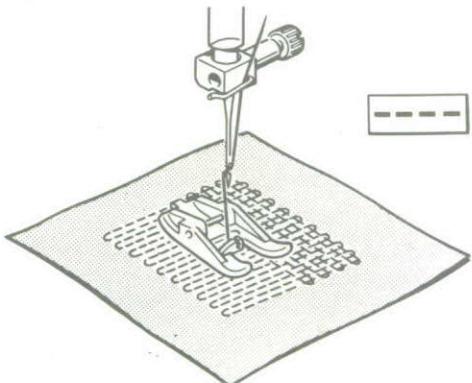
**Zigzag knob:** orange colour. Turn this knob until obtaining a zigzag as wide as the distance between the holes on the button.

**Presser bar sole:** special one for attaching buttons.

**Tensions:** both normal.

**Feed dog:** dropped (see the relevant paragraph for feed dog dropping). While lowering presser bar sole lay the button between this and the fabric so that its holes are lined up with zigzag stitch.

- Turning handwheel by hand make sure that needle enters into the holes on the button exactly. If necessary, modify zigzag width.
- Run machine at medium speed making 6 to 7 stitches per hole. With 4-hole buttons, after executing the operation for the first two holes repeat it for the other two.



#### 42. DARNING

Use transparent bar sole (9565963) for embroidery and darning.

**Sole pressure:** wheel P on red dot.

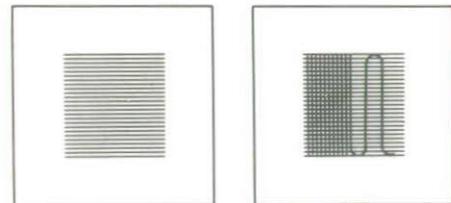
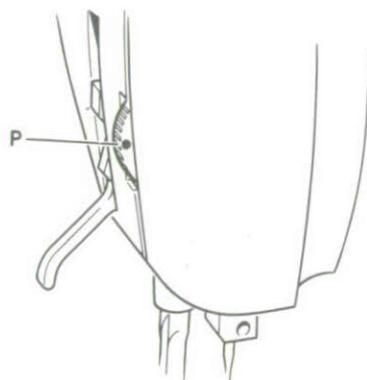
**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, normal.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

- Drop feed dog and start machine. Then move fabric by hand from right to left and viceversa so as to cover the whole area to darn with a thick weft of stitches (fig. A).
- Then moving fabric back and forth alternately add a second transversal weft of stitches on the former one (fig. B).

N.B. - It is essential to maintain fabric firmly stretched under the sole when darning.

When darning is over, don't forget to reset pressure wheel on No. 5 and feed dog dropping lever in raised feed dog position.





### 43. MONOGRAMS

The possibility of varying continuously, by means of the relevant knob, the zigzag width when machine is running gives you the opportunity of making wonderful monograms.

- Draw the chosen monogram or flower on the fabric.
- Fill your drawing with a thick weft of stitches.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

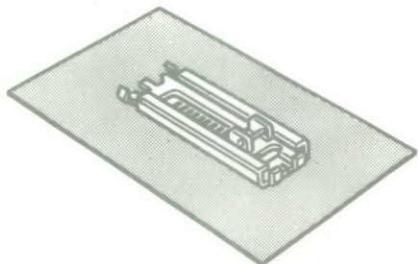
**Pattern selector knob:** orange colour, No. 0.5.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 0.5.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour.

Turn zigzag knob in order to increase or decrease zigzag width to adapt it to the drawing.



### 44. BUTTONHOLING

Replace the ordinary presser bar sole with the special one for buttonholes.

Set the guide according to the desired length of buttonhole.

**Zigzag knob:** green colour, No. 5.

**Stitch length knob:** green colour.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, normal.

To execute buttonholes set the pattern selector knob on the five positions in succession to which correspond, in fact, on the pattern window, the numbered symbols shown in the figures.

The clicks of the selector must occur with needle outside fabric. For this operation we advise you to sew at low speed.

Execute the first bar-tack.



Execute the left hand row of stitches.



Machine executes on the right a reverse seam automatically.

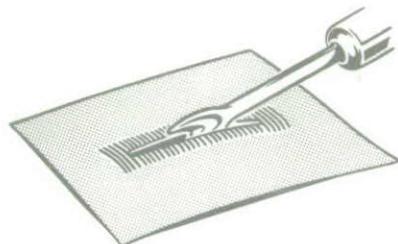


Execute the right hand row of stitches.

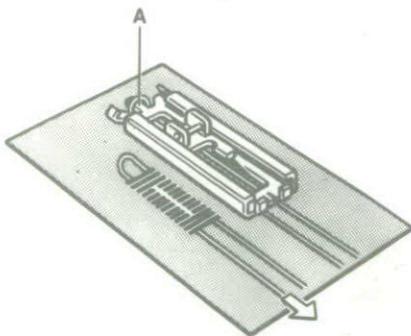


Execute the second bar-tack.





- To close the seam, set back the selector knob on 3 and, while slowing down the movement of the fabric a little with your left hand, make two or three stitches by turning handwheel with the right hand.
- Remove fabric and cut it between the two rows of stitches with the NECCHI buttonhole cutter (9960454).



#### RAISED BUTTONHOLES WITH GIMP THREAD

After setting machine as already said, pass the gimp thread (pearl cotton No. 8 or similar), folded, round tongue A protruding from the back of presser bar sole; then lay down both threads in parallel with each other under the sole.

Lower the sole and make the buttonhole as already pointed out, taking care that the gimp thread is covered by the stitches of the two buttonhole rows.

When buttonhole is over, pull either end of gimp thread so that the portion of it originally held by the tongue is covered by the bar-tack stitches.

Finally knot the two thread ends together under the second bar-tack and cut off loose ends.

## 45. STRETCH STITCHING

Stretch stitchings, a must when sewing on stretch materials, are carried out automatically.

### a) Straight stitching

This stitch is very useful for joining stretch and extensible fabrics in general.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer stops beside this symbol (ground colour: violet).

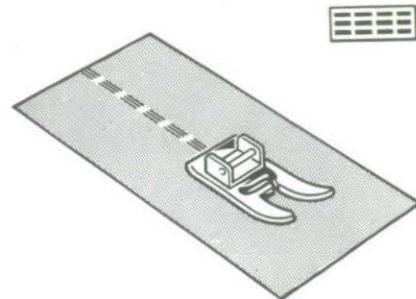
**Zigzag knob:** violet colour (zero).

**Stitch length knob:** violet colour (No. 4). (For special fabrics slight variations of the stitch length may be necessary).

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one (see page 23).

**Tensions:** both normal.

For executing straight stretch stitch we advise you to proceed at low speed.



### b) Zigzag stitching

This stitch is used to join a stretch fabric on either ordinary fabrics or stretch ones.

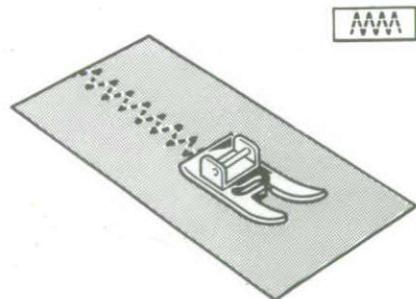
**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until the pattern window pointer is on the relevant symbol with yellow ground.

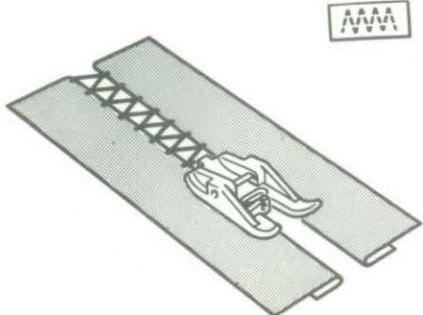
**Zigzag knob:** yellow colour.

**Stitch length knob:** yellow colour.

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one (see page 23).

**Tensions:** both normal.





#### 46. FAGOTING

This is an ornamental stitch widely used with women's blouses, table-cloths, etc.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is in front of this symbol (yellow ground).

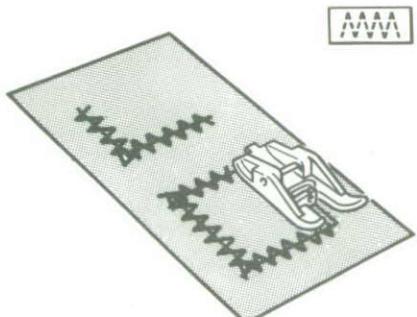
**Zigzag knob:** yellow colour.

**Stitch length knob:** yellow colour.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** both normal.

Fold on the wrong side both fabric edges keeping them not more than 2 mm apart so that needle bites both of them.



#### 47. PATCHING

**Pattern selector knob:** turn until the pattern window pointer reaches this symbol (yellow ground).

**Zigzag knob:** yellow colour.

**Stitch length knob:** yellow colour.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** both normal.

#### 48. ELASTIC OVERLOCKING

This stitch is used on stretch fabrics, knittings, jersey, etc. In this case, in fact, garments are sewn and overlocked simultaneously.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of this symbol (blue ground).

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

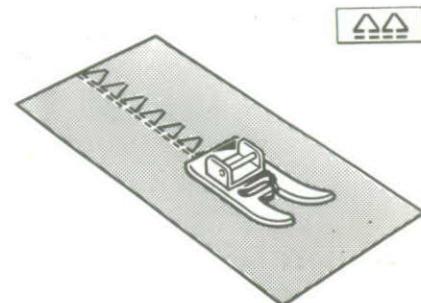
**Stitch length knob:** blue colour.

For special fabrics slightly different stitch lengths may be required.

**Presser bar sole:** scarfed metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.

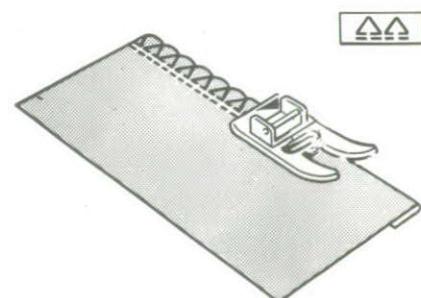
For this stitch we advise you to sew at low speed.



#### 49. SHELL STITCH

Shell stitch is obtained with same setting as for elastic overlocking and by placing fabric under the sole with a 5 to 7 mm fold (1/4"), as shown in the figure.

**Tensions:** both tighter than normal.



## 50. LADDER STITCHING

This is an ornamental stitch for joining fabrics, especially fabrics of different colours.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of this symbol (blue ground).

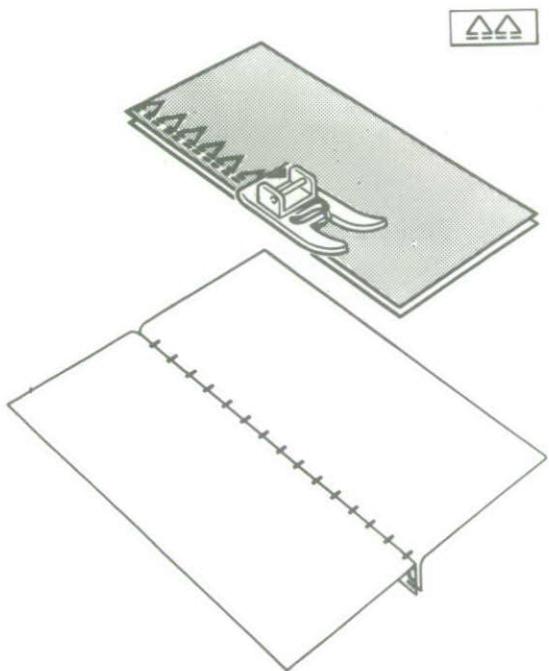
**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** blue colour.

**Presser bar sole:** scarfed metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.

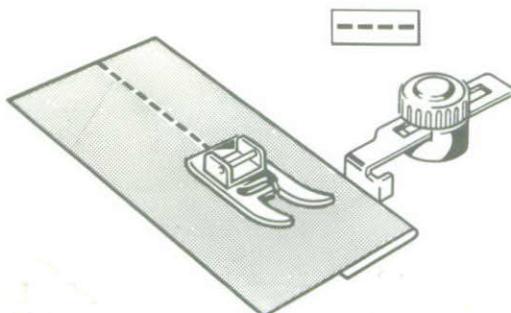
Place the two fabric layers to the right of the sole with wrong sides turned outwards.



## 51. SEAMS PARALLEL TO EDGE OF FABRICS

Straight guide (9450305) is useful for making seams parallel to edge of fabric.

It is fitted on machine as shown in the figure and fastened at desired distance from needle by tightening the relevant knob.



## 52. ROLLED HEMS

**Pattern selector knob:** for zigzag sewing, orange colour.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 2.

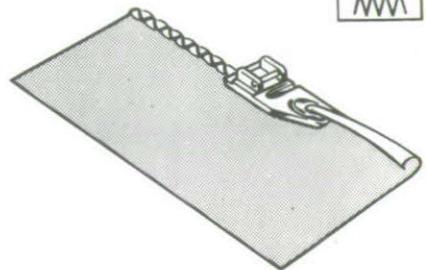
**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, No. 3.

**Presser bar sole:** special one for rolled hems.

— Fold over edge of fabric about 3 mm (1/8") for a length of about 5 cm (2"), then insert it from beneath the hemming sole into the scroll.

By moving fabric back and forth gently, make sure that the hem enters into the scroll easily enough.

— Lower presser bar sole and start sewing. Guide fabric by hand in order to help the fold to enter into the scroll.



**WARNING - THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS APPLY TO THE SILVIA 586 ONLY.**

## 53. EMBROIDERING

Turn pattern selector knob to set pattern window pointer in front of chosen design.

The ground colour for embroideries is red.

**Zigzag knob:** red colour (5).

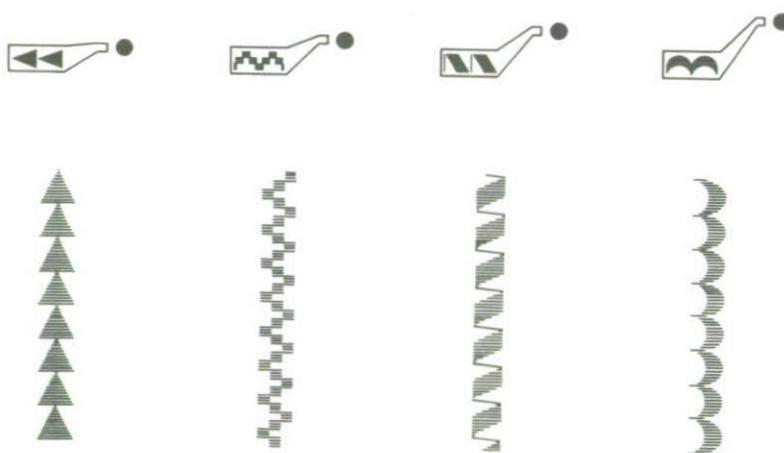
**Stitch length knob:** red colour (0.5), so that fabric is hardly fed and stitches touch without heaping up.

**Presser bar sole:** transparent one for embroidery.

**Tensions:** upper one, looser than normal; lower one, slightly tightened (the upper thread must, in fact, be visible on the wrong side of fabric).

**Threads:** we advise you to use embroidery threads No. 30.

**N.B. -** By turning stitch length knob you can lengthen designs with reduced stitch density.



#### 54. BASTING

The SILVIA 586 makes basting automatically with very long stitches easy to unthread.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of the symbol of a needle on a blue ground.

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** blue colour.

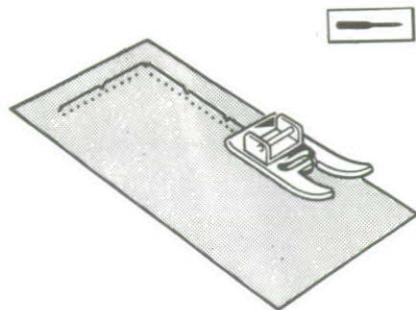
Replace the ordinary needle with the golden one (9965100).

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.

With machine set thus, the needle makes five stitches lined up on the left and a further stitch about 5 mm (1/4") away on the right. Only in this position threads lock.

Also the lower thread is picked up only with needle at the right; so that you must turn handwheel while pulling the upper thread by hand until this clasps and pulls out the lower one.



#### 55. BLINDSTITCHING FOR HEAVY FABRICS

Blindstitching is used for making hems with invisible stitches on the right side of them.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of the symbol of the needle.

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

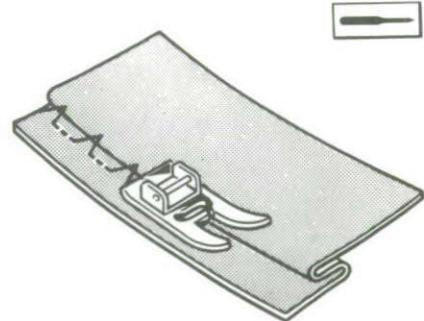
**Stitch length knob:** for this special work we advise you to use a stitch length of 1.5 to 2 mm.

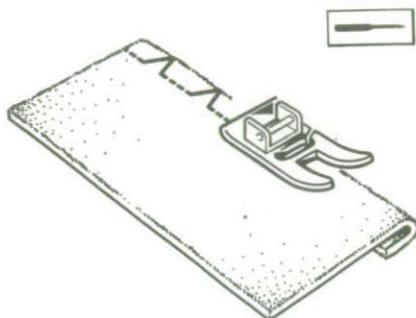
**Tensions:** both normal.

**Presser bar sole:** scarfed metal one.

**Needle:** ordinary one (don't use the golden one).

Place fabric under needle with its folded edge to the right of the sole, so that needle bites only the lower part of fabric and seam does not appear on the right side.





## 56. BLANKET STITCHING

This stitch is used to finish the edges of coverlets and of long hair fabrics.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn until pattern window pointer is set in front of the symbol of the needle on a blue ground.

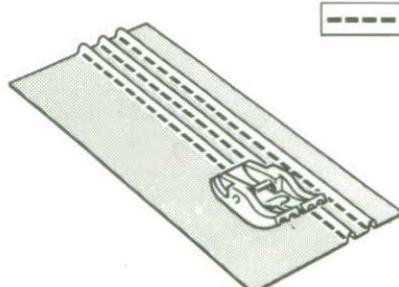
**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** No. 2÷3.

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one.

**Needle:** ordinary one (don't use the golden one).

**Threads:** upper and lower one, ordinary.



## 57. PINTUCKING

**Pattern selector knob:** straight sewing, white colour.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

**Stitch length knob:** white colour from No. 1 to No. 4 (at will - advisable on No. 2).

**Presser bar sole:** special one for pintucking.

**Twin needle:** syst. Zwi 130-2/80.

**Tensions:** upper one, normal; lower one, tighter than normal.

By sliding one or more tucks through the grooves of the sole, you'll have the following ones parallel and perfectly equidistant among themselves.

## 58. QUILTING

**Pattern selector knob:** pointer on straight sewing, white colour.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

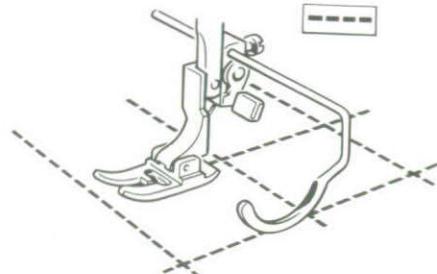
**Stitch length knob:** white colour from No. 1 to No. 4 (we advise No. 2).

**Presser bar sole:** flat metal one with quilting guide.

**Tensions:** upper one, tighter than normal; lower one, normal.

Adjust the position of the guide according to desired distance between seams.

Make the first row of stitches, then move fabric to the right to set guide on the first row of stitches.



## 59. CIRCULAR SEWING

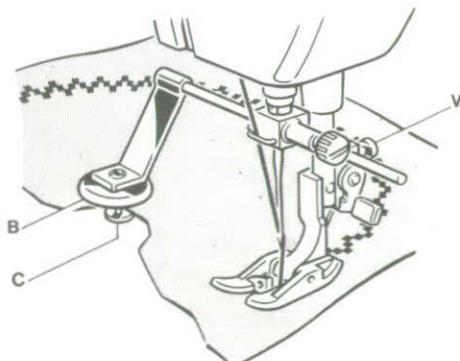
This work very often used on doilies can be done with the special rod (9717654).

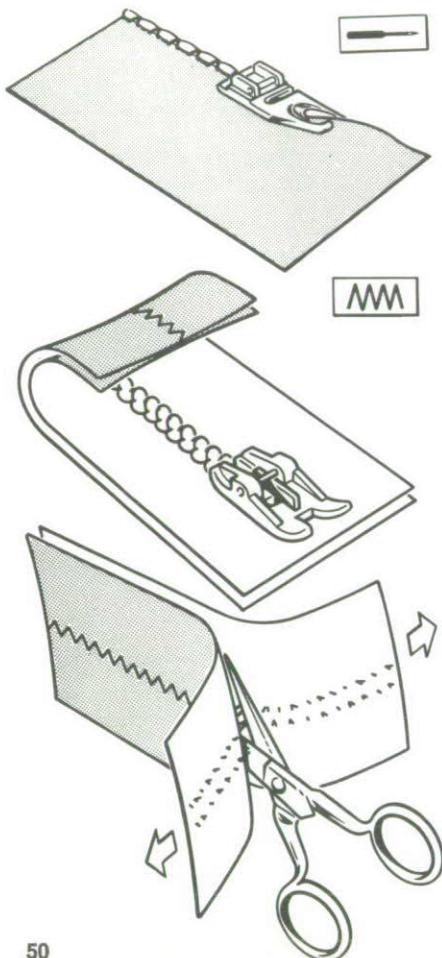
- Insert the rod into the hole on the sole support.
- Fasten, with pin C, the centre of fabric on stopper B.
- You'll be able to make circles of different radii by changing the position of the rod into the hole.

Having chosen the radius, lower presser bar sole, press stopper B lightly, then fasten the rod by means of screw V.

Now execute the stitch or the embroidery of your choice.

This work must be done on rather resistant fabrics. In fact, if fabric is particularly light place a sheet of paper under it before doing this work.





## 60. SHELL STITCH HEMMING

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of the symbol of the needle, blue ground.

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** No. 2.

**Needle:** ordinary one 130/705H No. 70.

**Tensions:** both normal.

**Presser bar sole:** special one (9011743).

Lay fabric under the sole so that the right stitches lock on the outer edge of the hem.

## 61. MARK STITCHING

This stitch is widely used for marking fabrics.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of zigzag stitch, orange colour.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, No. 2-2.5.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, No. 1.5.

**Presser bar sole:** special one for mark stitch.

**Tensions:** both normal.

Put the two fabrics together with their right sides face to face.

Attach the paper pattern to the fabric with pins.

Sew along the pattern profile as close to the edge as possible Set the two fabrics asunder and cut the seam.

Small tufts of thread will mark the path along which basting must be done and the final seam.

## 62. TRICOT STITCHING

This is an elastic ornamental stitch particularly used in corsetry.

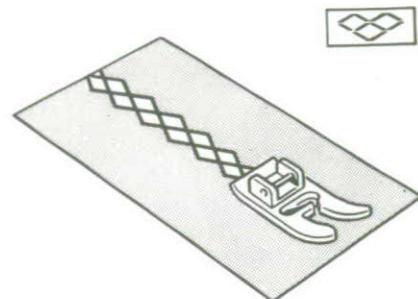
**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of this symbol (blue colour).

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** blue colour.

**Presser bar sole:** scarfed metal one.

**Tensions:** both normal.



## 63. SUPER STRETCH

This is a joining and finishing stitch for fine knitted materials and light stretch fabrics.

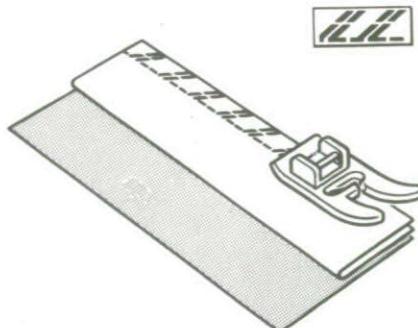
**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of this symbol (blue colour).

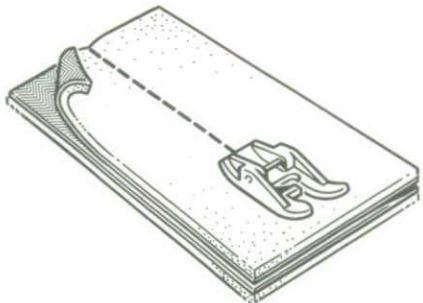
**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** blue colour.

**Presser bar sole:** scarfed metal one.

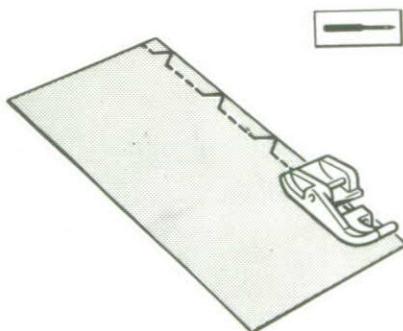
**Tensions:** both normal.





#### 64. SEWING ON HARDLY SLIDING MATERIALS

Sewing on hardly sliding materials, such as those with a foam rubber coating, wax-cloths, certain kinds of leather, etc., can be done easily enough with this sole specially designed for them.



#### 65. EDGE STITCHING

This stitch is applied to for finishing fabric edges.

The special sole used in this case makes it possible to work on very light elastic fabrics without running the risk of crumpling them.

**Pattern selector knob:** turn it until pattern window pointer is set in front of the symbol of the needle (blue colour).

**Zigzag knob:** blue colour.

**Stitch length knob:** blue colour or, preferably, on No. 2.

**Presser bar sole:** special one for edge stitching.

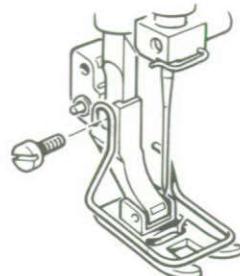
**Tensions:** both normal.

**Needle:** ordinary one (don't use the golden one).

**WARNING** - The accessories for the following sewing works are not included in the accessory box accompanying each machine. They can, however, be purchased in all NECCHI shops and used both with mod. 584 and mod. 586.

## 66. FINGER GUARD

This accessory (9963120) prevents you from inadvertently putting your fingers under the needle.



N.B. - The following works can be done with presser feet provided with a shank of their own, i.e. an accessory without the above « snap-on » facility. To attach these feet to the presser bar you must, in fact, first remove the former « snap-on » shaft from it.

## 67. FLAT HEMMING

**Pattern selector knob:** for straight sewing, white colour.

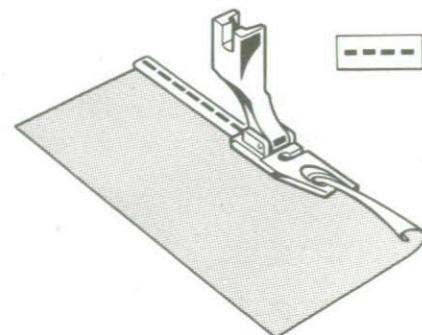
**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

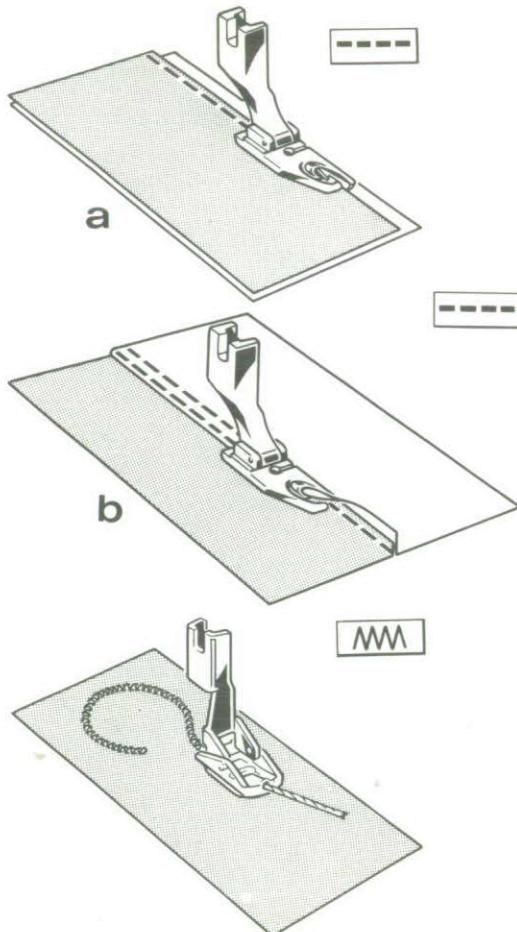
**Stitch length knob:** white colour, No. 2.

**Presser foot:** for flat hemming straight sewing (9000125).

**Tensions:** both normal.

- Fold about 3 mm (1/8") of fabric edge for a length of about 5 cm (2") and insert fold from beneath the foot into the scroll.  
By moving fabric slightly back and forth, make sure that hem enters into scroll easily enough.
- Lower hemming foot and start sewing guiding fabric in order to help it enter into the foot scroll.





## 68. RUN-AND-FELL STITCH

**Pattern selector knob:** for straight sewing, white colour.

**Zigzag knob:** white colour (zero).

**Stitch length knob:** white colour, No. 2-2.5.

**Presser foot:** for flat hems, straight sewing (9000125).

**Tensions:** both normal.

- Join the pieces of fabric together. If this has a right and a wrong side, put the right sides face to face. In any case, the edge of the lower layer must protrude by 3 mm (1/8") from the upper edge.
- Sew the two pieces together using the scroll edge (a) as a guide.
- Set the two fabric pieces asunder with joined edges turned upwards.
- Insert edges into the scroll and make a « straight stitch hem » (b).

## 69. CORDING

**Pattern selector knob:** pointer in zigzag position, orange colour.

**Zigzag knob:** orange colour, from No. 1 to No. 5, according to size of cord.

**Stitch length knob:** orange colour, from No. 0.5 to No. 4, according to desired density of stitches.

**Presser foot:** special cording foot (9200385).

**Tensions:** lower one, normal; upper one, rather loose.

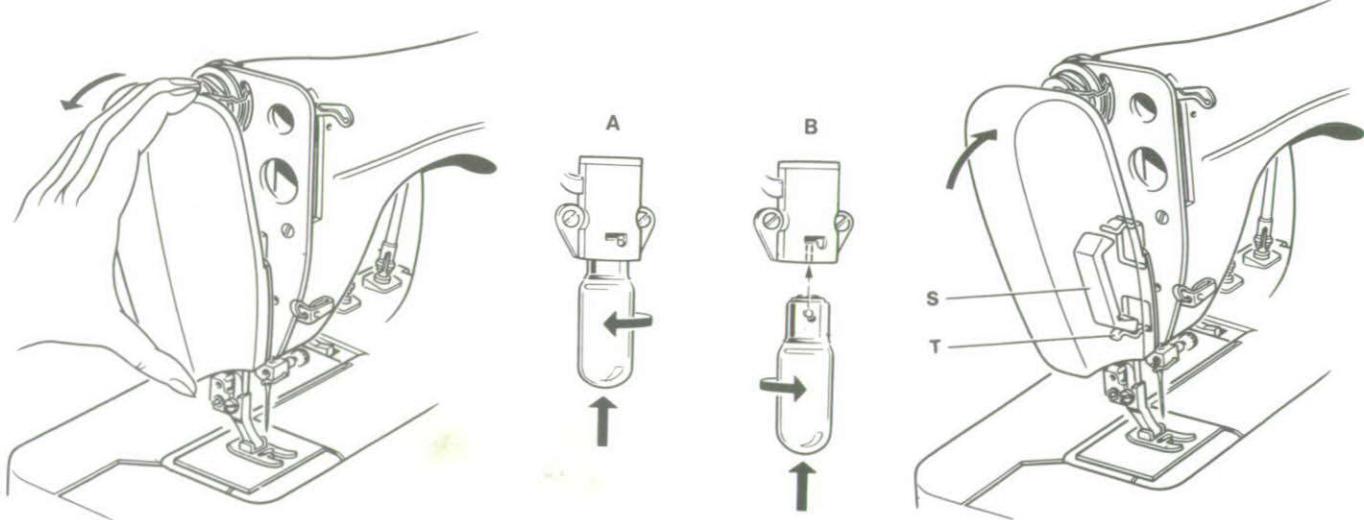
- Pass cord through the hole on the foot sole and pull it under this. Sew following the drawing carefully.

## 70. REPLACING LIGHT BULB

- Take off plug from wall outlet before removing the bulb, then pull front plate off as shown in the figure.
- Hold the bulb with your hand, press it upwards, turn it in the direction of the arrow and finally take it out (fig. A).
- Hold the new bulb in the same manner, insert its socket into the lamp holder, driving the prongs into the grooves (fig. B).
- Push the light bulb upwards.
- Turn it in the direction of the arrow.

To put front plate back in its place, lean the lower part of block S on spring T and push the plate against the machine arm (see figure) until the second spring makes a click.

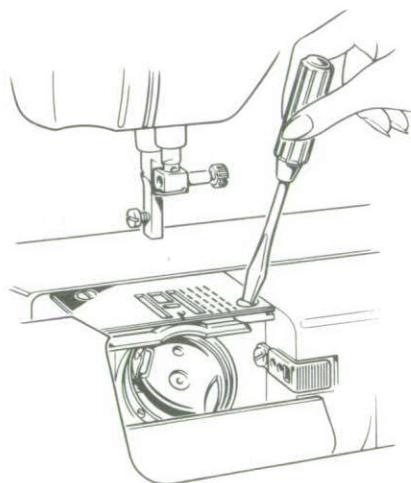
**WARNING** - Never use light bulbs with power higher than 15W.



## MAINTENANCE OF MACHINE

Sewing machines are a product of high precision mechanics and they need, to last a great many years in perfect conditions, a periodical maintenance, which can be carried out by yourselves.  
Maintenance means especially cleaning and oiling.

**WARNING - Always take off plug from wall outlet before carrying out maintenance operation on your machine.**



### 71. CLEANING MACHINE

The machine area to be kept particularly clean is that including needle plate, hook and feed dog.

To clean this area proceed as follows:

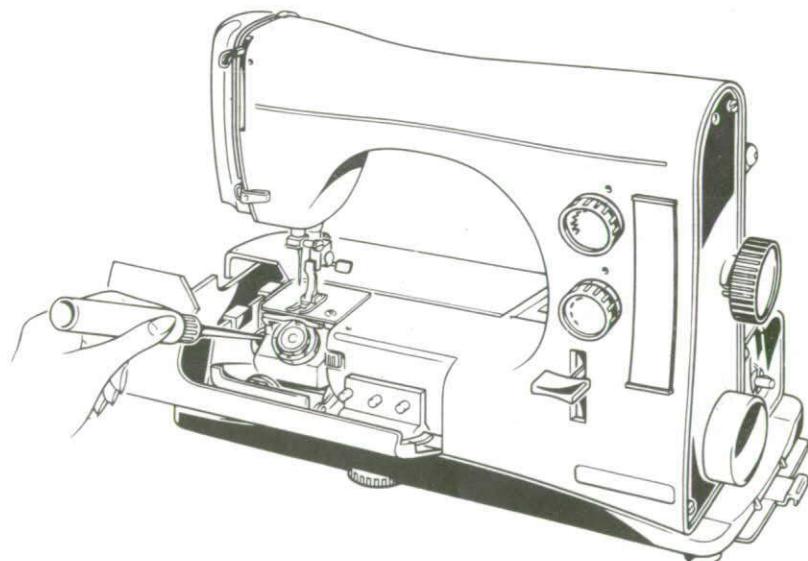
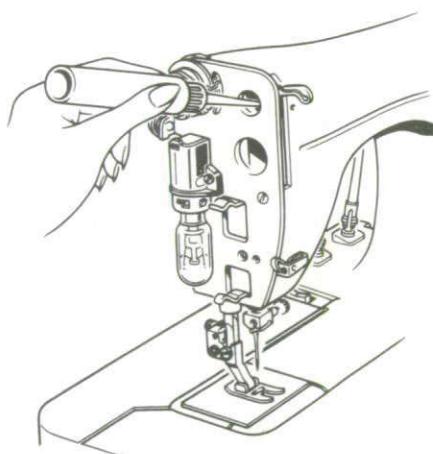
- Bring needle to its highest position (or take it off altogether).
- Remove pressed sole support with a screw-driver.
- Remove bobbin case from the hook body.
- Unscrew the two screws of needle plate and take this off too.
- Clean the hook carefully with the brush, then the lower part of the needle plate and the feed dog.
- Put needle plate back in its place tightening the relevant screws again, then the bobbin case into the hook body and the presser bar support on the presser bar.

**N.B. - If you want to preserve the glossy surface and finish of your machine, please dust it only with lint, cotton, wool or other very soft materials.**

## 72. Oiling

Oiling makes the running of machine smoother, quicker and less noisy while protecting moving parts from wear, provided, of course, the oil used is a suitable one.

- Always use NECCHIOIL, i.e. the oil specially created for Necchi machines. You will find it at all NECCHI dealers. Two or three drops of NECCHIOIL into the holes shown in these figures after all machine cleaning are sufficient.
- Clean and oil machine whenever you put it aside and expect not to use it for a long time.



### 73. CAUSES OF MINOR TROUBLES

Troubles	Possible causes
Upper thread breaks	a) Needle incorrectly inserted. b) Machine improperly threaded. c) Thread tension too tight or too loose. d) Thread not suitable to fabric. e) Needle not suitable to thread. f) Needle's eye rough or sharp. g) Needle point damaged. h) Machine started at full speed. i) Sewing started with take-up lever not in its highest position. j) Hook damaged by needle.
Needle breaks	a) Fabric pulled by hand: needle hits needle plate. b) Needle bent or blunt.
Lower thread breaks	a) Thread tensions too tight. b) Bobbin not evenly filled or too full. c) Dirt or lint in bobbin case.
Imperfect stitches: knotted stitches	a) Thread incorrectly inserted into bobbin case. Tension incorrectly set. b) Size of thread unsuitable to needle used. c) Size of needle unsuitable to fabric.

Heavy running of machine	Machine dirty or not oiled, or oiled with unsuitable oil.
Light does not go on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Lack of current (check fuses and master switch).</li><li>b) Plug incorrectly inserted in its receptacle.</li><li>c) Filament of bulb broken.</li></ul>
Motor turns too quickly	Higher voltage than that pointed out on rating plate of machine.
Motor runs too slowly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Motor belt too tight.</li><li>b) Lower voltage than that pointed out on rating plate of machine.</li></ul>

**IMPORTANT** - If for any reason whatsoever you cannot bring your machine into perfect working conditions notwithstanding your compliance with our instructions, we invite you to apply to our Organization. Your machine will be put into perfect working order again.

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