

Necchi “Lincoln” Sewing Machine Owner’s Manual



Serial #22009
Uploaded March 2, 2017

MADE IN
ITALY

INSTRUCTIONS

for using the improved
central Bobbin Family
Sewing Machine with
articulated threadstretch

Please, keep this booklet for
consultation, in a sure place.

Important direction

Clean the machine thoroughly with petroleum to remove the dried oil, as soon as it is unpacked, and oil it well in all its parts with a special good quality machine oil as per the directions.

The oil put up in tins by our firm is excellent for this purpose.

The majority of the interruptions that take place in all central bobbin sewing-machines can be put down to the fact that the bottom cotton enters the shuttleholder.

To avoid this trouble, every time sewing is commenced, it is necessary to keep the ends of the top and bottom cotton slightly stretched until three or four stitches have been sewn, and to always avoid having the wheel turn backwards, even if only a little.

In any case, when the cotton enters the shuttle-holder, it is necessary to remove it promptly in order to have the machine work regularly again. Details for this operation are given in the last part of Direction No 8 of this booklet.

The wheel must therefore turn continually so that the upper part will revolve in the direction of the person who is working. The stuff press foot must always be raised when the machine is not sewing.

Never start the machine with the cotton threaded, and without the stuff under the press-stuff.

Be sure to use needles and cotton of the numbers corresponding with, and suitable for the work to be done and according to the table at the end of this booklet.

Always use a very good quality needle and cotton as they have a great influence on the perfection of sewing.

Never draw or push the work, as there is a risk of bending or breaking the needle and spoiling the hole of the needle plate: the machine carries the work itself.

1

Cleaning and oiling the machine and treadle

To be able to keep the machine in good conditions, oiling is the most important operation: it is necessary to use an oil of an excellent quality like that which can be bought at the shop that supplied the machine.

A poor quality oil and worse still olive oil, that many people have the very bad habit of using, coagulate in the conducting holes and stick to the parts in the form of a gummy film, thereby making movement of the machine stiff and consequently making it wear out quickly.

The oil-feeder supplied in the accessory box is to be used to oil the machine. A few drops of oil are allowed to drop in the bottom of the needle rod (fig. 1, No 1) and the stuff press button (fig. 1, No 2). The mechanism of the thread tension device is oiled through holes 5 and 8, while the upper shaft is oiled from holes 3 and 4, and from hole 6 the eccentric is oiled as well as its fork lever; from hole 7 the connecting rod and the bear framer of the upper shaft are oiled, and for this it is advisable to turn the wheel slightly until the connecting rod is at its highest point.

The parts in the front portion of the arm are oiled best by removing the front plate F, which is done by unscrewing button B, and by opening the back rectangular plate of the arm, the parts that are seen afterwards can be oiled.

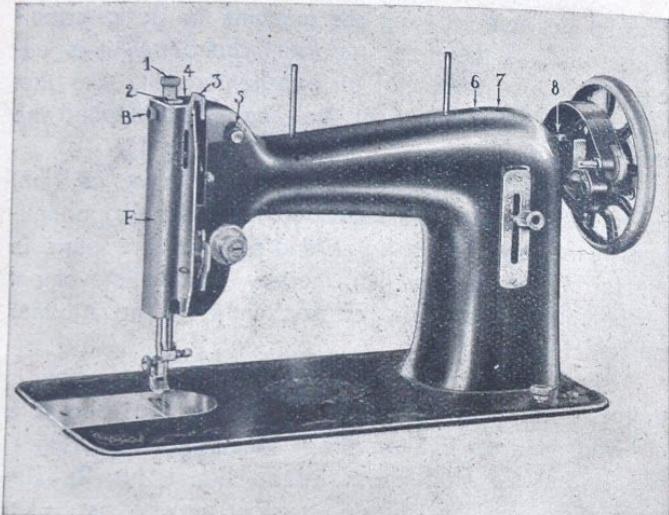


Fig. 1

To oil the parts under the surface of the machine, the head is raised by making it revolve backwards on the hinges after having removed the belt that drives the wheel.

The parts that need to be oiled are shown in fig. 2 with the numbers from 1 to 15.

Some suitably distributed holes show the most delicate points requiring more careful lubrication. When the machine is used continually, it is necessary to clean and oil the shuttle's bed very often with a cotton rag slightly soaked with oil.

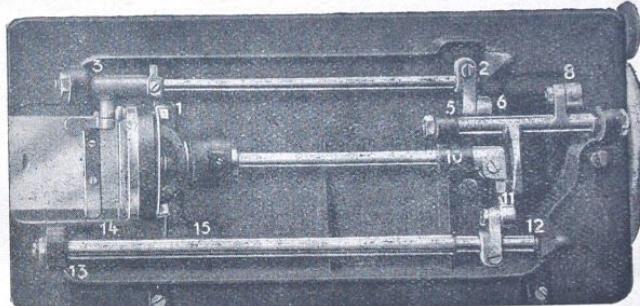


Fig. 2

When the machine has not been used for a long time and has become hard to work, a little petroleum must be put in all the parts to be oiled, for the purpose of dissolving the dry oil sticking to the parts. When the machine runs well, after having been cleaned with petroleum, the given points must be thoroughly dried and oiled well.

To lubricate the treadle, put a few drops of oil

in the two points of suspension of the foot-board, at the two ends — head and foot — of the connecting rod, and in the two points of rotation of the shaft and with the wheel's bear frame.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS

are sufficient to allow anybody to use our machines without requiring skilled teaching. To obtain this result with certainty and easiness, all that has to be done is to follow the directions successively in the different paragraphs, taking care not to pass from one operation to another without having understood and carried out the previous one first.

Our machine is a wonder for embroidery as it is provided with a patented feed dog lowering system described in direction No 17

2

To attach and disjoin the wheel

To disjoin wheel V (fig. 3) of the machine and have it loose, hold it still with the left hand and turn the knurled button B (fig. 3) with the right in the direction of the arrow. To attach it, turn button B in the opposite direction as long as resistance is found.

To avoid break-downs, it is necessary to disjoin the wheel when the machine's treadle drive has to be learnt, and also when the shuttle of the winder has to be filled, as will be seen later on.

3

Treadle movement

It is necessary to learn practically and to carry out the movement of the treadle well if you have never worked with the machine. With this end in view the wheel has to be first put in the loose position as mentioned before, by turning button B; then put both feet on the treadle and move them evenly by pressing alternately with the toe and heel, and continuing this movement until you have learnt to carry it out regularly.

It is necessary to learn how to start and stop the machine with the movement of the treadle alone and without touching the wheel with the hands, and to do this well before passing on to another operation.

4

How to remove the sample

If the machine is received with the cotton in its places and with the sample in a position to be sewn, the way to remove the latter must be known at once. To do this turn the wheel towards yourself until the needle and the cotton stretcher F (fig. 5) are at their utmost height, raise foot N (fig. 5) by means of lever O, take the sample stuff from the back part of the foot, break the upper and lower threads and unthread the upper thread from the needle.

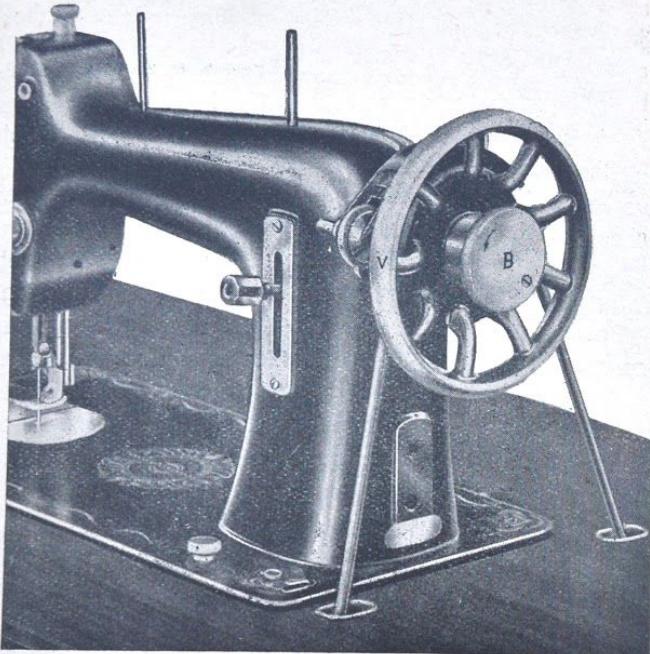


Fig. 3

5

Removal of the stuff

When the machine has been prepared in accordance with the foregoing directions, a piece of cloth is taken and put under foot N (fig. 5), after which lever O is slowly lowered. When the machine is started and

the wheel turned towards yourself, the cloth will be carried ahead. This is the way to learn to direct the cloth in a straight line or a slanting line, but care must be taken not to push it or draw it otherwise the needle might easily be broken.

If the direction of the stitching has to be changed, namely, if a corner is required, the movement of the machine must be stopped but care must be taken to leave the needle in the cloth, after which foot N is slightly raised by means of lever O, and the cloth turned in the required direction: then, lever O is lowered and sewing continued.

Never start the machine without a piece of stuff under the foot, otherwise the foot and the carrier may be spoilt.

It should be pointed out that the ordinary foot on our machines is of the loose type that has the advantage of surer and more even carrying, especially in the different thicknesses of the stuff to be sewn, because the lower part of the foot can take a slant more suitable to press the stuff against the feed dog.

6

Length of stitch

When the previous operation is well mastered, the length of the stitch can be fixed. The octagonal button as per fig. 9 is for this purpose. Our machines are provided with a forward and backward movement device,

and the stitch regulating plate is marked with degrees from nought to four upwards, and serves for sewing forward, whereas from nought downwards the sewing is backwards. When the stitch regulating button is at nought, the stuff is not moved and the stitch is nothing. The stitch will be lengthened by slightly slackening the said button by turning it from the right to the left and raising or lowering it until it reaches the degree required. The length of the stitch is approximately given in millimetres by the numbers of the regulating plate. When the required length of the stitch has been obtained, the button is to be closed by turning it from the left to the right.

7

How to remove the cap, the shuttle and the bobbin

To remove the cap (fig. 4, No 88) fastened on the pivot of the shuttle, it is first of all necessary to completely open the running plate M (fig. 5) (which is called the square plate in the catalogue), and then turn the wheel towards yourself so that the needle will be in the highest position possible. Then lock A (fig. 4) is opened as much as possible and by pulling slightly, cap 88 is taken out, which contains bobbin 140. When putting the cap in position after having put the shuttle in it, lock A must be kept open as before, with the left hand and the cap is fastened on the pivot of the shuttle.

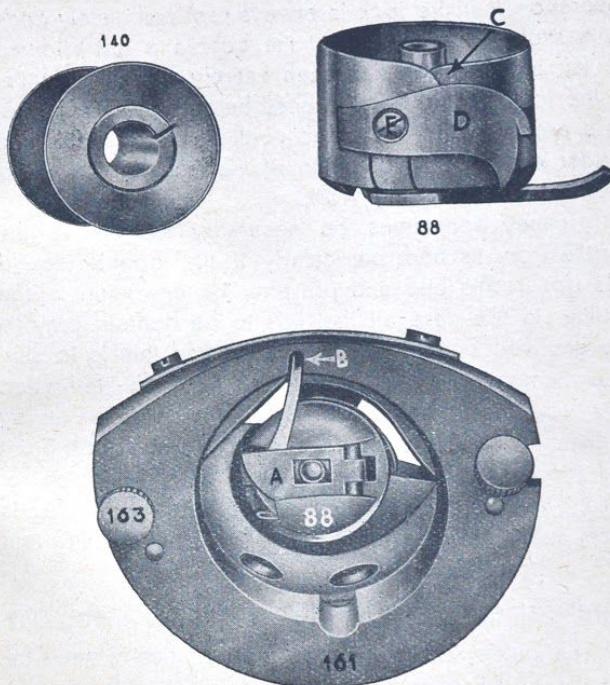


Fig. 4

It should be pointed out that latch B of the cap fits in the bed of the shuttle stop plate above it, as can be seen from fig. 4. Great care should be taken in this

operation that the lock is always kept completely open with slight pressure so that the bobbin is not allowed to fall until the cap has been entirely put in the shuttle. If the lock should be slackened before the proper time, it is probable that the bobbin will come out a little and hinder complete introduction of the cap, which might then come out during work.

It may sometimes be necessary to remove the shuttle from its bed, particularly if the bobbin thread has got in this bed and prevents the movement of the shuttle. In this case all that has to be done is to move the grooved buttons 163 outwards, and that is to say, take them away from the middle of the shuttle-holder. This operation allows plate 161 to be taken away freely. The needle must always be at the highest point and then the shuttle is taken away from its guide at once. Then the bed of the shuttle and all the parts taken away must be cleaned well and everything put back in its proper place.

COMPLETE SHUTTLE IN THE SHUTTLE - HOLDER

The guide where the shuttle runs, must always be kept thoroughly cleaned and oiled.

8

How to thread the lower cotton

A bobbin (No 140) filled with cotton (it will be seen later on how the filling takes place by means of

the winder) is put in cap N 88 and the free end of the cotton is held and immediately put in the slot shown with C in fig. 4. As an important rule, it should be borne in mind that the bobbin must be fitted on the cap in such a way that the thread unwinding towards it, makes it revolve in a direction opposite to that of watch hands if one can imagine seeing it under the cap fitted on its shuttle as in fig. 4.

The thread is then passed under pincer D (fig. 4) so as to make it come out of the hollow of the pincer, after which the cap is threaded. The end of the thread is allowed to advance 10 cm. outside of the cap, after which the cap is fitted on the pivot of the shuttle in compliance with direction No 8, taking care to have the free end of the thread go down towards the outside. Now the thread has to pass through the hole of the plate of the needle M (fig. 5). To do this the upper thread must already be in position and then by holding the end of the upper thread with the left hand, the wheel is turned with the right, so that the needle after having entered its plate, returns to its maximum height. Then by pulling the upper thread, the lower thread will be seen coming out through the hole of the needle plate thus forming a loop; this loop is taken and the end of the lower thread is brought out by pulling slightly.

9**How to thread the upper cotton**

The upper cotton (fig. 5) starting from a reel put on the reel holder A, must first of all pass the special hook B in which it enters automatically by holding it

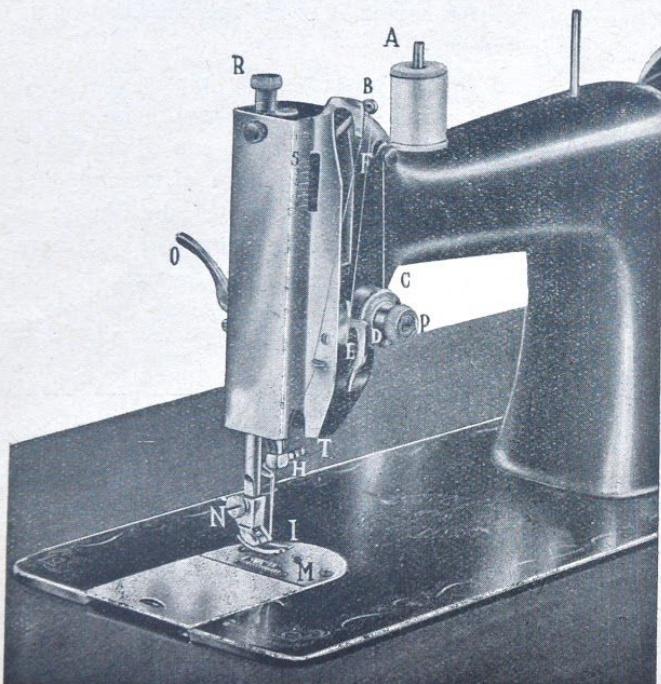


Fig. 5

from the two parts of the hook so that it is first arranged horizontally along the upper hollow of same, and then by pulling it downwards and making it run slightly at the same time. When there is a plate with 3 holes instead of the special hook, the cotton must pass successively in the said holes.

From here the cotton must pass, from the right to the left, between the tension discs C, and then, passing underneath bill D and catching in the hook of the thread tension device's spring E, it must go up to be threaded, always from the right to the left, in the hole at the end of the thread tension device F. It must therefore proceed by hook G and then be sent in hook H just below the vice of needle T; it must finally be threaded from the left to the right in the needle's eye, remembering that when the thread tension device is at the highest point of its movement, the cotton must jut out of the needle to the extent of about 8-10 centimetres in order to start sewing.

10**How to fix and remove the needle**

To remove the needle, its rod TH (fig. 5) must be sent as high up as possible by turning the wheel; then screw T (fig. 5) must be slightly loosened with the right hand and the needle removed with the left, by making it come down from the groove in which it is fixed. To

put the needle back, it must be held in the left hand and put in the groove of the needle rod, and care must be taken that the flat part fits perfectly in the flat part of the groove; it is then pushed upwards until it stops, after which screw T is closed with the right hand.

The greatest possible care must be taken in fitting the needle in its place and particularly to see that the flat part is turned toward the right as mentioned above. It should be borne in mind that in the majority of cases bad working of a sewing-machine is due to the bad quality of a needle or to mistaken fitting of the needle into its socket, or to a lack of proportion between the size of the needle and the thickness of the cotton (see the table at the end of this booklet).

11

How to start sewing

It has been seen how the upper and lower threads are threaded. When these two operations have taken place and when the two ends of the two threads, one coming out of the eye of the needle and the other from the hole of the needle plate, are taken, they are arranged under foot N in the direction of the sewing to be done and the upper thread is sent through the groove of the foot. When the two ends have been put in their place, the stuff to be sewn is put under the foot between the two threads and lever O is lowered.

When this is done the machine is started with the treadle and the stuff is directed in a straight or curved line (according to the work to be done), but great care must be taken not to push or pull it in order to avoid breaking the needle. To remove the stuff when sewing is finished, raise the needle and thread drawer as high as they will go, raise lever O and pull the stuff in the direction of the back part of the foot and then remove the threads.

The two ends of the two threads must stay under the foot ready to commence sewing again.

When sewing is commenced it is advisable to take hold of the ends of the two threads for a few stitches to avoid having them become twisted and stopping the machine.

Avoid starting the machine with the two threads in their place but without stuff, otherwise they will twist and get inside of the guide of the shuttle, thereby making the machine stiff and noisy (see direction No 8).

When a very thick material has to be sewn, or a seam done before passed through, the treadle movement must be slowed down and the wheel turned with great care by the right hand so as to avoid bending or breaking the needle.

12

How to adjust the tension

Tension of the upper and lower threads is the most

important point to be observed during sewing. This tension must be regulated well so that the two threads can be evenly stretched. To regulate the tension of the lower thread, turn screw E (fig. 4) that keeps the cap's spring fixed, to the left or to the right. When this screw is turned to the right, the spring is pressed against the cap and the tension of the thread is therefore increased. The opposite effect is obtained when the screw

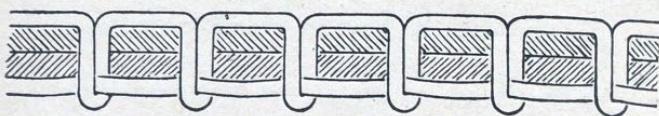


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

is turned to the left. The tension of the upper thread is adjusted by means of the female screw P (fig. 5) in front of the tension discs C. The tension of the thread

increases when this female screw is turned to the right, and lessened when it is turned to the left.

To see the effects of irregularity of the tension, examine figures 6, 7 and 8. If the upper tension is too little (as in fig. 6) the thread of the bobbin draws under the upper thread and forms series of loops in the lower part of the sewing. If the upper tension is too much (as per fig. 7), the lower thread is drawn above and the upper thread will break easily. Even sewing will result (as per fig. 8) when the tension is equal for both the threads.

It is necessary to increase the pressure of the stuff-holder for very thick and strong materials, by turning button R (fig. 5) to the right. If the pressure of the stuff-holder's foot has to be lessened, all that has to be done is to turn the said button to the left.

13

To wind the bobbin

The wheel must be uncoupled first of all. When the reel is fixed on the reel-holder, the thread must first pass through hook B, then in hook C and afterwards its end must be wound, to the extent of a few turns, by hand on a bobbin.

The bobbin is then fixed on pivot E. By holding the rubber ring still and turning the spool on the pivot, the

bill end of the horizontal spring in the spring slot locks in the spool and ensures rotation. By drawing the thread guide F towards you, the rubber ring presses against the wheel. Also the rubber ring and the former will turn when the wheel is turned, and the former will be wound up. It will stop by itself when fully wound up.

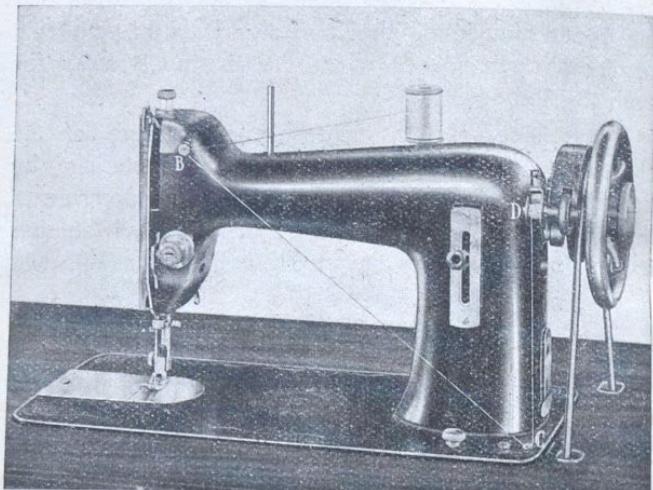


Fig. 9

Press the thread guide D. slightly towards the machine if a bobbin not fully wound up is required.

For changing the caoutchouc ring of the bobbin

winder you have to act as per the following instructions: Remove (fig. 9 a) the caoutchouc ring from its position where there is the little screw for fixing the pulley on the axis. Unscrew the little screw and extract from the

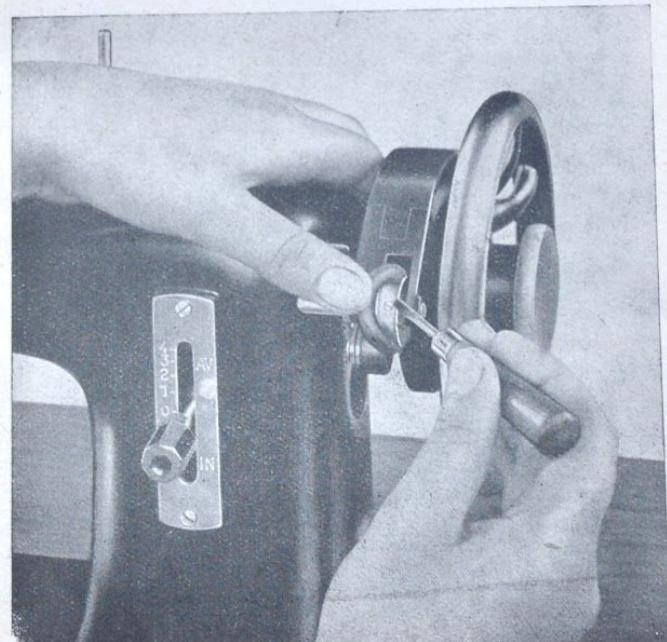


Fig. 9 a

link side (fig. 9 b) the axis of the pulley making by this means possible the extraction of same and the change of the caoutchouc ring.

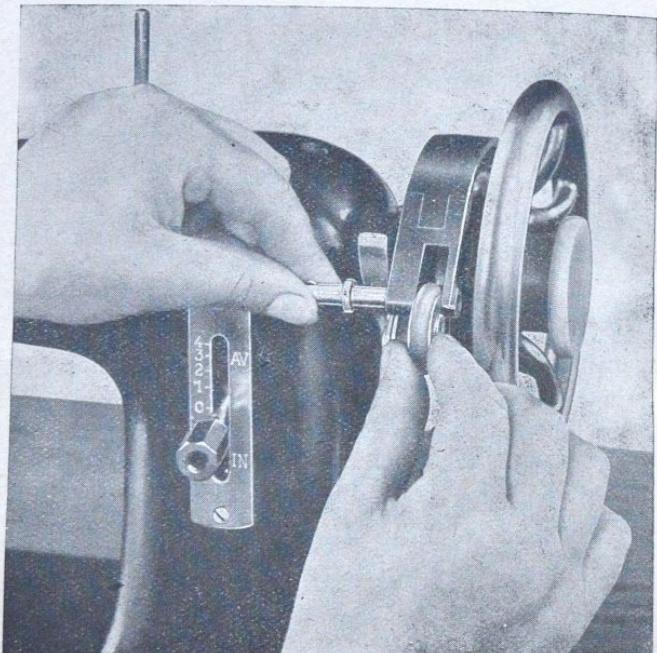


Fig. 9 b

14

CHIEF CAUSES OF THE MOST COMMON TROUBLES
WHICH CAN GENERALLY BE DONE AWAY WITH
BY FOLLOWING THE FOREGOING
DIRECTIONS TO THE LETTER

Broken upper thread

A badly threaded machine: see direction No 10.

Too much upper tension: see direction No 12.

Blunt or bent needles: change them.

Needle and thread not in proportion with the material to be sewn: see table at the end of this booklet.

Needle passage hole in the plate spoilt by breakages of needles due to pulling the material when sewing, or by changing for embroidering before the proper time: smooth the hole with fine emery paper, or change the needle plate if this is not sufficient.

Needles not well inserted in regard to height or the long groove for the thread.

Broken thread holder spring E (fig. 5): have it changed by a mechanic.

Broken lower threads

Cap 88 (fig. 4) badly set up.

Thread badly wound on the spool, or spool too full.

Cap spring worn in the long run by the running thread: change.

Needle hole in the plate spoilt: as per the previous case.

Broken needles

Needle not straight.

Too much upper tension.

Displacement by end of the material during sewing or displacement of the frame for embroidery before the proper time.

Loop stitches - Crumpled material and bad sewing

These defects generally depend on mistaken tensions.

Be sure that the threadings are regular and that the cotton is of a good quality and proportional to the needle.

See that the thread holder spring E (fig. 5) works regularly.

Bad sewing may take place when the spool has been put in the cap without particular care in regard to the direction of winding of the thread, which has been given in the beginning of direction No 8.

Crumpled material may also be due to stitches which are too long for the material to be sewn, especially if a fine fabric is being dealt with.

The reason why transport may be deficient

Too weak pressure of the stuff holder foot for the textile to be sewn.

The feed-teeth may be too much worn: if the teeth are found to be no longer sharp when the fingers are passed on the feed, it will be necessary to have it changed by a mechanic.

Machine hard to work

This is generally due to the thread entering the shuttle's bed: proceed as per direction No 8.

Belt too tight: change it. If the belt is too long, on the other hand, it will slide on the wheel and require more treadle work than necessary: it must be shortened.

Lack of proper oiling and general cleaning of the waste, which gathers particularly under the needle's plate.

Noisy treadle

This means that play is taking place in the two point screws supporting the foot-board, or in the foot joining the connecting rod to the foot-board, and in the head of the connecting rod, or also in the two ball holder boxes at the ends of the wheel's crank shaft.

All these plays can easily be done away with by suitable adjustments already provided for among the parts in question, but it is always better to have them done by a mechanic.

NOTICE

Our sewing machines are now supplied with the following accessories :

- 1 oil can
- 1 screw-driver for shuttle
- 1 middle screw-driver
- 2 bobbins
- 3 needles (included the one fixed on the machine)

Other parts enumerated at Paragraph 15 (page 28) are supplied only on demand and against payment.

- 1 small screw-driver.
- 1 oil can.
- 1 double wrench.
- 1 embroidery plate.
- 1 foot for sewing round seams.
- 1 straight guide.
- 1 quilting device.
- 1 No 130 A screw to fix the straight guide on quilting device.
- 1 book of directions.

Our middle bobbin industrial type of sewing machines for tailors have the same accessories as the house model excepting the embroidery plate.

A short description concerning the use of the chief accessories follows with special illustrations showing their practical operation.

Hemming device

It is fixed in the place of the ordinary foot. To use it, the end of the stuff has to be folded over to the width of the hem, and for a length of 2 cm., put it in the front part of the spring in the middle of the hemmer and up to the needle; then bring the stuff holder down

and commence to sew taking care that the stuff enters the spring regularly.

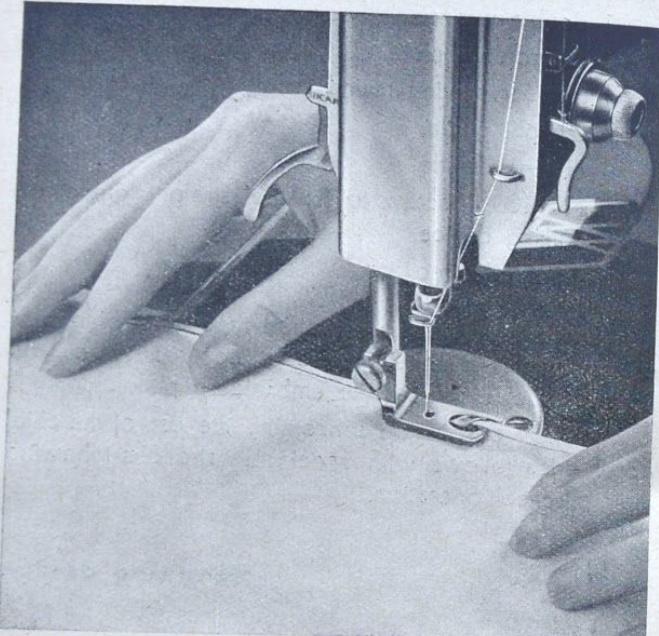


Fig. 10

Device for sewing round seams

This is fitted on the machine like the hemmer. The two stuffs to be joined with a round seam are put over

each other in such a way that the lower stuff goes beyond the higher to the extent of about 4 mm.; the lower stuff is put in the guide just the same as in the hemming device and then a stitch is made; the lower stuff will be folded once in this way and sewn on the upper stuff. The stuff is then spread out and the hem

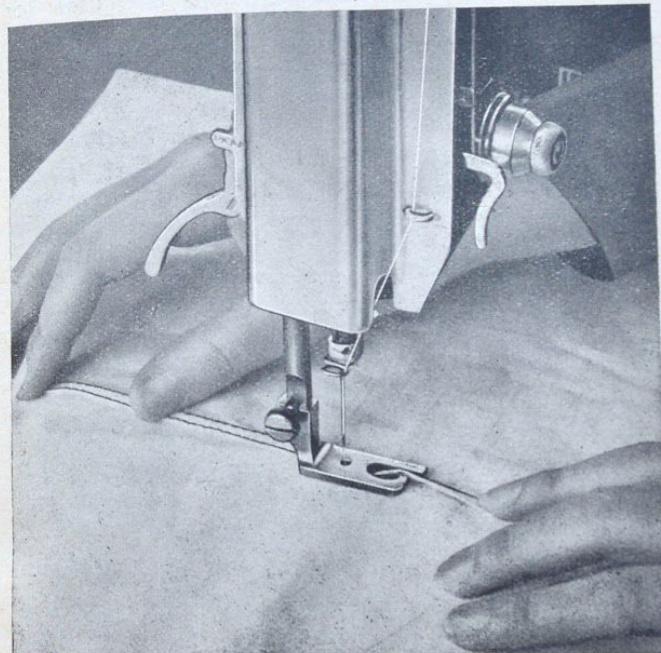


Fig. 11

smoothed with the finger nail, and the edge is sewn again, which has been formed through the round seam device so as to give the edge to the stuff.

Straight Guide

This is used with the ordinary foot for sewing parallel to the edges of the stuff. It is also used for

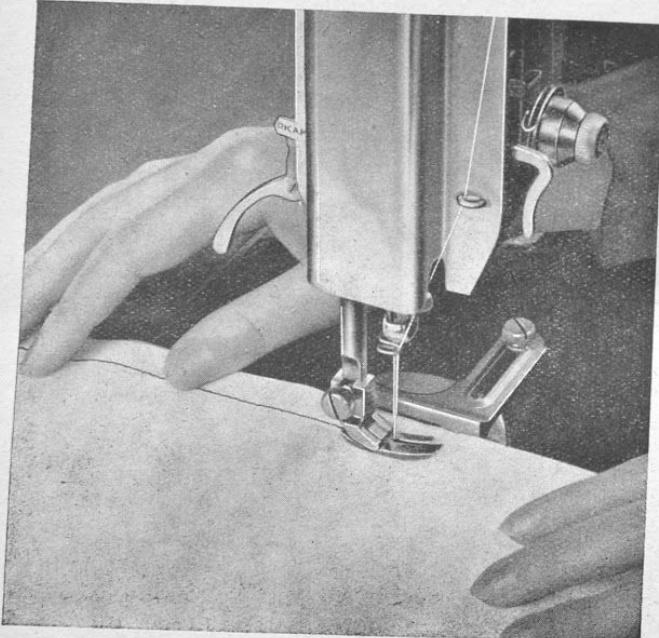


Fig. 12

plaits and hems at equal distances without having to trace the measurements.

It is fixed by means of a screw cut button in one of the holes to the right of the needle's plate.

Quilting device

This device is for back-stitching padded articles

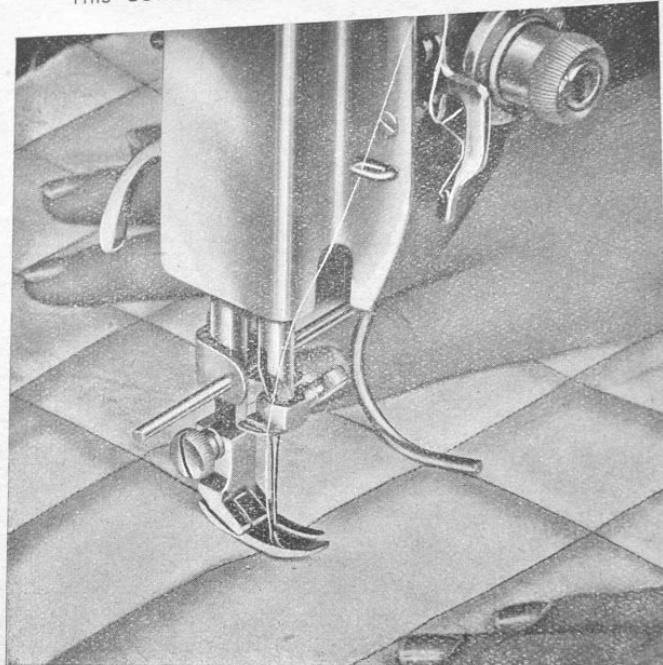


Fig. 13

and it allows lines to be sewn at equal distances, as well as regular squares without having to trace them first. It is fixed to the stuff holder rod by means of the bridge piece and the screw cut button.

Straight sewing on a traced line takes place first; the stuff is then pushed to the right as far as required for the distance between each square, and the rod is fixed in such a way that the bent part falls exactly on the first stitch. The other stitches are then sewn successively, but great care must be taken to always keep the previous stitch under the guide.

16

Directions to prepare the machine for embroidery

Our machine are provided with an embroidery device which is very easy to handle.

It is fitted in a convenient position just above the square running plate, as shown in fig. 14, so that it is not necessary to raise the machine to drive it; therefore the belt need not be taken away and no other operation is required.

It consists of a small lever which, when moved (by about a quarter of revolution), starts an eccentric internally that joins the horizontal swinging shaft with the support carrying the roller to raise the feed.

By pressing the lever with a finger as per fig. 14, the eccentric slows down and the feed stops operating.

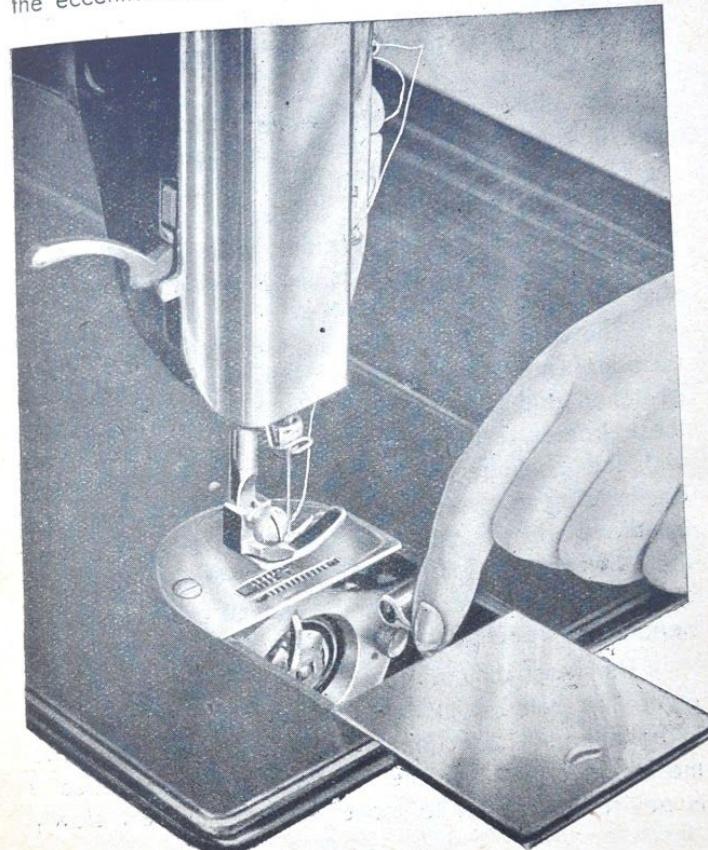


Fig. 14

In this way the machine, when the foot is removed and the stuff holder raising lever has been fitted up in the «EMBROIDERY» position, is ready to embroider without the tiresome work of changing the needle's plate.

To return to ordinary sewing conditions, all that has to be done is to raise the lever and bring it back to its initial position. When the machine must be used only for embroidery, it is advisable to replace the needle plate with the embroidery plate we supply for this purpose, which protects the movement better from dust as there are no cuts in it.

The stuff to be embroidered is then put in a double wooden embroidering frame after having been well stretched and put under the needle. We can supply these frames. The frame is then held with both hands with the forefinger of the left and near the needle and on the stuff to avoid skipping stitches, and with the treadle working slowly, the frame acts in such a way that the needle follows the design prepared on the stuff. The frame must never be moved except when the needle has reached its highest position.

The most difficult point for beginners is to learn to guide the frame with an exact and rhythmic movement in an alternate direction at every stitch, and to move the frame only when the needle is up. For practice it is advisable to start to move the machine very slowly

and increase speed gradually as practice is acquired.

For the purpose of having the embroidery turn out well, care should be taken to adjust the tension: on general lines it is necessary for the lower tension to be more closed than in sewing work, so that the crossing of the two threads will always be well under the stuff, namely, in the back part of the embroidery.

17

Mending

When the machine is prepared for embroidery in accordance with the foregoing direction, it can also be used for mending. It is very easy to learn this work, which is very useful in all homes. The tension must not be too strong. The cloth to be mended must be fixed in the frame like what is done for embroidery: a soft thread must be chosen both for the bobbin and the needle, that resembles the fabric to be mended as much as possible.

The mending is done by guiding the frame forwards and backwards, so as to cover the torn part and to arrive to the extent of about half a centimetre on the sound part with many parallel threads in the direction of the double weft; and then join them in the same way in the direction of the warp.

Work is made easier by using the mending foot,

which we supply on request, and which holds the stuff when the needle is down thereby avoiding having stitches skipped: by using this device it is also possible to avoid putting the stuff on the frame and this makes the work quicker.

Strong mending can quickly be done with this machine, which can hardly been seen after a little practice. Anybody can mend dish cloths, napkins and other household articles commonly used; when a good amount of experience has been obtained, one can gradually pass on to mending finer linen. Stockings and socks can be darned with a small frame for this purpose.

18

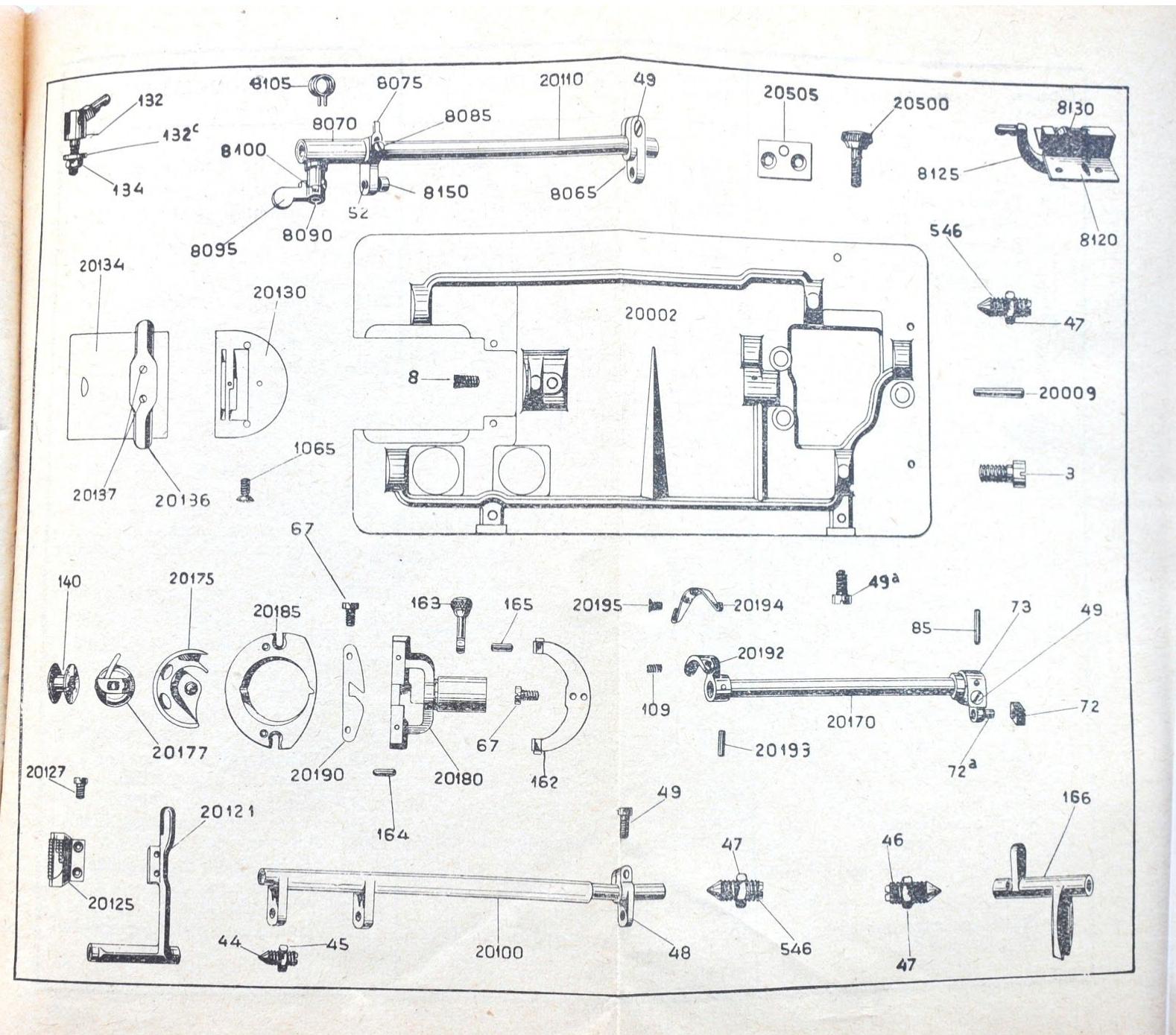
Cotton and needle table

The following table should be borne in mind for the needle.

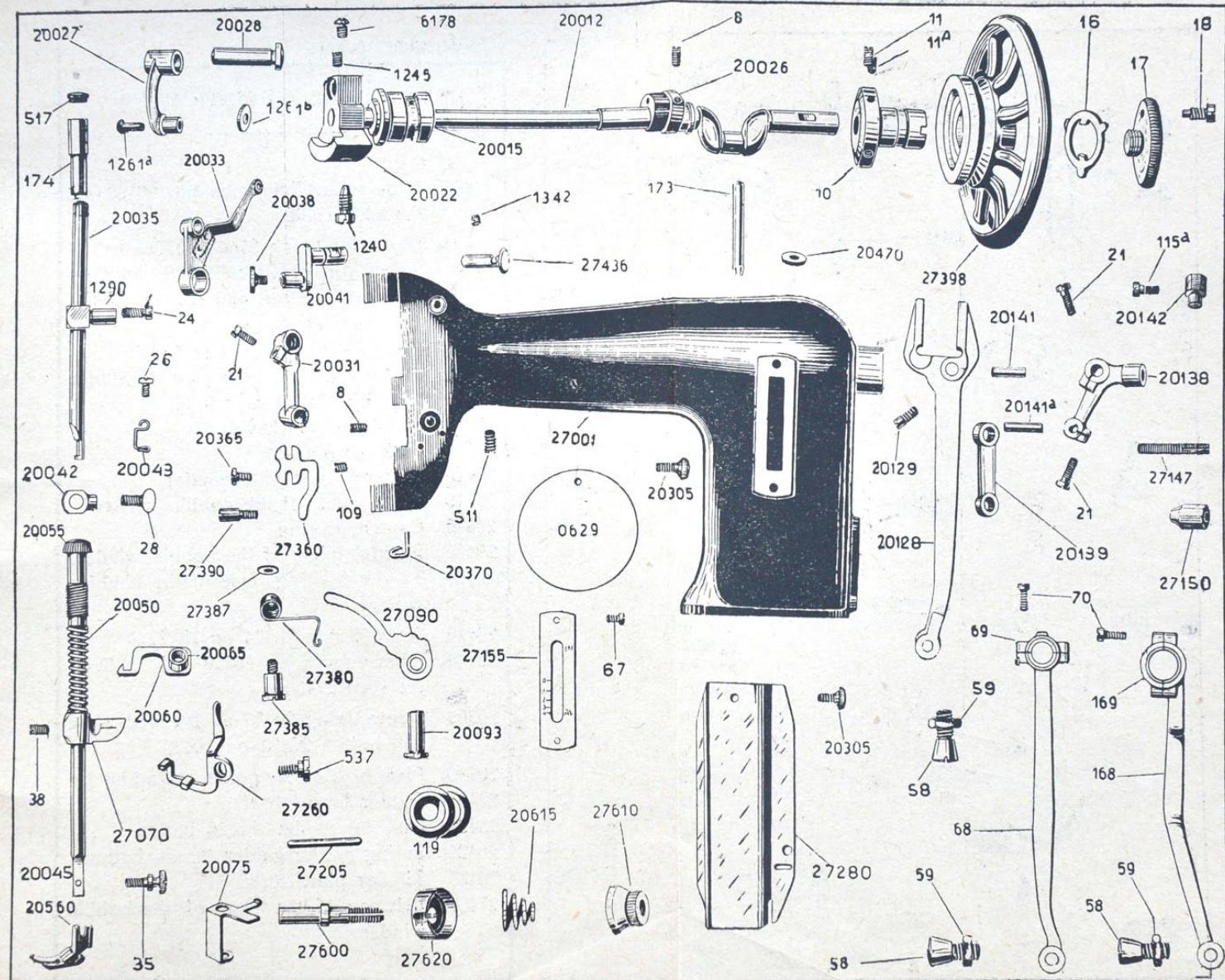
Needle N.o	KIND OF CLOTH	N.o of the cotton and silk
0	Muslin, cambric, linen cloth and good silk . . .	80 to 150 cotton 00 - 000 silk
1/2	Linen goods, sheetings and heavy silk . . .	60 to 80 cotton 0 - 00 silk
1	Thick linen goods, woollen stuffs and clothes . . .	50 to 60 cotton A or B silk
2	Heavy woollen goods and all kinds of thick clothes . . .	40 to 50 cotton A or B silk
3	All kinds of stuffs for heavy clothes . . .	30 to 40 cotton G or D silk

The needles to be used are those of the 705 system. It should be borne in mind as a practical rule, that the cotton to be used must pass freely through the eye of the needle and must be completely contained in the groove of the needle.

Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION	Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION
3	Arm plate fastening screw	8075	Little plate of the support
8	Screw fastening the shuttle carrier to the basis	8070	
44	Pointed screw for guide 20121	8085	Fastening screw for the above 8075
45	Nut for screw 44	8090	Eccentric of the engine
46	Screw for 166	8095	Little guide lever of the feed-dog lowering device
47	Nut for screw 46	8100	Connecting pin of 8095 to 8090
48	Crank for shaft 20100	8105	Spring of the feed lowering device
49	Fastening screw for connection 48-73-8065	8120	Desappearing hinge frame
49a	Fastening screw for hinges	8125	Desappearing hinge pivot
52	Axle tree for feed dog lowering	8130	Connecting pin of 8125 to 8120
67	Screw fastening spring 162 and 20190	8150	Feed dog lifting roller
72	Nut of the inferior rod	20002	Bed plate
72a	Pivot for 72	20009	Bed plate and arm connecting pin
73	Crank of the lower shaft	20100	Feed dog carrier shaft
85	Fastening pin for 73	20110	Feed lifting shaft
109	Screw regulating the spring 20194	20121	Feed dog carrier
132	Common hinge	20125	Feed dog
132c	Disc of the common hinge	20127	Fastening screw for feed-dog
134	Nut for hinge	20130	Needle plate
140	Little bobbin	20134	Four-cornered slip-plate
162	Fastening spring for bobbin stop plate	20136	Spring for same
163	Fastening button for bobbin support plate	20137	Fastening screw for spring 20136
164	Guidepin for the plate on the bobbin support	20170	Lower shaft
165	Connecting pin for button 163 to spring 162	20175	Shuttle body
166	Oscillating rock shaft	20177	Shuttle bobbin case
546	Screws for shaft 20100 and 20110	20180	Shuttle carrier
1065	Fastening screw for the needle-plate	20185	Shuttle stopping plate
8065	Crank for the shaft 20110	20190	Shuttle cover plate
8070	Support for the feed-dog lowering device	20192	Shuttle guide
		20193	Fastening pin for 20192
		20194	Spring for 20192
		20195	Fastening screw for 20194
		20500	Machine fastening button
		20505	Plate for button 20500



Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION	Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION	Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION
0629	Arm shutting plate	1240	Screw fastening the counterweight on the upper shaft	20138	Lever for stitch regulator
8	Fastening tack for tension axis and for eccentric 20026	1245	Fastening tack for crank to the counterweight	20139	Rod for stitch regulator
10	Balance wheel bushing	1261a	Pivot connecting the thread-stretcher rod to the thread-stretcher	20141	Connecting pivot of 20138 to 20128
11	Screw for the same	1261b	Disc for same	20141a	Connecting pivot of 20139 to 20138
11a	Pointed screw for same	1290	Crank for the needle bar	20142	Pivot of the stitch regulator
16	Intercalation ring	1342	Fastening tack for the thread guide hook 27436	20305	Fastening button for plates 27280 and 0629
17	Button for fixing the balance wheel	6178	Fastening screw for the needle bar winch	20365	Fastening screw for hook 27360
18	Stop screw for button 17	20012	Over shaft	20370	Lower winder thread guide hook
21	Pressure knee adjusting screw and fixing pivots 20141-20141a on 20138	20015	Arm anterior box	20470	Caoutchouc disks for reel holder
24	Needle rod connecting screw	20022	Counterweight	20560	Articulated foot
26	Fastening screw for thread guide hook 20043	20026	Eccentric	20615	Conical spring of the tension Arm
28	Screw for needle clamp	20027	Rod of the thread take up lever	27001	
35	Fastening button for presser foot	20028	Pivot of same	27070	Guide for presser bar
38	Fastening tack for presser bar	20031	Knee	27090	Presser bar lever
58	Conical screw for rods feet and eccentric lever	20033	Threadstretcher	27147	Captive for stitch regulating lever
59	Die for screw 58	20035	Needle bar	27150	Button for stitch regulating lever
67	Fastening screw for stitch regulator plate	20038	Knee fastening conical screw	27155	Plate for stitch regulating lever
68	Connecting rod	20041	Winch for the same	27205	Axis disk for disks opening
69	Connecting rod head	20042	Needle pincers	27260	Disconnecting lever of tension discs
70	Fastening screw for the same	20043	Thread guide hook of the needle bar	27280	Front plate
109	Fastening tack for hook 20370	20045	Presser bar	27360	Middle arm thread guide hook
115a	Screw fastening pivot 20142	20050	Spring for 20045	27380	Thread regulating spring
119	Tension discs	20055	Guide button for 20045	27385	Screw for spring 27380
168	Feed lever	20060	Index for 20045	27387	Disc for screw 227385
169	Head for the same	20065	Buckle for index 20060	27390	Guide screw for hook 27360
173	Bobbin holder pin	20075	Tension disks disconnecting plate	27398	Balance wheel
174	Needle bar box	20093	Pivot for lever 27090	27436	Upper winder thread guide hook
511	Fastening tack for anterior arm box	20128	Eccentric lever	27600	Tension axis
517	Needle bar cap	20129	Fastening screw for 20141 on 20128	27610	Tension button
537	Fastening screw for lever opening tension discs			27620	Graduated disk for tension openig



Winder parts table	
Catalogue Number	DENOMINATION
38	Little screw fixing the pin 20428 on the staff 27400
105a	Screw for fixing 27400 on the arm
1342	Screw for fixing the little winder wheel on the axis and 20404 on 27400
20402	Axis staff of winder
20404	Pin connecting 20402 to 27400
20406	Pushing conical spring of the winder
20408	Pushing pin of the winder
20410	Spring for pin 20408
20412	Disk for pin 20408
20416	Axis of the bobbin winder
20418	Little wheel of the bobbin winder
20420	Cauchouc ring
20422	Pushing plate of the bobbin winder
20424	Thread guiding plate of the bobbin winder
20426	Screw fixing 20424 on 20422
20428	Pivot connecting 20424 and 20422 on the staff 27400
20365	Screw fixing 20430 on the bed plate and button 20431 on 20430
20430	Plate bearing the guider thread button
20431	Guider thread button
20432	Disk for guider thread button
20433	Spring of the guider thread button
20435	Pin for plate 20430
27400	Belt cap of the staff of the bobbin winder

