

## HINE PARTS

- |             |                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| eedle Plate | 7 - Presser Bar Lifter                |
| lide Plate  | 8 - Face Plate                        |
| resser Foot | 9 - Pressure regulating screw         |
| resser Bar  | 10 - Thread take-up lever             |
| eedle Bar   | 11 - Upper thread retainer            |
| eedle Clamp | 12 - Spool Pins                       |
|             | 13 - Balance Wheel                    |
|             | 14 - Stitch Length Regulating Lever   |
|             | 15 - Upper Thread Tension             |
|             | 16 - Zig-zag position regulating knob |
|             | 17 - Zig-zag width regulating knob    |
|             | 18 - Zig-zag stop nuts.               |

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE NECCHI RZG 11

SEWING MACHINE

## FOREWORD

The NECCHI RZG Sewing Machine, a high speed industrial type, with link-type thread take-up lever, for both straight and zig-zag stitching, can most efficiently be used for tailoring and dress-making.

Transmission from the upper to the lower shaft is effected by means of a non-stretchable rubber belt which is reinforced with imbedded steel wires. Oscillating bearing frame of the needle bar. Horizontal rotary hook, perpendicular to the main axle of the machine. Ball bearings fitted on the balance wheel and on the lower shaft bushing to insure smooth running.

The RZG machine may be operated either by foot or by motor:

- For foot operation the machine is equipped with a large balance wheel and a bobbin winder which is attached to the machine arm.
- For motor operation, the machine is equipped with a small balance wheel and a knee lifter for the presser foot; with a separate bobbin winder and separate spool stand, both of which are attached to the top of the sewing table.

Automatic capillary oiling system.

## VARIOUS DATA

Size of bed plate . . . . .	18 11/16" × 7"
Space under arm . . . . .	10 13/16" × 5 1/8"
Sewing thickness (according to quality of fabric) up to approximately . . . . .	9 3/32"
Maximum stitch length, approximately . . . . .	13/64"
Maximum zig-zag width, approximately . . . . .	15/64"
Maximum speed (according to type of work, length and width of stitch) up to . . . . .	2500 stitches/min.
Needle system . . . . .	134
Electric power required for electric drive:	
Single-Phase . . . . .	0.17 H.P.
Three-Phase . . . . .	0.30 H.P.
Thread . . . . .	20 ± 120

## OPERATING SPEED

The RZG machine may be operated up to 2,500 r.p.m. according to the type and thickness of the fabric and the width of the zig-zag stitch. If the machine is new, however, it is advisable not to exceed the speed of 1,500 r.p.m., for about 100

hours, to permit all movable parts of the machine to wear themselves in and to run smoothly afterwards.

In case the materials, to be sewn, are exceptionally hard, it will be necessary to reduce the speed still further, to prevent excessive heating of the needle.

## MAINTENANCE HINTS

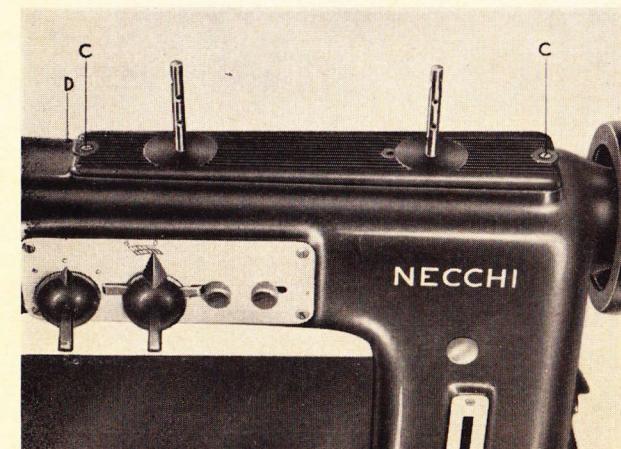
To obtain a perfect and trouble-free performance, it is essential to oil properly all bearing portions of the machine. For lubrication use a good quality light machine oil. The use of vegetable oils must under any circumstances be avoided, since these oils get hard quickly and gum the various parts of the machine, making them run hard and wear out quickly.

All movable parts of the machine are automatically oiled by a network of capillary pipes that reach all inside parts. The ends of the pipes are plunged in the oil reservoir of the machine; the level of the oil must not be lower than the red mark on the gauge « A » (Fig. 1).

To fill the oil tank, proceed as follows:

- 1) Remove the arm top-enclosure plate by loosening the fastening screws « C » (Fig. 2).
- 2) Remove screw « E » (Fig. 3) and pour oil into the pipe.

fig. 2



## NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES

Needles of the style 134 are used on the NECCHI RZG Machines, and namely:

Style 134 R with round point to sew fabrics

Style 134 LR to sew skins in general

Style 134 Lack to sew fine leathers

Style 134 P, to sew plastics and gummed fabrics

Style 134 S, to make long straight stitches

Style 134 Vr, may replace the 134 S and 134 P Styles.

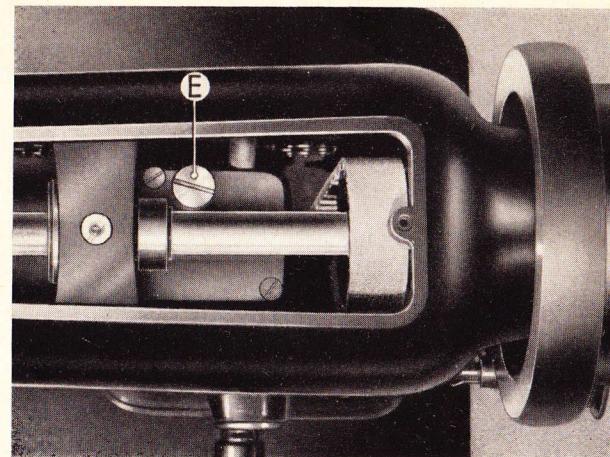


fig. 3

Oil should also be applied at all points indicated in illustration Fig. 4 and in the hole of the screw head of the enclosure on the back of the arm (marked with red paint).

The Rotary Hook is to be oiled as well by pouring a few drops into the notch «A» as shown in Fig. 5.

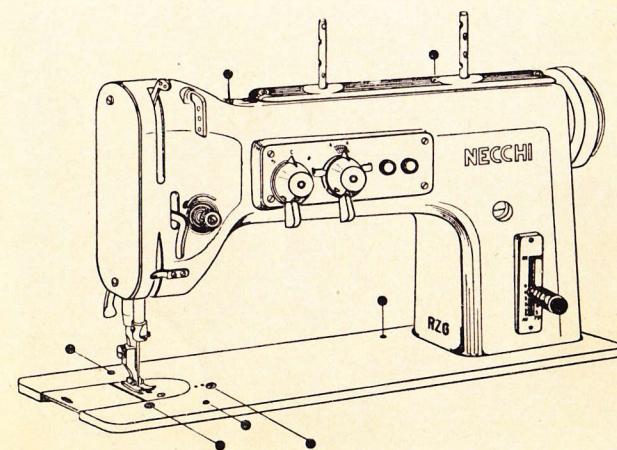
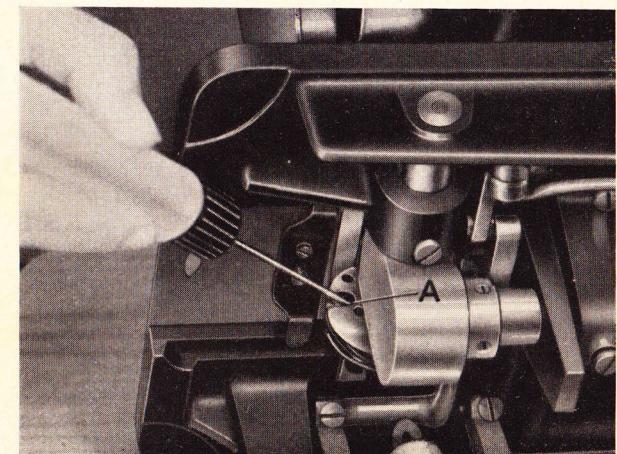


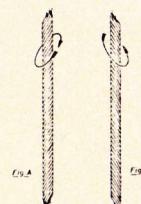
fig. 4

fig. 5



The thread is selected in accordance with the type of fabric to be sewn. The following chart will be of help in choosing needle and thread size for the kind of material to be used.

Size of needle		Kind of fabric and class of work	Number of thread	
New Nos.	Old Nos.		Cotton	Silk
70	7	Muslin, Cambric, Batiste, Fine Linen and other sheer fabrics	80 to 120	00-0
80	8	Calico, Sheetin, Towelling, Heavy Silk, Shirting and other lightweight and medium lightweight fabrics	70 to 100	0-A
90	9	Light woolen cloth, women's dress cloth, heavy table linen, bed coverings, draperies, heavy cotton goods and other light/heavy fabrics such as Crash, Heavy Cretonne, Corduroy, Flannel, etc.	50 to 70	A or B
100	10	Heavy woolen cloth, any type of cloth for dresses and men's suits, upholstery and awning materials, slipcover fabrics	40 to 60	C
110	11	Any type of cloth for overcoats and heavy dresses, heavy linen fabrics, Denim, Canvas, Burlap, etc.	30 to 40	D
120	12	heavy cloth and winter garments	20 to 30	E
130	13	Very heavy cloth and leather	20	--
140	14			
150	16			



The selection of the proper thread is essential for the flawless functioning of the machine. The types

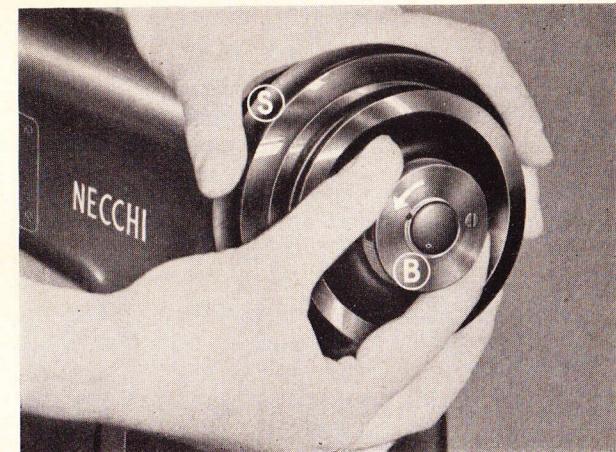


fig. 6

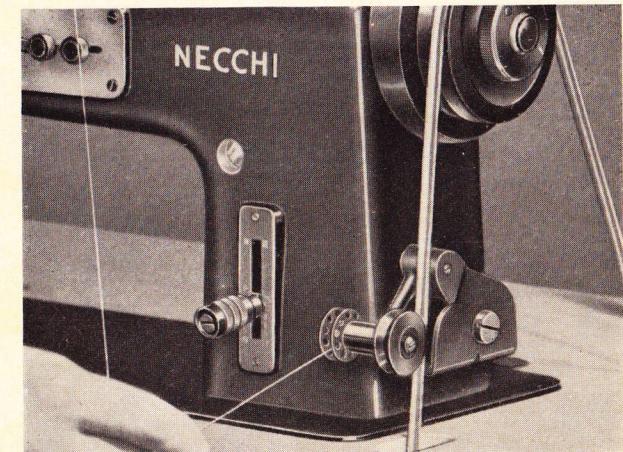
of thread are to be chosen in accordance with the kind of work to be done. It is essential to use threads of good quality and of uniform sizes. Good results will be obtained by using an upper thread with a left twist, and a lower thread with a right twist.

#### FILLING THE BOBBIN

On foot-operated machines proceed as follows:

1. Hold the balance wheel with one hand and disconnect it from the sewing mechanism by

fig. 7



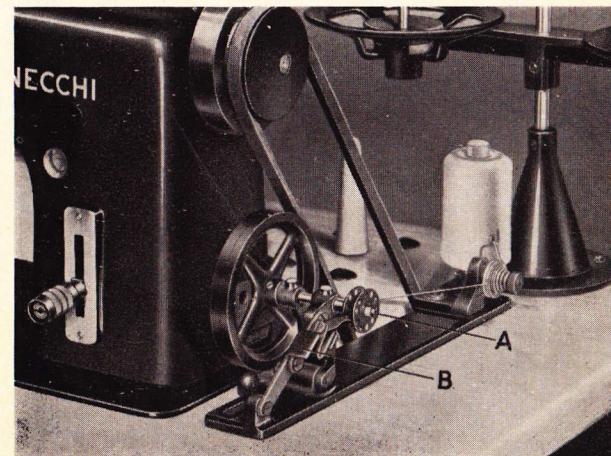
turning the knob « B » (Fig. 6) in the direction of the arrow.

2. Tie the thread to the empty bobbin by winding the thread several times around the bobbin; then place the bobbin on the spindle.
3. Press the small wheel of the bobbin winder against the driving belt by moving its hinged support away from you.
4. Hold the thread as shown in Fig. 7 and drive the machine. Guide the thread by hand so that it winds uniformly (in even layers) around the bobbin.

On *motor-driven* machines the filling of the bobbin may be effected either with released balance wheel (as explained previously) or while the machine is sewing. Proceed as follows:

1. Place spool of thread on spool pin of bobbin winder (see Fig. 8), then guide thread between tension discs of bobbin winder and tie the thread to the empty bobbin by winding the thread end several times around the bobbin. Finally, place the bobbin on the spindle « A ».
2. Press down lever « B » so that the large wheel of the bobbin winder touches the belt and let the machine be driven. The bobbin will be filled with even layers of thread and the winder will be automatically released when the filling of the bobbin is completed.

fig. 8



## INSERTING THE BOBBIN INTO THE BOBBIN CASE

1. Hold the bobbin so that the thread on top leads from the left to the right (clockwise) as indicated in illustration Fig. 9.
2. Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot of the bobbin case and then draw it under the tension spring, as shown in Fig. 9. Leave about four inches of free thread hanging from the bobbin case.

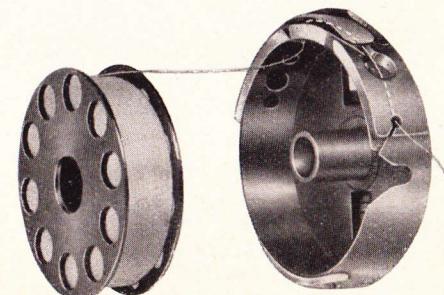


fig. 9

## INSERTING THE BOBBIN CASE

1. Raise presser foot, bring needle to its highest position and pull slide plate entirely to the left.
2. With thumb and forefinger of the left hand take bobbin case by the latch, after the full bobbin has been inserted, and place it on the center stud of the shuttle. The position finger « A » (see Fig. 8) must fit into the notch on top of the shuttle race cover.
3. Release the latch and press bobbin case into the shuttle as far as it will go. Leave about four inches of free bobbin thread hanging down.
4. Push slide plate completely to the right, thus closing it.

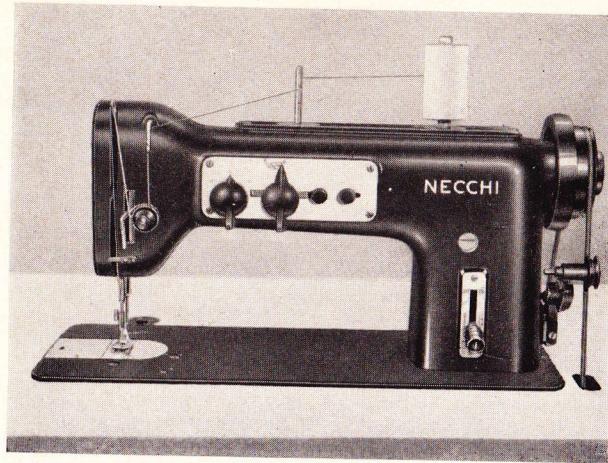
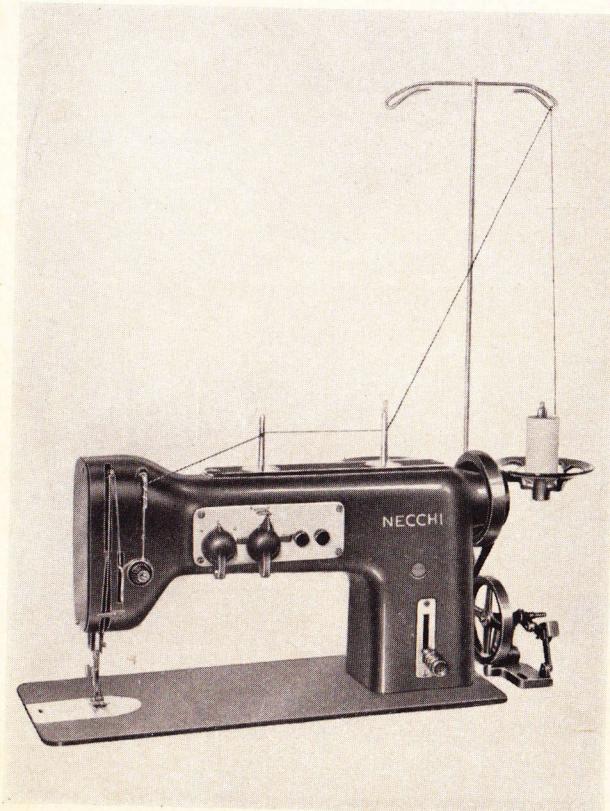


fig. 10



10

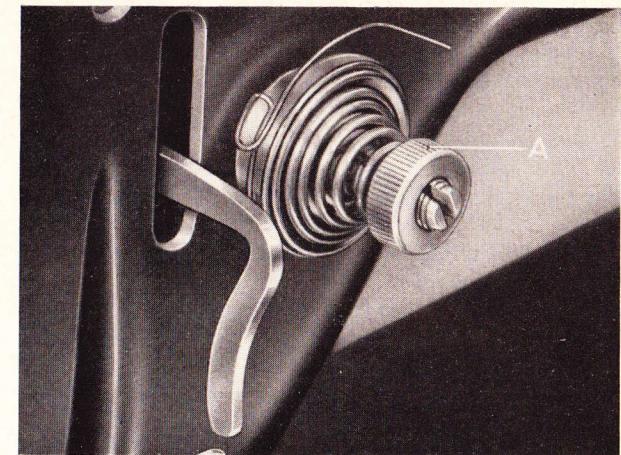


fig. 11

### THREADING THE MACHINE

On foot-operated machines the upper thread comes from a spool which is placed on the spool pin on top of the machine arm. On motor-driven machines, the spool of thread is placed on a spool stand which is mounted separately on top of the sewing table.

Illustrations Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 indicate how the upper thread must be drawn over the various portions of the machine arm. The thread must be inserted through the needle eye from the left to the right. About four inches of thread must be left hanging from the needle eye when the thread take-up lever is in its highest position.

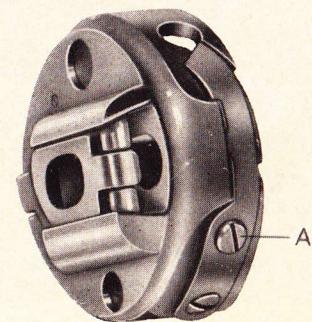


fig. 13

## REGULATING THE THREAD TENSIONS

A proper degree of the tensions of upper and lower thread is essential for good sewing.

The tension of the upper thread (needle thread) can be increased by turning the tension nut (see Fig. 12) to the right (clockwise). It can be decreased by turning this nut to the left (counter-clockwise).

The tension of the lower thread (bobbin thread) is regulated by loosening or tightening the adjusting screw « A », shown in Fig. 13.

It is easy to determine whether or not the tensions of upper thread and lower thread are correct:

When the tensions of upper thread and lower thread are properly adjusted, the stitches on both sides of the material will look alike. No further adjustment is required.

If the tension of upper thread is too tight, or that of lower thread is too loose, then the upper thread will lie flat on the top surface of the material and the lower thread will be drawn up to that top surface and appear there in form of small knots. This condition can be remedied by lowering the presser foot and turning the tension regulating nut (see Fig. 13) counter-clockwise. Make several stitches to see whether upper thread tension is correct.

Adjust until proper seam is obtained.

If the tension of upper thread is too loose, or that of lower thread is too tight, then lower thread will be stretched straight along the underside of the material and upper thread will be drawn down to the underside and appear there in form of knots or loops. This condition can be remedied by lowering the presser foot and turning the tension regulating nut clock-wise. Make several stitches to see whether upper thread tension is correct. Adjust until proper seam is obtained.

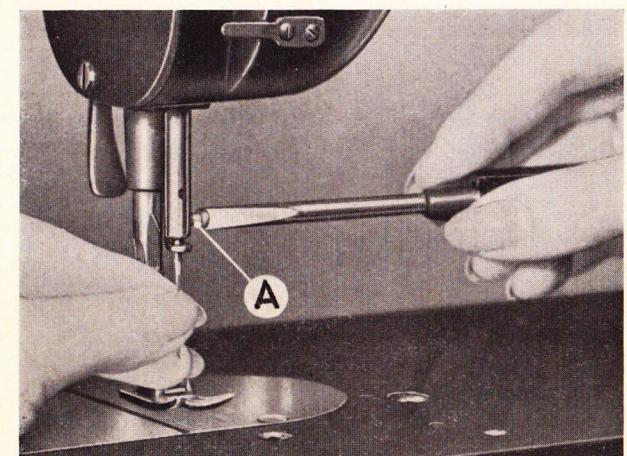
## REGULATING THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The length of the stitch is determined by the position of the Stitch Regulating Lever « A » on the graduated scale (Fig. 14). The graduated scale indicates the various lengths of stitches from « O » to about  $13/64"$ . To move the Stitch Regulating Lever up or down, disengage it first from the graduated scale by turning the knurled handle of this lever to the left, then move the lever to the desired position and finally tighten it firmly against the graduated scale by turning the knurled handle to the right.

## REVERSE SEWING

When the Stitch Regulating Lever « A » is below the number « O », the machine will sew forwards; when it is above the « O », the machine will sew backwards.

fig. 15



## REGULATING THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT

The pressure of the foot is regulated with the aid of the Pressure Regulating Screw D (see Fig. 2). To increase the pressure, turn the screw clock-wise; to decrease the pressure, turn it counterclockwise, by means of a screw driver. The pressure of the foot must be increased when stiff or heavy materials are to be sewn. Fine or sheer materials require less pressure.

## GETTING READY FOR SEWING

1. Hold the end of the upper thread, which hangs down from the needle, with the left hand so that this thread remains slack, and with the right hand turn the balance wheel slowly toward you until the needle goes down into the stitch hole of the needle plate and up again to its highest position. This will cause the lower thread to be caught by the upper thread.
2. Draw the upper thread by hand until the lower thread will be pulled up through the stitch hole of the needle plate. Place the ends of both threads backward (away from you) underneath the presser foot.
3. Place fabric underneath the presser foot, lower it and start sewing. With your left hand hold ends of both threads until about four or five stitches have been made.

## REMOVING AND INSERTING A NEEDLE

Bring needle bar to its highest position by turning the balance wheel slowly towards you. Loosen the screw of the needle clamp «A» (see Fig. 15) and remove the old needle. While inserting a new needle into the groove of the needle bar, make certain that the long groove of the needle faces *toward the left*. Push the needle up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, then tighten the needle clamp screw securely.

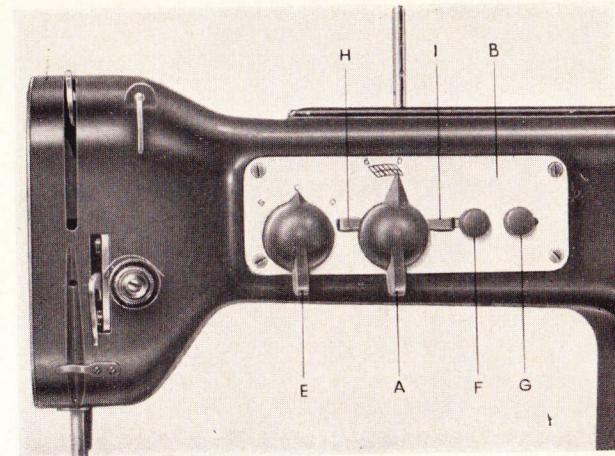


fig. 16

## CAUTION:

Be careful when replacing the needle. Insert needle correctly and do not bend it while attaching it to the needle bar. An incorrectly inserted or bent needle will cause skip stitching, needle breaking, snapping of the thread and may also damage the stitch hole of the needle plate.

## STRAIGHT STITCH

Turn the zig-zag control knob «A» to the right until its upper index is at «O» of the graduated scale on plate «B».

The zig-zag position control knob E may be set in the position marked C, S or D and the stitch will be respectively on the center, left or right position.

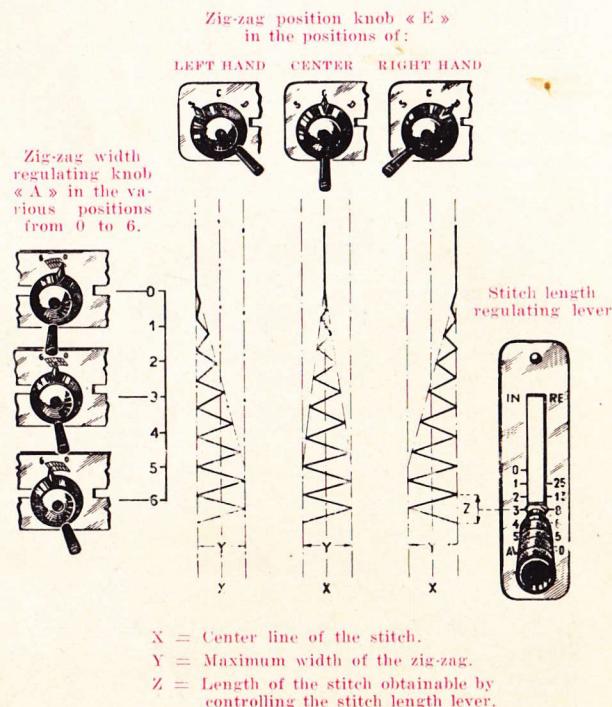
## ZIG-ZAG STITCH

- 1) Set the zig-zag position control knob «E» (Fig. 16) in the position marked «C» (central).
- 2) Regulate the length of the stitch (see instructions on Page 13).

- 3) Regulate the width of the zig-zag stitch by setting the index of the zig-zag control knob « A » to the desired width along the graduated scale, from 0 to 6.
- 4) Loosen the zig-zag stop nuts « F » and « G » and displace the indexes « H » and « I » until they are inserted in the stop notches on the knob « A ». Then tighten the nuts « F » and « G » firmly.
- 5) Commence sewing following the instructions on Page 14.

The Illustration Fig. 17 shows the various types of seams that can be made through the combined controls of the stitch position knob E, of the zig-zag width regulating knob A and of the stitch length regulating lever.

fig. 17



## ORDINARY MAINTENANCE OF THE MACHINE

Use and handle your machine with care. Do not keep it in a damp room when not using it. Ordinary maintenance usually consists of oiling the machine every 8 hours of continuous use (see oiling instructions). When used only occasionally, or when not used at all, the machine should be lubricated every 15 days.

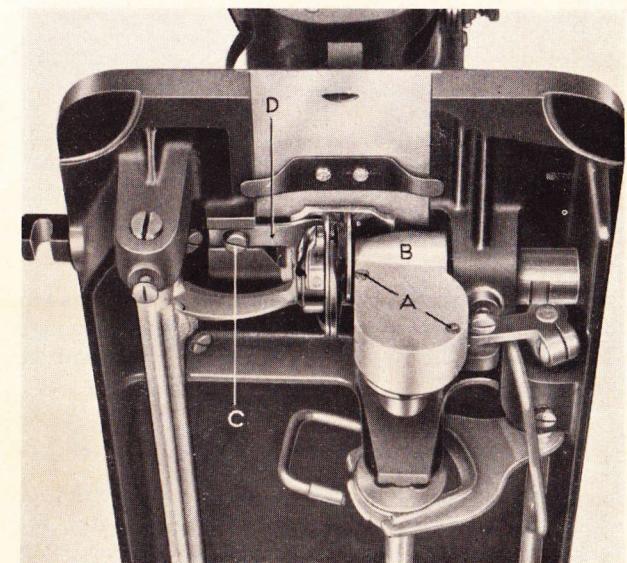
## SPECIAL MAINTENANCE OF THE MACHINE

The most important operations are:

- a) filling the oil-tank with oil
- b) renewing the grease in the gear box
- c) removing and replacing the shuttle.

The oil tank must be refilled whenever the oil level is under the mark on the peephole « A » (Fig. 1). See oiling instructions.

fig. 18



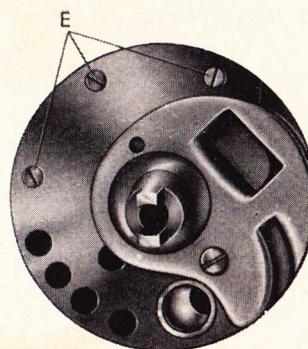


fig. 19

The grease in the gear box must always be sufficient to ensure the lubrication of the gears. To inspect the gears inside the box, remove the cover « B » (Fig. 18) by unscrewing both the screws « A ». The use of proper grease, fit for fine mechanics, is strongly recommended.

The shuttle is to be removed when a piece of thread has been caught in the shuttle race and is jamming the machine, or in case of exceptional cleaning. To remove the shuttle, act as follows:

- 1) Bring the needle to its highest position and remove the bobbin case.
- 2) Release the screw « C » (Fig. 18) and remove the bracket « D ».
- 3) Release the three screws « E » (Fig. 19) and remove the race closing sector.
- 4) Turn the shuttle, while holding its pin by the left hand, until it comes out from the shuttle bed.
- 5) Clean the shuttle bed thoroughly.

In case it would be necessary, for any reason, to loosen the screws fastening the cogged wheels of the belt, the machine must be re-timed as follows:

- 1) Bring the needle at its highest position;
- 2) Turn the balance wheel until the marks on the eccentrics of the shaft of the feeder are aligned;

- 3) Tighten the screws fastening the belt wheels again and thus the machine is perfectly timed.

### GENERAL REMARKS

Always choose the needle and the thread in accordance with the material to be sewn. Consult the needle and thread chart on page 6.

Do not operate the threaded machine when there is no fabric underneath the presser foot.

The presser foot must always be in a raised position, unless a piece of fabric is placed between the bottom face of the presser foot and the needle plate.

The balance wheel must always be turned toward the operator.

Never turn it in the reverse direction.

Do not help the feeding of the fabric by pulling it by hand, since this may result in bending or breaking the needle and damaging the needle plate. The machine alone must be able to feed the fabric.

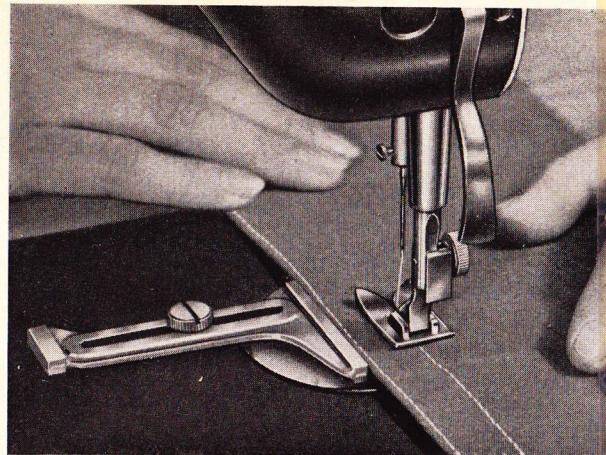


fig. 20



fig. 21

## ACCESSORIES AND THEIR USES

### Using the Straight Cloth Guide

For straight stitching, use this guide with the ordinary presser foot, or with the quilting foot. The guide is fastened to the bed plate, as shown in Fig. 20 and the knurled thumb screws permit the variation of the distances between two parallel seams, or between a seam and the edge of the material.

### Using the quilter

The Quilting Foot serves to make parallel seams all over the fabric, both in length and in width. Regular squares are formed, as shown in Fig. 21. The quilting foot is to be fastened to the Presser Bar, as shown in Fig. 21.

### Needle Plate and Foot for straight stitching

When the machine is used for straight stitch only, it is expedient to replace the normal foot and needle plate by the foot and the needle plate with round holes that are fit for straight stitching only. These accessories are contained in the attachment box.

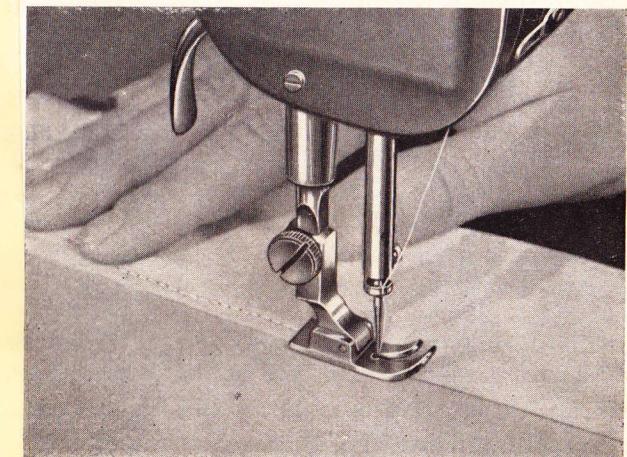


fig. 22

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE EXTRA ATTACHMENTS

### Blind Stitching

The NECCHI Blind Stitch Attachment is a new, improved special foot, used for sewing invisible hems into garments.

- 1) Raise the presser bar lever and remove the presser foot that is on the machine. Then attach blindstitch foot to presser foot bar and fasten it by means of the proper screw with washer with which the blindstitch foot is provided.

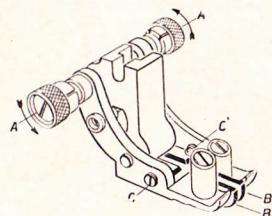


fig. 23

- 2) Set the index of the zig-zag position control knob in the C (center) position.
- 3) Set the index of the zig-zag width control knob in the 0 position (extreme right).
- 4) Turn the balance wheel by hand in order to lower the needle until it enters the hole on the needle plate by about  $1/16''$ .
- 5) Adjust the knurled knobs AA (Fig. 23) so that the edge line between the two plates BB is perpendicular to the needle, as shown in illustration Fig. 24.

- 6) Turn the knurled knobs AA in the sense of the arrows (Fig. 23) in order to remove sideways the plates BB by the distance desired. The distance between the two plates BB must correspond to the desired width of the zig-zag stitch. The width of the zig-zag stitch is to be chosen in accordance with the thickness of the cloth to be sewn (the thicker the cloth, the wider the zig-zag stitch). Needle must fall right in the middle of the distance between the two plates BB (see Fig. 25).

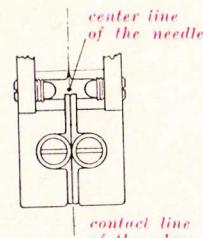


fig. 24

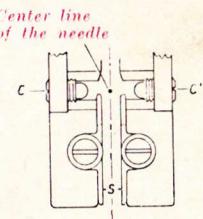


fig. 25

- 7) Raise the needle from the hole on the needle plate by turning the balance wheel by hand.
- 8) Set the zig-zag stitch regulating knob at the desired width on the graduated scale. Turn the balance wheel by hand and make a few stitches in order to ascertain that the distance between the plates BB corresponds exactly to the zig-zag width and the needle does not hit on screws CC (Figs. 23-25).
- 9) Set the stitch length regulating lever at the wished length of the stitch.

10) It is now advisable to make a few trial seams on a sample of the cloth that is to be sewn. Proceed as shown in illustration Fig. 26 namely:

- place the lining on the needle plate;
- fold the cloth and place it on the lining and under the foot as shown in Fig. 26; the folded edge « M » of the cloth must be close to the left plate of the blind stitch foot;
- lower the foot and sew a few stitches.

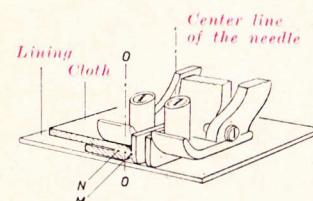


fig. 26

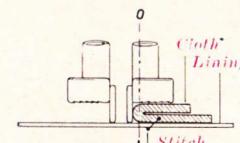


fig. 27

11) It may happen that:

- a) the needle falls beyond the point N of the folded edge of the cloth and the stitches would not be invisible.
- b) the needle does not reach the point « M » of the folded edge of the cloth and the stitch would not bind the two fabrics.

In the first case, turn the left knurled knob A (Fig. 23) contrary to the arrow, while in the latter case this knob is to be turned according to the arrow until the needle falls in the right position OO between M and N (see Fig. 26).

12) When the right adjustment has been obtained, sew a few trial stitches. Then stop the needle in the lining (not in the folded cloth), raise the foot and, without breaking the thread, turn both lining and cloth counter-clockwise a half turn so that both lining and cloth are under the right hand plate of the blindstitch foot.

13) Fold the cloth again at any point desired in comparison to the first seam while taking care always not to break the thread; making sure, if necessary, that it is sufficiently loose. The new folded edge of the cloth must be close to the right hand plate of the foot. (See Fig. 27).

What has been stated under point 11 as far as stitching to the left is also applicable to stitching to the right.

14) Make three or four stitchings alternatively to the left and to the right in order to ensure that blindstitch foot is perfectly adjusted. Now place on the machine the cloth to be sewn since the adjustment need not be amended.

#### NOTE

a) In order to avoid, while sewing particularly thin fabrics, that stitches become visible on the reverse of the fabric, two small screws C C' have been placed on the blind stitch foot which must be tightened or loosened so that, when the needle descends, it touches them. In effect, these screws serve as a guide to this particular type of sewing.

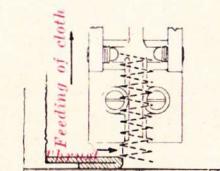


fig. 28

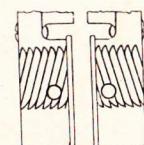


fig. 29

### Keyhole Buttonholes

Required: Buttonhole Foot « D » (Fig. D).  
 Buttonhole Cutters « M » (Fig. M).  
 Thread Guide « C » (Fig. C).

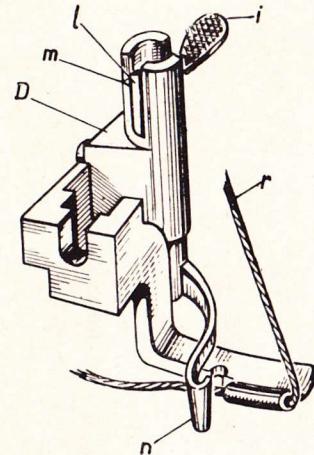


fig. D

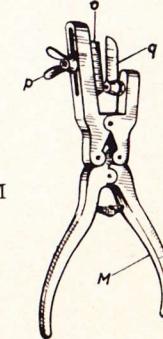


fig. M

### To prepare the Machine

- 1) Attach Buttonhole Foot « D » to presser bar and insert the gimp guide « C » under the head of the front plate fastening screw.
- 2) Set the index of the zig-zag position control knob E to the extreme right, under D (Fig. 30).

- 3) Bring the index of the zig-zag width control knob « A » to the position corresponding to the desired width of the stitch.

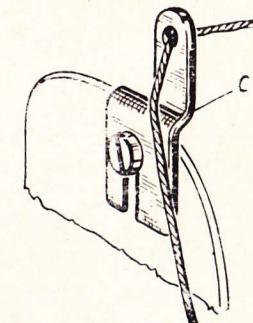


fig. C

- 4) Loosen the zig-zag stop nut « F » and move it to the left until its index « I » is fitted into the notch on the knob A. Tighten nut F firmly.

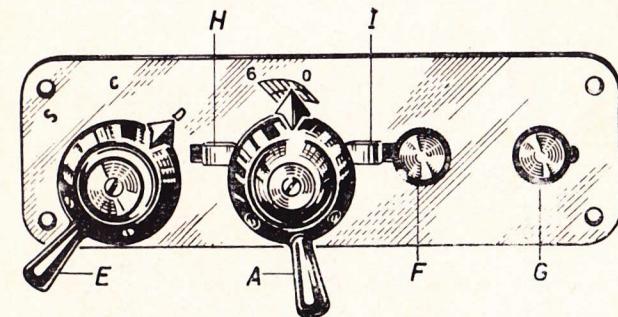


fig. 30

- 5) Set again the index of the zig-zag width control knob A at a stitch width that is twice the previous width as described under 3).
- 6) Loosen the zig-zag stop nut « G » and move it to the right until its index « H » is fitted into the corresponding knob, then tighten nut « G » firmly.  
 In order to obtain uniform button holes, this adjustment must not be corrected.

- 7) Raise the presser bar lever. Raise the finger grip « i » of the buttonhole foot (see Fig. D) and rotate it clockwise, until its upper bar « l » rests on the knee « m ». The spread guide « n » remains thus in a raised position.

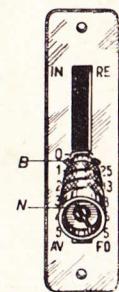


fig. 31

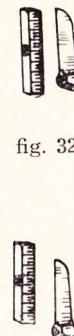


fig. 32

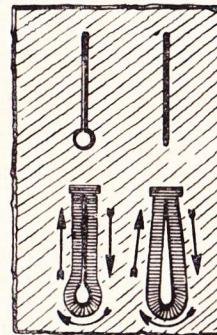


fig. 34

- 8) Cut out the buttonholes with the cutters « M ». The length of the buttonhole may be varied by displacing the graduated scale « O » (Fig. M). The round part of the cut buttonhole must be about half an inch away from the edge of the garment.
- 9) Place the cloth under the presser foot making sure that the round part of the cut buttonhole is toward you (Fig. 35).
- 10) Lower the presser bar lever.
- 11) Turn the finger grip « i » counterclockwise; the spreader guide « n » is also lowered and enters the cut buttonhole.
- 12) Place spool of gimp (cord) on the second pin of the machine and pull gimp from right to left through gimp guide « C » (Fig. 35) on face plate, then down and from front to back through the hole in the base of the presser foot (Fig. 35).

- 13) Set the index of the zig-zag width control knob A to the right (smaller zig-zag width) and start stitching. The arrows in the illustration Fig. 34 show the directions to follow in stitching the row all around the buttonhole.

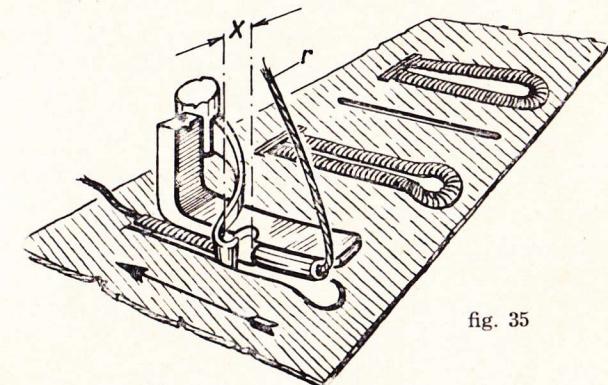


fig. 35

- 14) Then make the « bar tack » by stitching across the straight end of the buttonhole. For this operation, the index of the zig-zag width control knob « A » is to be displaced to the left (larger zig-zag width).
- 15) In order to obtain perfect results, set the stitch length regulating lever N (Fig. 31) as near « O » as possible, in order to obtain the shortest stitch. The tension of the lower thread is to be rather loose and the tension spring of the bobbin case is to be adjusted accordingly.

NOTE. In order to make special buttonholes, it may become necessary to vary the distance X (Fig. 35) between the spreader guide and the foot and this can be done by means of the proper screw on the back of the buttonhole foot.

## BUTTON SEWING

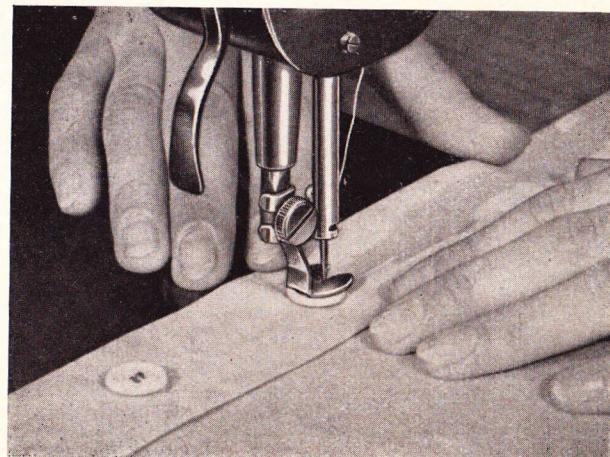
- 1) Remove normal foot and attach button sewing foot to presser bar. Leave button sewing foot in raised position. Set the stitch length regulating lever in the O position.
- 2) Place button under presser foot and adjust the width of the zig-zag stitch according to the distance between the two holes of the button. Make the necessary number of stitches in order to fasten the button. When four-hole buttons are to be sewn, the above operation is repeated with respect to the second pair of holes.

NOTE: The Button Sewing Foot is delivered only with the RZG Machines that are foot operated.

## TRANSPARENT PRESSER FOOT

Quite often when using a zig-zag sewing machine (BU or RZG) for certain small and precise stitches, it becomes necessary to see and follow

fig. 36



carefully the entry of the needle into the cloth. In fact, it is almost indispensable when doing embroidery where two designs must be placed parallel to one another or placed in some special relationship for not only must the alignment be perfect but the number of stitches must be kept count of so that they will be equal in all cases. Such a problem is resolved with the use of a special presser foot made of transparent crystal which permits the person who is sewing to see the work as it unfolds. (See illustration).

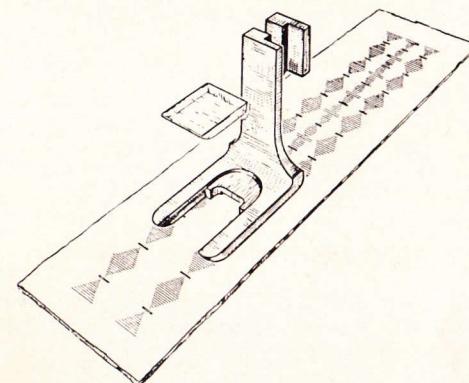


fig. 37

## THE RZG 3 MACHINE

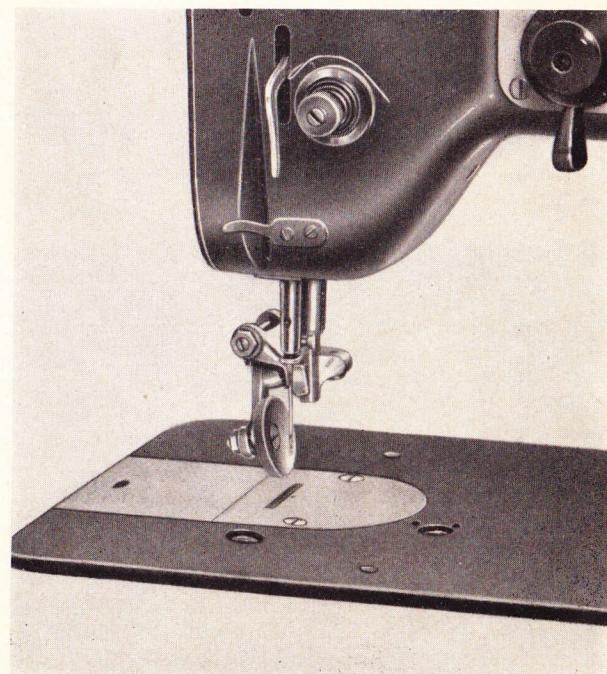
This machine possesses the same features as the RZG machine. However it is equipped with a knurled wheel foot, a special feed dog and a special needle plate (Fig. 38) thus making it suitable for sewing leather.

### USE OF THE RZG. 3 MACHINE

This machine is suitable for sewing leather of thin and medium thicknesses and is especially useful for factories producing shoes, leather goods, etc.

NOTE: For this machine, use the needles of the 134 LR style.

fig. 38



## THE RZG 8 MACHINE

The features of this machine are similar to those of the RZG machine. However it is equipped with:

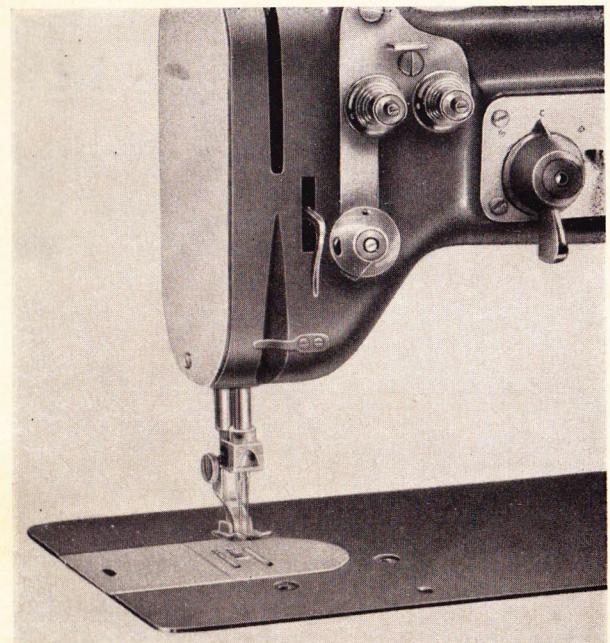
- two-needle clamp
- double tension mechanism
- two special feet with grooves in the bottom
- three special plates to make « bias » seams, with or without inserted gimp. (Fig. 39).

NOTE: The special foot with narrow groove is to be used together with the plate with the small tongue. The foot with the larger groove may be used alternatively with the other two plates.

### USE

This machine is specially suitable for making « bias » seams, with or without inserted gimp, on shoe uppers, gloves etc.

fig. 39



## THE RZG 11 MACHINE

The features of this machine are similar to those of the RZG. But in addition it is equipped with:

- double tension mechanism ✓
- special buttonhole bobbin case ✓
- attachment for making keyhole and eyelet buttonholes. ✓

The RZG 11 is particularly adapted for small tailoring and dressmaking establishments.

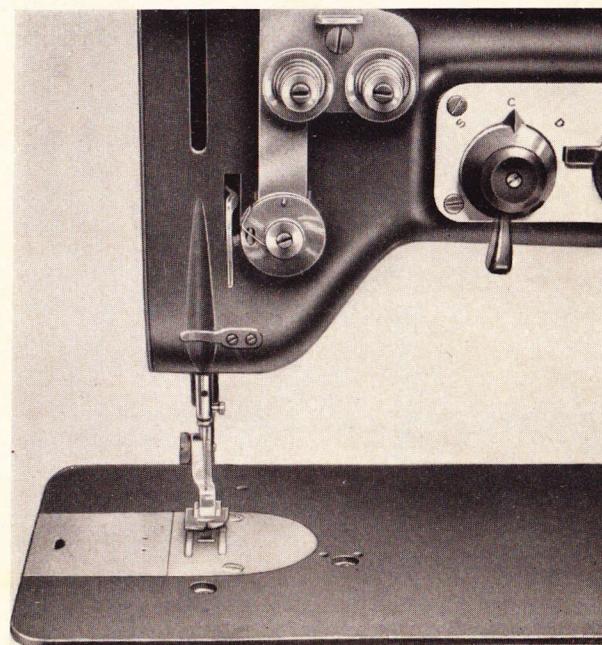


fig. 40

## THE RZG 80 MACHINE

The features of this machine are similar to those of the RZG. But in addition it is equipped with:

- a special apparatus for inserting whalebone or a special gimp in leather hatbands.

The RZG 80 is especially made for hat factories.

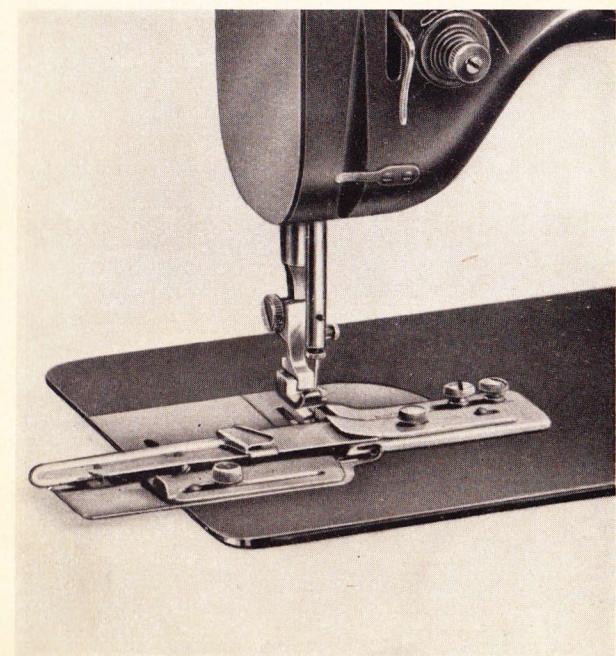
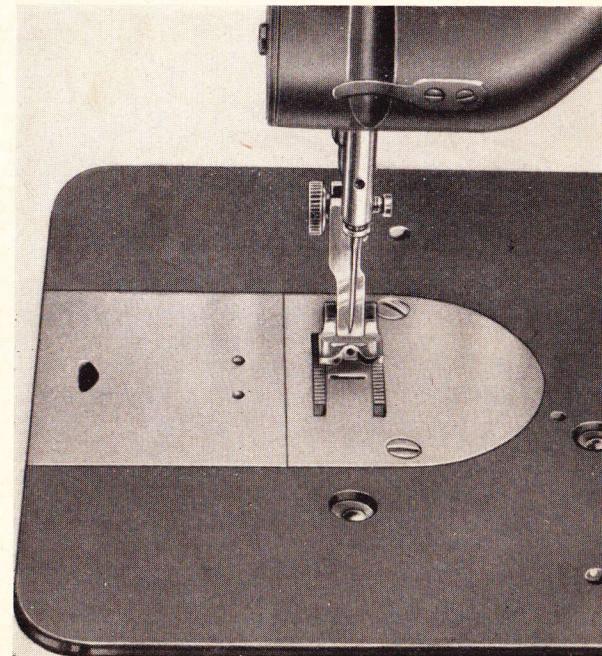


fig. 41

## THE RZG 81 MACHINE

The features of this machine are similar to those of the RZG machine. However it is equipped with two special feet provided with a groove to guide the gimp (cord). This machine is suitable to sew the gimp (cord) on the outer edge of the shoe uppers and to sew the shoe uppers on the mould, etc. (Fig. 42).

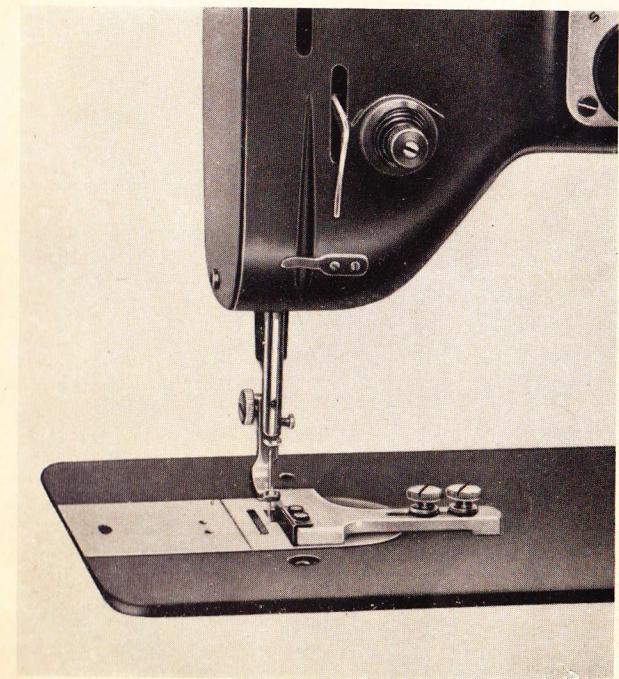
fig. 42



## THE RZG 83 MACHINE

This machine possesses the same features of the RZG machine, but is furnished with a special foot and a special guide that make it suitable for sewing the closed seams of tubular belts.

fig. 43



## THE RZG 85 MACHINE

Similar to the RZG Machine, it is equipped with a special toothed feed dog and is especially suitable for making corsets, etc.

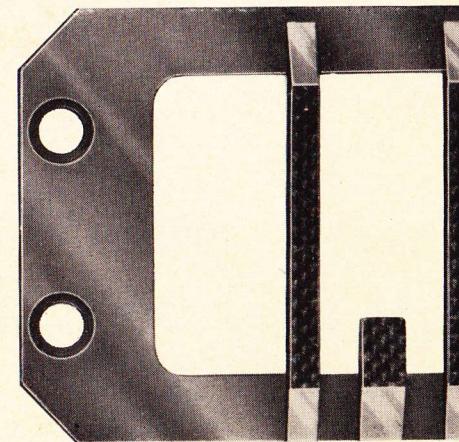


fig. 44

## THE RZG 86 MACHINE

Similar to the RZG machine, it is equipped with a toothed feed dog and with a special foot for sewing fine linen.

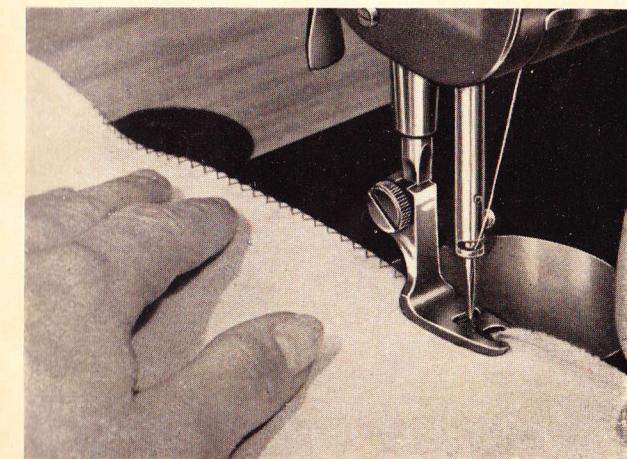
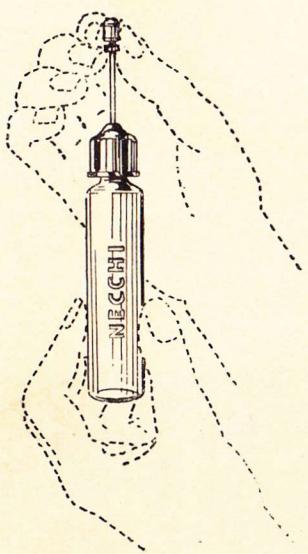
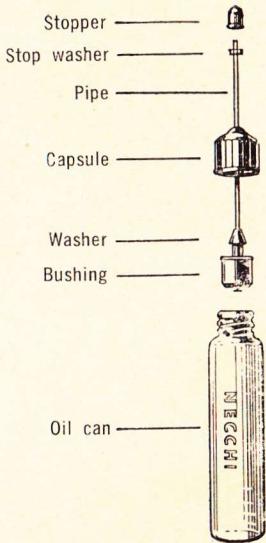


fig. 45

## HOW TO USE OIL FEEDER

### FILLING

1. Unscrew the capsule totally.
2. By holding the stopper, draw the bushing out from the oil can.
3. Fill the oil can.
4. Replace the mechanism in its previous position and screw the capsule on.

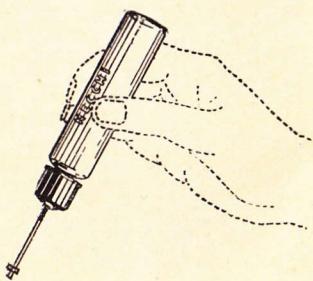


### ADJUSTING THE LENGTH OF THE PIPE

1. Unscrew the capsule by about  $\frac{1}{8}$  turn.
2. By handling the stopper, draw out the pipe to the wished length.
3. Screw the capsule on, in order to have the pipe fastened.

### OILING

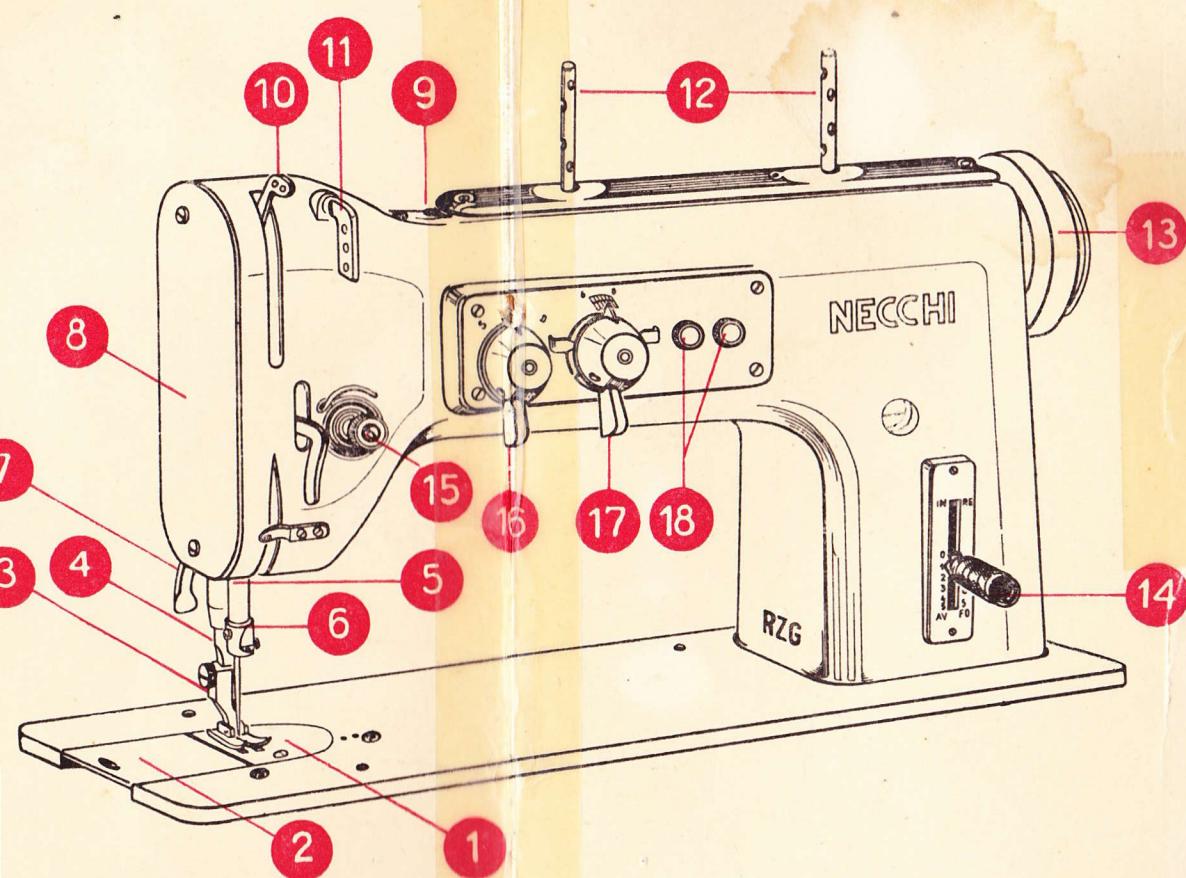
Unscrew the stopper and press the oil can to pour oil out.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE

**NECCHI RZG 11**

SEWING MACHINE



#### CHINE PARTS

Needle Plate  
 Slide Plate  
 Presser Foot  
 Presser Bar  
 Needle Bar  
 Needle Clamp

7 - Presser Bar Lifter  
 8 - Face Plate  
 9 - Pressure regulating screw  
 10 - Thread take-up lever  
 11 - Upper thread retainer  
 12 - Spool Pins  
 13 - Balance Wheel  
 14 - Stitch Length Regulating Lever  
 15 - Upper Thread Tension  
 16 - Zig-zag position regulating knob  
 17 - Zig-zag width regulating knob  
 18 - Zig-zag stop nuts.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE  
**NECCHI RZG** 11  
 SEWING MACHINE