"ARTISTIC TOUCH SCHOOL of EMBROIDERY"

BOOK NUMBER FIVE

"The BONNAZ MACHINES MECHANIC'S MANUAL"

INTRODUCTION

The BONNAZ MACHINES MECHANIC'S MANUAL is the fifth Book in the ARTISTIC TOUCH SCHOOL of EMBROIDERY training courses.

Parts of the same information contained in this Book can also be found in Book Number One, Two, Three and Four. However, additional parts list and special repair instructions that were not included in the other Books, made this Book a necessity.

ADVICE TO MECHANIC'S

In addition, this Book is intended for anyone who does mechanic work on these machines. So . . . right about here on the very first page is where I stick my neck out and probably make about eighty percent of the industrial sewing machine mechanics across the United States mad at me!

During the forty-five years I have been operating these special machines in the embroidery business, I have only found three industrial machine mechanics who have bothered to try to learn to write their name on the Bonnaz machine.

By doing this, these three mechanics have acquired a special understanding of these machines which gives them a special knack in repairing and adjusting these machines that other mechanics just never seem to acquire.

Throughout all of my Books, I continually tell people who are learning to operate the machines . . . learning to make adjustments and repairs will make them a much better operator. I offer that same advice to mechanics . . . learning to operate the machine, at least well enough to write your name, will make you a much better mechanic.

GENERAL INFORMATION & DO'S and DON'T'S

Over the years, I have found mechanic's, and operators, continually make the same mistakes when doing adjustments or repairs on the Bonnaz machines.

The first "DON'T" is . . . **If you don't know what you are doing, DON'T try to PLAY MECHANIC!**

Back when I worked on assembly lines in the factory's in Los Angeles, I would observe other operators who really did not know how to do their own adjustments on the machines, pick up a screw driver and simply start turning screws without having the slightest idea of what they were doing.

After a while, I finally discovered, operators who were paid "piece work rates" had less mechanical problems than operators who were paid an hourly rate! Why? . . . boredom!

The operator simply became bored with the repetitive work and would start playing with the machine for a diversion.

Since I was usually the mechanic, as well as an operator in most of those factory's, I quickly learned that when the operator called for the mechanic, this allowed them an un-scheduled break! They could stand behind me and goof-off, or wander around the shop while I tried to figure out what was wrong with the machine.

Later, when I owned my own embroidery shop, I reached the conclusion, usually, when an operator seemed to continually have mechanical problems with a machine I knew was in perfect working condition, the part that needed to be replaced was the operator!

The "flip-side" of this is . . . over the years, I have also observed many industrial sewing machine mechanics, who didn't know anything about Bonnaz machines, pick up a screw driver and start turning screws without having the slightest idea of what they were doing!

The moral to this story is . . . first learn something about the basic concept of the machine and at the very

least, try to find some kind of an instruction manual before you start trying to play mechanic!

The second "DON'T" is . . . **if it ain't broke - DON'T fix it!**

Many times I have had people bring machines to me complaining that the machine was doing things that the machine is actually supposed to do!

These people were all inexperienced in operating the machine and I suppose they expected the machine to be able to read their minds. Therefore . . . before you start trying to mechanically force your machine to do what you want it to do . . . get some professional training so YOU can do what the machine wants YOU TO DO!

The third "DON'T" is . . . **don't put any part on a machine without knowing for certain it is the correct part!**

Many parts for the embroidery machines, both Bonnaz machines and satin stitch machines, look the same and will even fit into the machine, BUT . . . most parts for the different models ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE. This is why I have added the parts list for the machines to Book Number One and Book Number Two.

The fourth "DON'T" is . . . **don't ever use force to remove a part and don't force any part to go where it don't want to fit!**

The Bonnaz machines were precision tooled to fit together and move freely. When taking them apart, a larger screw driver and a bit of WD-40 spray will work a lot better than a hammer, and a bit of lacquer thinner and polishing will make parts fit together much better than force.

Usually, if the parts don't fit together easily, you are trying to use the wrong parts.

All of the Bonnaz machines were designed so the screws will only fit in the holes they were intended to fit into. Trying to force the wrong screw into the wrong hole will only strip the threads on the screw or the hole.

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT MACHINES

All of the machines that have a handle under the machine used to guide the stitching in any direction are "UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT MACHINES" and they are usually called "BONNAZ" machines, after the inventor, Adolph Bonnaz of Paris France.

Bonnaz machines are used to do many types of decorative stitching, chain stitch, chenille, cording, feather stitch, they are used to sew on braids and sequins and many other things.

All of the machines equipped with a LOOPER and a hook needle use a chain stitch to either produce chain stitch and chenille, or to attach cording, braids, ribbons, sequins and other novelty items to fabric.

Other Bonnaz machines are equipped with a bobbin and a needle with an eye. These machines make a lock stitch.

Since writing Book Number One "CHAIN STITCH (BONNAZ) EMBROIDERY," a few of the trade magazines have evidently decided to "make-up" their own names to call the stitching produced by these machines. Suddenly, after over one-hundred and fifty years, "cording" is called "coiling," etc.

As far as I am concerned, they can call things whatever they want to call them, but . . . I think Adolph Bonnaz, The Cornely Company and The Singer Company should be considered to be the authority. Since most of you would not be able to read the French version, I have reprinted (with permission) part of the Singer instruction manual for the 114 W 120 Three-Thread **CORDING** Machine. Please note: The manual calls this a CORDING Machine . . . not a "COILING" machine!

I hope reprinting this manual will straighten out some of the confusion that has been caused by this mis-information. Later in this book, when we get into the other special Cornely Machines, you will learn there are different types of "CORDING" made on different machines and producing completely different effects.

Reprint Page 1:

NOTE FROM RUTH: I hope no one gets the idea I am making light of these original instruction manuals from Singer and Cornely. I enjoy reading them tremendously and I think you will enjoy them also, but both were written seventy to one-hundred years ago, another time, another age. I believe you will derive a much more thorough understanding of the machines and operating them through The Artistic Touch Books Number One and Number Four.

SINGER

UNIVERSAL FEED

THREE-THREAD CORDING MACHINE

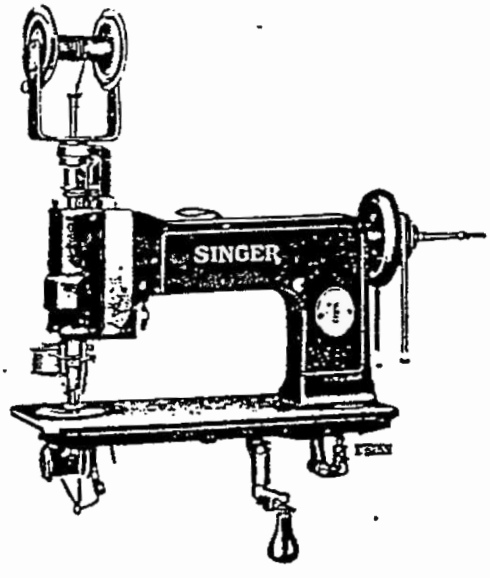
114w120

FOR ORNAMENTING

WAISTS, SUITS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, UNIFORMS, DRAPERIES, Etc.

ALSO FOR

Two-Thread Cording, Gimp Embroidery, Single Thread Ornamental Chain Stitching, Drop or Moss Stitching, Feather Stitching, Braiding and Imitation Two Needle Cording



Singer Three-Thread Cording Machine 114w120

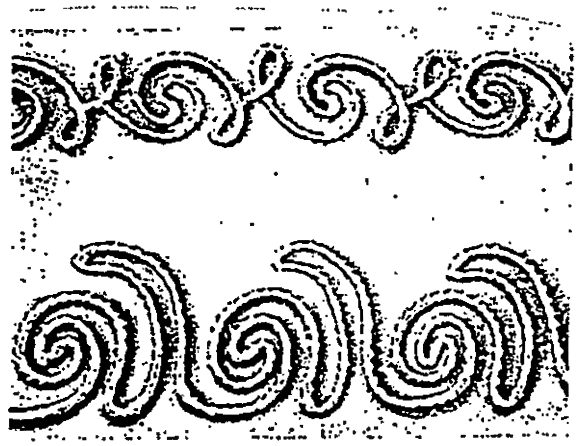
Reprint Page 2:

Machine 114w120 makes the single thread chain stitch and is especially designed for producing what is known as three-thread cording. It is the highest class sewing machine ever developed for this style of embroidery, its superior construction enabling operators to produce more and better work than is possible with any other machine of its kind.

In addition to three-thread cording, the machine is also adapted for two-thread cording, gimp embroidery, single thread ornamental chain stitching, drop or moss stitching, feather stitching, braiding and imitation two needle cording, combinations of which can be used to produce beautiful ornamental effects on waists, suits, cloaks, skirts, dress trimmings, millinery, uniforms, draperies and a large variety of other articles.

Machine Makes Its Own Cording and Attaches It at One Operation

This Singer machine makes its own cording by winding covering threads around a filler cord or padded material and simultaneously attaching it to the fabric.



Fine and Heavy Three-Thread Cording on Georgette Crepe

Reprint Page 3:

Three-Thread Cording

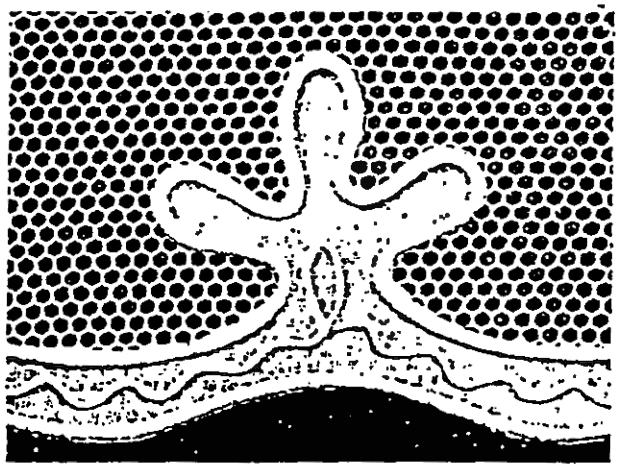
The three-thread cording is produced by means of a needle thread, filler cord and a covering thread.

The filler cord, or padding material, is taken from a spool located at the top of the machine and passed down through a hollow needle bar, thence through a suitable nipple which guides the cord while the covering thread is being wound around it. The covering thread, consisting of several strands of thread or silk, is taken from a spool mounted on a revolving spool carrier which rotates around the needle bar and filler cord, a guide, which is attached to the revolving spool carrier, winding the covering thread in such a manner that it entirely conceals the filler cord. The single thread chain stitches, which are formed by a hook needle and a looper, stitch the covering thread only, and are underneath the filler cord or padding material, producing a blind stitch cording effect, which has a rich appearance. Many sizes of filler cords and covering threads can be used to produce a great variety of embroidery effects.

Unless otherwise ordered, the machine will be regularly sent out with three nipples for three thread cording. viz: No 231887 for a filler cord 3/32 inch in diameter: No. 231889 for a filler cord 1/8 inch in diameter, and No. 231891 for a filler cord 5/32 inch in diameter, the equipment including thread guide complete. No. 231988, for the covering thread.

Additional nipples can be furnished to handle filler cords different from those for use with the nipples originally sent with the machine. In each case, however, it is necessary to send samples of filler cord with the order for nipples. A sample of the covering thread should also be sent with all orders.

Reprint Page 4:



Three-Thread Cording Outline
Two-Thread Cording Inside on Lace Work (Applique Effect)

Two-Thread Cording

Another style of cording, known as two-thread cording or plain cording, is also successfully accomplished on the machine. This cording is produced by means of a needle thread and an encircling thread, there being no filler cord. The encircling thread, which may consist of one or more strands of silk or metal thread, is wound around the needle thread in such a manner, during the formation of the stitches, that when the work is finished the chain stitches are visible between the coils of the encircling thread. A strikingly handsome effect is obtained.

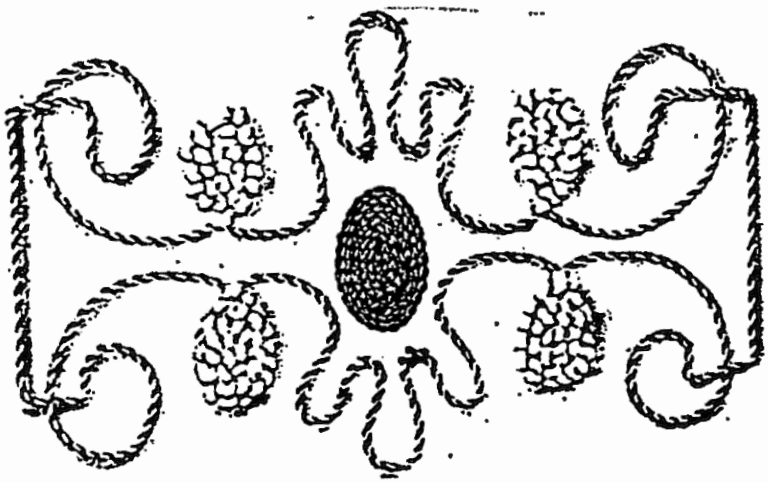
Unless otherwise ordered, the machine will be regularly sent out with five nipples for two thread cording, drop or moss stitching and ornamental chain stitching, viz: No. 231903 for size 3 needle, No, 231905 for size 5 needle, No. 231907 for size 7 needle, No. 231909 for size 9 needle and No. 231911 for size 11 needle.

Reprint Page 5:

Any of the following nipples can be substituted for the regular nipples:

NIPPLES	NEEDLE SIZE
231904	4
231906	6
231908	8
231910	10
231912	12

The machine is fitted with a device by which the chain stitch can be instantly changed to a drop or moss stitch without removing the work or unthreading the machine. When adjusted to produce the drop or moss stitch, the machine drops the stitches in loose loops on the fabric. By using different colors and sizes of threads, many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished with this form of stitch, particularly embroidered flower designs.



Outline of Gimp Embroidery
Centre Oval of Plain Chain Stitches
Four Ovals of Drop or Moss Stitches

Reprint Page 6:

Gimp Embroidery

The method of producing gimp embroidery on the machine is similar to that employed in making the three-thread cording, with the exception that the machine is adjusted to wind an encircling thread around the gimp or filler in such a way as to permit the gimp cord to show through at intervals. By using an encircling thread of silk or gold thread, or tinsel, with a gimp cord of contrasting color, many pretty styles of work are accomplished.

Unless otherwise ordered, the machine will be regularly sent out with two nipples for gimp embroidery, viz: No. 231971 for a gimp cord 1/16 inch in diameter and No. 231975 for a gimp cord 1/8 inch in diameter, the equipment including thread guide complete No. 231985, for the encircling thread.

Additional nipples can be furnished to handle gimp cords different from those for use with the nipples originally sent with the machine. Any two of the following nipples can be substituted for the regular nipples:

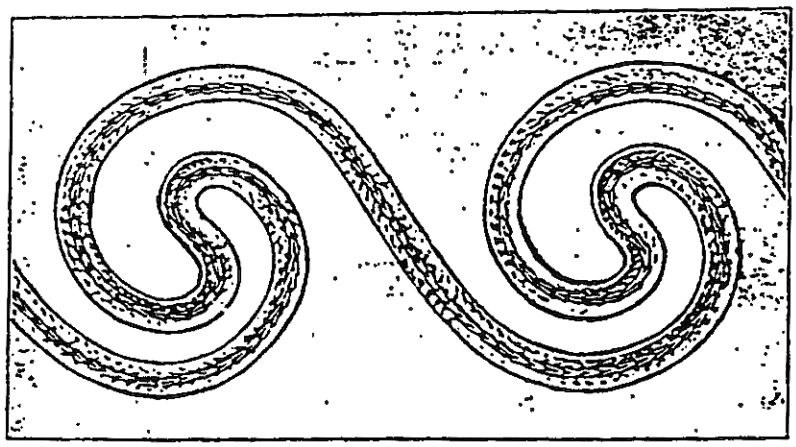
NIPPLES	DIAMETER OF GIMP
231969	1/32 inch
231973	3/32 inch
231977	5/32 inch

In each case, however, it is necessary to send samples of gimp cord with the order for nipples. A sample of the encircling thread should also be sent with all orders.

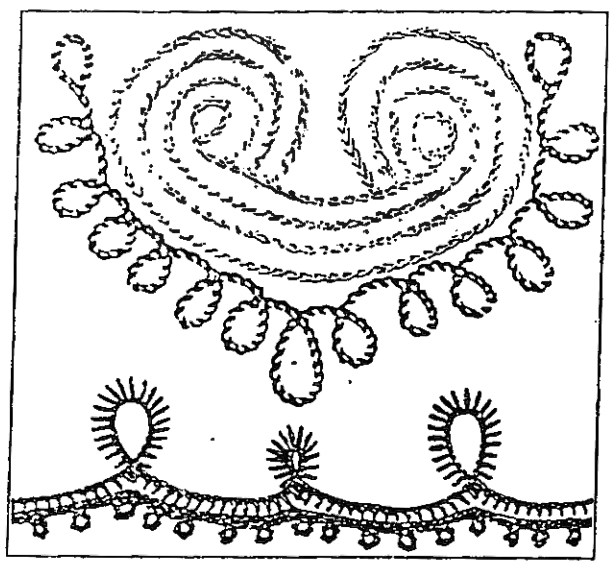
Single Thread Ornamental Chain Stitching

When desired, the single thread chain stitching produced by the machine can also be used for ornamental purposes, being effectively combined with the various other styles of embroidery accomplished on the machine, as shown by several of the samples of work illustrated in this leaflet.

Reprint Page 7:



Thin Flat Braiding Sewn through Centre with Plain Chain Stitches

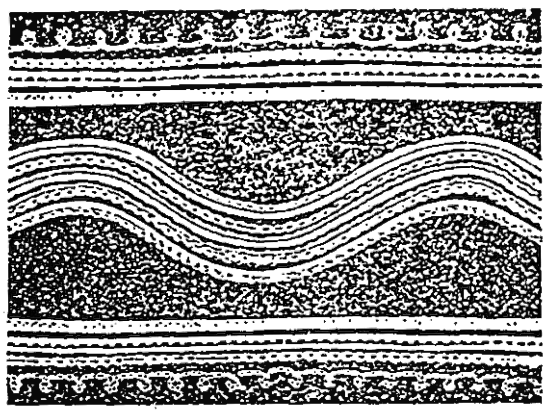


Plain Chain Stitches at Top
Gimp Embroidery
Feather or Spark Stitching
Chain Stitches (Picot Effect)

Reprint Page 8:

Feather Stitching

Artistic embroidery effects are also obtained when the machine is adjusted to produce what is known as feather stitching, this form of ornamentation being sometimes called spark stitching, or star stitching. To produce the feather stitching, a needle thread, filler cord and an encircling thread are used, the tension on the filler cord being made very tight. By following a circular design or pattern, the chain stitches are drawn away from the needle punctures on the upper side of the work by the tight tension on the filler cord, the above illustration giving an idea of the work produced. The needle in this case is set higher than usual, so that the extra length of thread required in forming the feather stitch is drawn up through the fabric for each stitch.



Top Line of Plain Chain Stitches, Tinsel Thread
(Picot Effect)
Line of Plain Chain Stitches
Soutache Braid Sewn through the Centre
Round Braid Sewn on (Blind Stitch Effect)
Soutache Braid Sewn on Edge
Line of Plain Chain Stitches
Three Rows of Three-Thread Cording in Centre
Line of Plain Chain Stitches
Soutache Braid Sewn on Edge
Round Braid Sewn on (Blind Stitch Effect)
Soutache Braid Sewn through the Centre
Line of Plain Chain Stitches
Bottom Line of Plain Chain Stitches, Tinsel Thread
(Picot Effect)

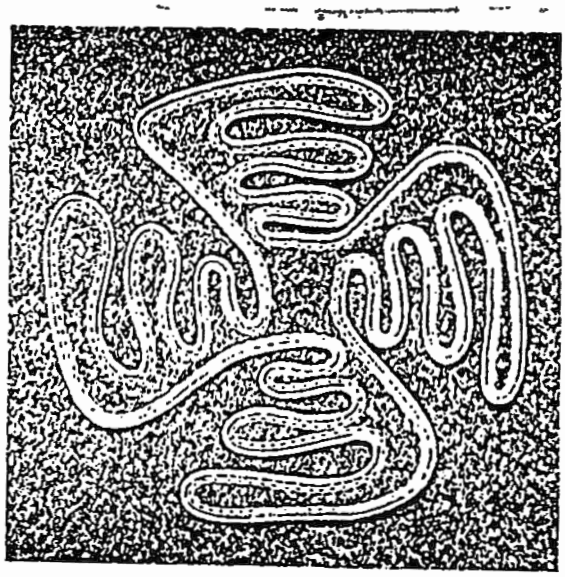
Reprint Page 9:

Braiding

Various styles of braiding are also satisfactorily produced on the machine, such as sewing through the center of soutache braid, sewing on the edge of soutache braid, sewing thin flat braid through the centre and sewing on round braid, braid guides for each of these styles of braiding being furnished on order, at a charge extra to the machine.

When the machine is used for sewing through the centre of soutache braid, the chain stitches are formed in the centre on the upper side of the braid, as shown above. When the braid is stitched on its edge, the chain stitches are placed along one of the edges of the braid, producing artistic effects different from those obtained when the braid is stitched through the centre.

Round braids are attached by stitching along one side of the braid in such a way that the tension on the thread in some cases draws the braid over the chain stitches, producing a blind stitch effect.



Soutache Braiding Sewn on Edge

Reprint Page 10:

Large Varieties of Braids are Stitched

All braids which are suitable for stitching, including tubular, line braids, etc., are successfully handled on Machine 144w120, suitable guides being made for the various kinds of braids, as listed on the following page.

To ensure satisfactory results, it is necessary that samples of braids to be sewn should accompany orders for braid guides, so that the correct guides will be furnished. Orders for braid guides should also state whether the braid is to be sewn through the centre, or on the edge of the braid.

All braid guides intended for use with the machine are interchangeable, and additional braid guides can be furnished to handle braids different from those for use with the guides mentioned herein. In each case, however, it is necessary to send samples of braids with the order for the guides.

Braid Guides for Machine 114w120

Following is a list of the braid guides made for use in Machine 114w120, and descriptions of braids for which they are intended:

For Stitching Through the Centre of Soutache Braid

BRAID GUIDE	WIDTH OF BRAID
243041	1/16 inch
243042	3/64 inch
243043	3/32 inch
243044	7/64 inch
243045	1/8 inch
243046	9/64 inch
243047	5/32 inch
243048	11/64 inch
243049	3/16 inch

Reprint Page 11:

For Stitching on the Edge of Soutache Braid

BRAID GUIDE	WIDTH OF BRAID
243055	3/64 inch
243056	1/16 inch
243057	5/64 inch
243058	3/32 inch
243059	7/64 inch
243060	1/8 inch
243061	9/64 inch
243062	5/32 inch

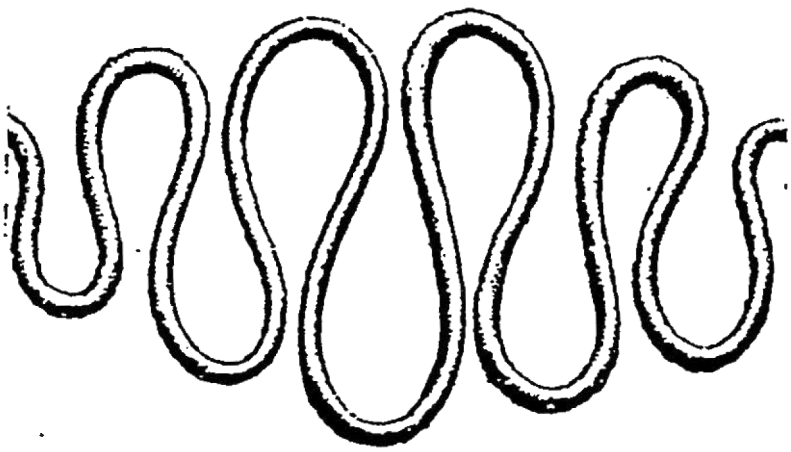
For Stitching Through the Centre of Thin Flat Braid

BRAID GUIDE	WIDTH OF BRAID	THICKNESS OF BRAID
243003	1/16 inch	.022 inch
243004	5/64 inch	.022 inch
243005	3/32 inch	.022 inch
243006	7/64 inch	.022 inch
243007	1/8 inch	.022 inch
243008	9/64 inch	.022 inch
243009	5/32 inch	.022 inch
243010	11/64 inch	.022 inch
243011	3/16 inch	.022 inch
243012	13/64 inch	.022 inch
243013	7/32 inch	.022 inch

For Stitching on Round Braid

BRAID GUIDE	DIAMETER OF BRAID
243066	3/64 inch
243067	1/16 inch
243068	5/64 inch
243069	3/32 inch
243070	7/64 inch
243071	1/8 inch
243072	9/64 inch
243073	5/32 inch

Reprint Page 12:



Imitation Two Needle Cording

Imitation Two Needle Cording

Another very attractive style of embroidery accomplished by the machine is what is known as imitation two needle cording, illustrated above, the necessary fittings for this work being furnished, on order, at an additional charge to the machine.

This work is produced in the same manner as three-thread cording, described on page 2, excepting that a flat braid is used in place of the usual round filler cord, and a ribbon is substituted for the covering thread. By using a specially constructed guide, the covering ribbon is wound smoothly around the filler braid, so that none of the braid is visible when the work is finished.

As a two needle machine was formerly required to do this work, one line of stitching being placed along each of the outer edges of the filler braid, the advantages of Machine 114w120, which has only one needle and attaches the braid covering the ribbon with invisible chain stitches, are quickly appreciated.

Reprint Page 13:

Following is a list of the nipples which are made for imitation two needle cording and width of the braids for which they are adapted:

NIPPLES	WIDTH OF BRAID
243023	3/32 inch
243024	7/64 inch
243025	1/8 inch
243026	9/64 inch
243027	5/32 inch
243028	11/64 inch
243029	3/16 inch
243030	13/64 inch
243031	7/32 inch
243032	15/64 inch
243033	1/4 inch
243034	17/64 inch
243035	9/32 inch

The guide for the covering ribbon is No. 321991 complete.

Wide Range of Fabrics Embroidered

Fabrics. including fine chiffon, china silk and other sheer fabrics. also the heavier materials, including velvet, broad cloth, etc., are embroidered with equal satisfaction on this machine.

Ease of Operation

Machine 114w120 is quiet and light running and is so designed that the operator has a clear view of the work when it is in the machine. This is a decided improvement over other machines of similar type where parts of the machine interfere with a clear view of the work.

As there is a clear working space of 10½ inches at the right of the needle in Machine 114w120, articles of larger size can also be accommodated than is possible in other makes of this style of machine.

The machine is easily threaded.

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Universal Feed

The machine has a universal feed movement which enables the operator to stitch in any direction without turning the fabric which is being embroidered. The direction of feed is controlled by means of the hand operating lever, located underneath the machine.

The machine starts when the hand lever is depressed, and an embroidery design or pattern, previously stamped or traced upon the fabric, is followed by turning the lever, the work being moved in any direction. The machine stops automatically when the hand lever is released.

Unlimited Number of Embroidery Designs

The usual method of producing the work on this machine is to follow an embroidery design previously stamped on the fabric by means of a perforated pattern. As operators become more expert after handling Machine 114w120, they are able to produce ornamental designs without the use of patterns.

Equipment for Winding the Filler Cord and Covering Threads

Machine 114w120 affords users with the means for practically making their own cording, as it is applied to fabrics or garments in process of manufacture.

The covering threads are also simultaneously applied, the desired number of threads having been previously wound on specially made spools.

An outfit for winding on the machine spools the desired number of threads to make up the filler cord; also for the winding of the covering threads from their individual spools, can be separately purchased. This outfit is illustrated and described in Form 9588.

Wood silk is generally used for the covering threads in cording. This silk can be purchased in skeins or on spools. As several silk threads of this silk are required to form

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suitable covering threads, the machine is regularly provided with twelve spools, upon each of which one strand of the silk can be wound; the silk being afterwards taken from two or more spools and wound by the special equipment upon the revolving covering thread spool of the machine.

Construction

Simplicity of construction is one of the outstanding features of Machine 114w120. There are fewer working parts in this machine than in any other machine of its kind, and larger bearings are adopted throughout, making the machine capable of the longest possible wear.

The machine is fitted with hinges so that it can be easily turned back for the purpose of cleaning and oiling the mechanism under the bed. This feature is only to be found on the Singer machine. Oil covers are also provided to cover the moving parts at the end and the front of the machine. With these covers removed, the operator has access to all the mechanism above the bed for cleaning, oiling and adjusting. When the covers are in position, they not only prevent the oil from splashing on the work, but safeguard the operator from injury from the mechanism which is thus entirely enclosed.

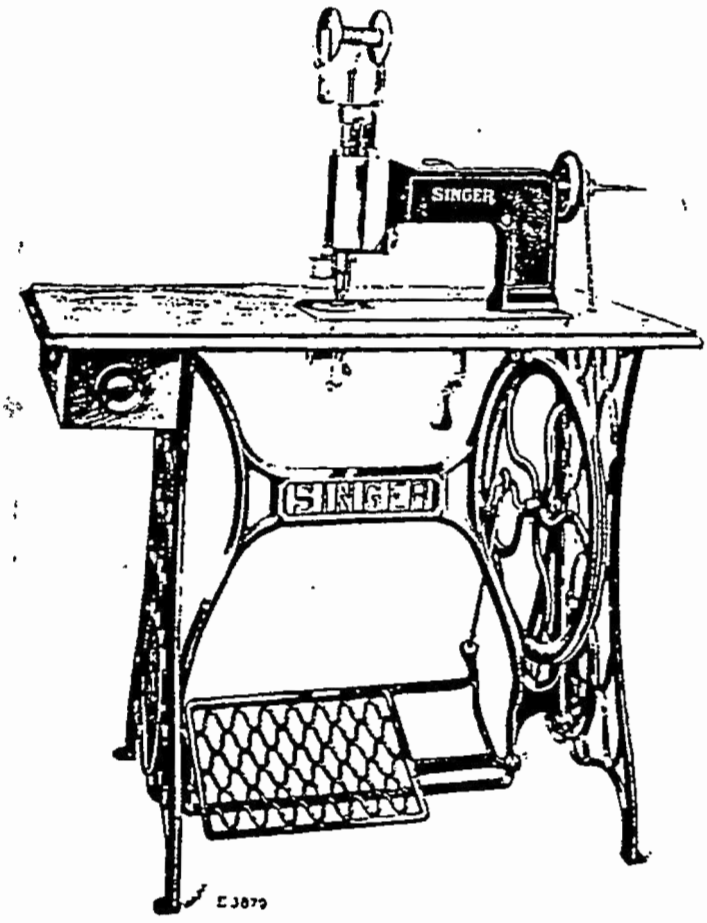
Method of Drive

The machine is provided with a two-speed balance wheel and can be driven either by mechanical power or by foot power, the speed depending entirely upon the skill of the operator.

The illustration on the following page 17 shows a complete portable equipment, including Machine 114w120, on an individual table and stand and operated by an individual Singer ball bearing motor. When the machine is thus equipped, it can readily moved to any desired location and an electrical connection made instantly.

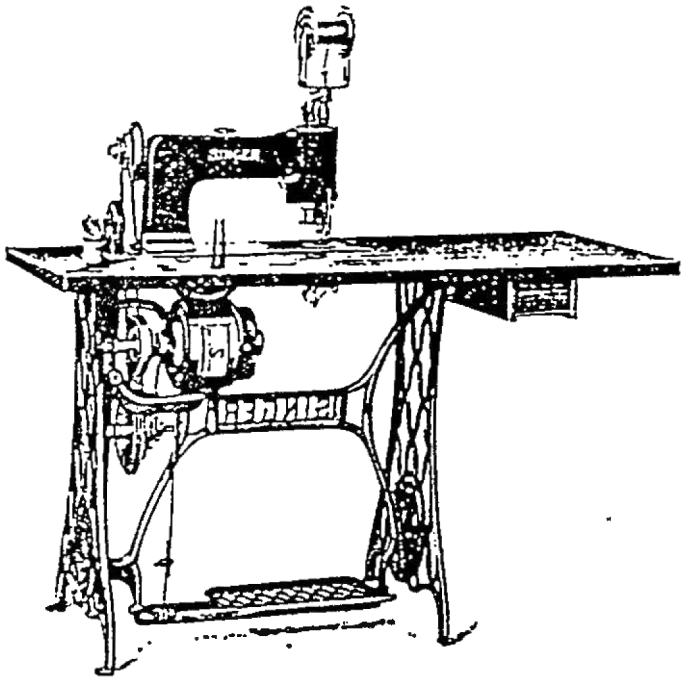
Reprint Page 16:

When it is desired to operate the machine by foot power, table 205348 and stand 25267 will be furnished, on order, at a charge extra to the machine. This equipment is illustrated below.



Machine 114w120 on Table 205348 and Foot Power Stand 25267

Reprint Page 17:



Machine 114w120 on Table 205347 and Stand 25279
Speed Reducing Device 225254
Equipped with Singer Ball Bearing Motor SD 809

When used on table 205347 and stand 25279, either of the following Singer ball bearing motors can be used:

TYPE & VARIETY	NO.	CYCLES	PHASE	VOLTAGE	MAX. SPEED	CONTROL
	SA-930	60	1	110	1725	
	SA-931	60	1	220	1725	
Alternat-	SA-932	50	1	110	1450	Friction
ing	SA-933	50	1	220	1450	Transmit-
Current	SA-937	25	1	110	1450	ter

TYPE & VARIETY	NO.	VOLTAGE	MAX. SPEED	CONTROL
Direct	SD-809	115	1800	Friction
Current	SD-810	230	1800	Transmitter

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With Machine 114w120, it is necessary to use speed reducing device 225254 with stand 25279. This device, which is provided with a four-speed cone pulley, is mounted in bearings provided for the band wheel in stand 25279, as shown above. Crossed belt should be used from motor to cone pulley.

When Machine 114w120 is operated on a power table by individual motor, intermediate hanger 27422 should be used to make necessary reduction in speed.

CORDING AND BRAIDING HINTS

When cording or braiding net, georgette crepe, chiffon and light weight materials generally, a backing is necessary to prevent puckering of the goods, and for this purpose, chemically treated crinoline is used, this crinoline being afterwards removed by placing the work in a hot oven, or by the application of a hot iron.

Chemically treated crinoline can be purchased from dealers, ready for use; or the mixture for the chemical treatment of crinoline can be prepared as follows:

Receipe for Making the Chemical Mixture

Dissolve one cup of dry lump starch in cold water, then add sufficient boiling water to make a thin starch water and add 2 ounces of sulphuric acid. Let Cool. Having secured a piece of crinoline (about 24 yards) fold it to fit basin and place it in the starch water, leaving it stand for one hour. Then take out the crinoline and hang it up to dry. It is then ready for use.

Method of Stamping

In a majority of cases where chemically treated crinoline is used as a backing for sheer materials, the embroidery design is stamped on the crinoline. The stamping is done by spreading, with a poncette previously saturated with benzine, regular embroiderer's paste over the

Reprint Page 19:

perforated pattern, which is placed, right side up, over the crinoline.

The material to be corded or braided is then placed over the stamped crinoline, and as the embroidery design can be seen through the material, it is easily followed by the operator. After the cord or braid is sewn on, the crinoline is removed by placing the work in a hot oven, or by applying a hot iron to it. The heat causes the crinoline to crumble into a powder, so that there is no trace of the backing left and the cord or braid and material remain uninjured.

When cording or braiding broad cloth, Bolivia cloth, serge, velvet and other similar fabrics, no backing is required, and the embroidery design is stamped on the face of the material, the best results being obtained by this method. The stamping of the embroidery design is done, in most cases, with powder which can be procured from embroidery dealers, or, if desired, can be quickly prepared as follows:

Receipe for Making Stamping Powder

Put one cup of zinc white, 3/4 cup of powdered resin and 1/4 cup of talcum in a basin and mix thoroughly; then sift through a fine cloth. It is then ready for use.

Method of Stamping

The powder is spread by using a poncette over the perforated pattern, which is placed wrong side up on the face of the fabric to be corded or braided. When the pattern is removed, the embroidery design is clearly shown on the fabric. The cord or braid is then sewn over the design, so that none of the marking is visible when the work is finished.

This is the end of the Singer instruction leaflet for the 114w120 cording and braiding machine.

Some things Singer forgot to tell you!

Patterns for wet stamping must be sanded on the reverse side so the paste will mark the fabric without smudging.

Patterns for dry stamping should be perforated from the reverse side. The pattern should NOT be sanded. The braille like punctures will pick-up the powder and the stamping will mark the fabric neatly.

Next, with the permission of The Cornely Company, I will reprint The CORNELY COMPANY **original** instruction manual that was supplied to U.S.A. purchasers of the original Type "A" Universal Embroidery Machine.

Why didn't I reprint these original instruction manuals in Book Number One, "CHAIN STITCH (BONNAZ) EMBROIDERY?"

To be very honest, I was in the embroidery business for well over thirty years before I could read either one of these instruction manuals and completely understand everything it was telling me. Therefore, I withheld them to eliminate any confusion they might have caused while my students were learning.

Still . . . there is important information in these manuals and I think everyone in this business should have the opportunity to enjoy reading them. By the time you have completed my other four Books . . . not only will you enjoy these original manuals, you will probably even understand them!

You will most likely notice, Singer uses so many words to explain things, by the time they are done, you've forgotten what they were talking about in the first place. Surprisingly, Cornely uses so few words to explain intricate details, if you blink . . . you've missed the entire explanation.

. . . E N J O Y ! ! !

Reprint Page 1:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE

OF THE

UNIVERSAL EMBROIDERY MACHINE

COUSO-BRODEUR UNIVERSEL

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The operation heretofore known for producing embroidery work by means of machines consist in feeding the material to be embroidered under an operating needle in conformity with the lines traced thereon for producing a certain design.

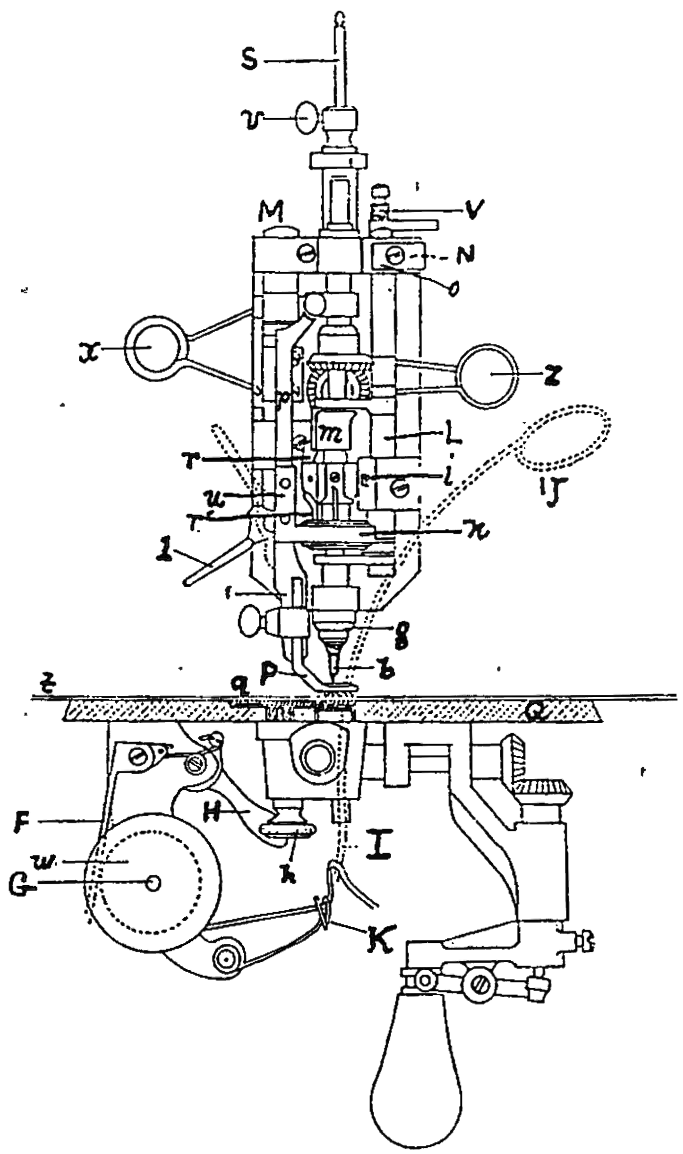
Aside from the embroidery to be produced, i. e. from the manner of producing a stitch of a certain nature, it is the feed motion which is principally to be considered on a machine by means of which intricate designs are to be produced, and on the facility of feeding the material to the needle without turning the material depends the success of the machine.

To follow the lines of a design though they may represent a very plain design, the machine known heretofore offered great obstacles and the production of the amount and the quality of the work depended entirely upon the skill of the operator.

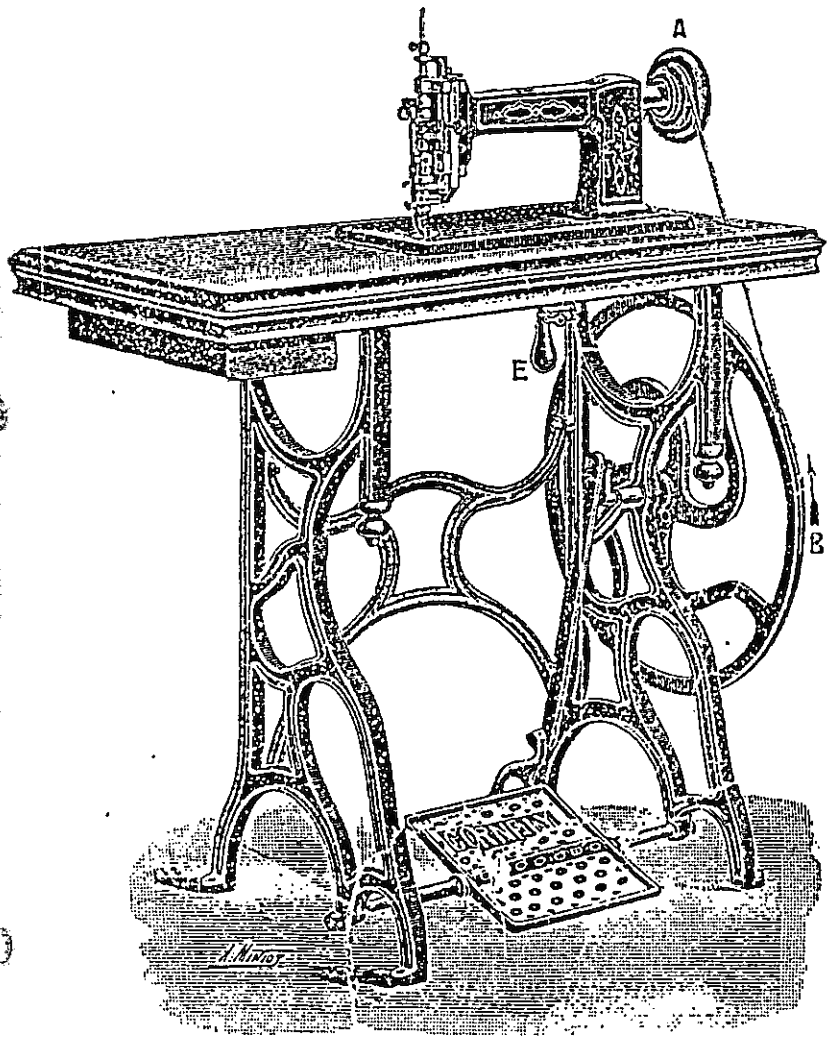
By means of the Universal Embroidery machine the most complicated designs can be followed and the operator need neither guide the material nor even touch it.

Before trying to work on the machine place a small piece of cloth or calicot under the foot (p) which can be raised or lowered by means of the lever (1) and lower the foot (p) on the cloth. This precaution is necessary to protect the cloth plate (q) from being damaged by the working of the machine.

Reprint Page 2:



Reprint Page 3:



Reprint Page 4:

WORKING THE TREADLES

BY

THE USE OF THE NEW HAND-STOP MOTION

AND DOUBLE TREADLE

Seated before the machine, both feet resting upon the treadle, the operator starts the fly wheel B of the machine by turning it in the direction of the arrow as indicated on the drawings and operates the treadle by both his feet as on an ordinary sewing machine (fig.1).

The isolated action of the feet although turning the wheels A and B does not operate the mechanism of the machine until the hand of the operator grasping the crank handle E (fig.2) below the table of the machine, acts by a light downward pressure upon it and thus sets instantaneously the operating parts of the machine in motion.

To interrupt said motion while both feet continue to work the double treadle, the operator slightly releases the crank handle and by again pressing it downward the machine is instantly started. As the weight of the hand is almost sufficient to lower the crank handle, the said operation is not fatiguing in any manner.

By means of this operation of the hand upon the crank handle E, the movement of the machine can be interrupted at any moment without stopping the wheels A and B and thus a certain number of stitches and even one single stitch can be made though the fly wheel B turns at full speed.

Feed Motion

The machine being at rest, take hold of the crank E (beneath the table of the machine) and turn it to the right or to the left.

Immediately the movement is communicated in the same

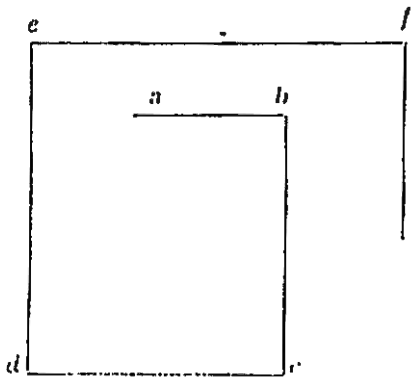
Reprint Page 5:

direction to the small lever r r' Fig.2, which oscillates at d on the nut u, as well as to the parts m and n with which the ends of the lever, r, r' are connected.

The oscillating movement of the lever r r' which is produced by the elevation and depression of the sleeve m governs the movement of the feed bar p, by means of the intermediate collar n. This will be easily understood by arresting the motion of the crank E and by setting the machine in motion. It will be observed that the material is fed on a straight line in the direction from the lever r r' across the needle bar.

By giving to the crank E half a turn the three parts r r' m and n describe equally half a revolution; the material is still fed in a straight line but in a different direction diametrically opposite to the former. This principle is always the same, and by imparting to the crank E any imaginable position the parts above named will always retain their relative positions to each other and to the crank E.

Having fully understood this operation we will try to produce a design composed of various lines as the one marked a, b, c, d, e, f. If we commence at the line a b we turn the crank so that the position of its arm shall be parallel to the line a b, and to the right (the little lever r r' will also be turned to the right), place the material upon the cloth plate so that the point a, be right under the needle, lower the foot bar p, and commence working the machine by pressing the crank handle E downward. The embroidery is immediately produced in the direction a, b,



Reprint Page 6:

which is parallel to the direction of the crank handle E.

Arrived at b, stop the motion of the machine by raising slightly the crank handle E and turn the crank handle E towards you or parallel to the direction of the line b c, start the machine again and the line b c, will be produced instantaneously.

Thus by turning the crank handle E at each angle of the design, the design a b, b c, c d, d e, e f, will be produced automatically without turning or even touching the material.

In this perfect manipulation of the crank handle lies the whole secret of the machine and the said operations have on account of their importance been very minutely explained.

It follows that any design no matter how complicated can be produced by simply turning the crank handle E and when once the operator has acquired a certain skill he can work at the highest speed the machine is capable.

The foregoing explanation having been fully understood it remains to be explained how to use the machine.

Setting the needle.

1. On the illustration Fig.2 appears the upper part S of the needle bar. By unscrewing the thumb screw v, the needle bar can be withdrawn upwards. The needle bar is pierced at each end with a screw hole into which the needle can be screwed by holding it by means of the plyers which will be found with the machine.

The needle must be screwed down tightly into the needle bar so that it cannot work loose during the operation of the machine.

The needle must be selected with great care according to the thickness of the thread to be employed. The thread must fill up the opening of the hook but it must be able nevertheless to slide freely therein.

Reprint Page 7:

2. The needle having been selected the corresponding nipple **k** must be chosen. The needle must fit nicely to the tube of the nipple but so that it can slide freely therein without having any lateral play.

Screw the nipple **k**, to the lower end of the tube **g** by raising the latter slightly if it should be necessary and screw it home by means of the little wrench which is found with the machine. Care must be taken to screw the nipple entirely home in the tube **g**.

Replace the needle bar within the tube **g** and adjust its height so that the material to be embroidered can pass under the point of the needle without touching it. Tighten the thumb screw **v**.

The hook must be placed in such a direction that its eye or open space stands parallel to the thumb screw **v**, as shown on Fig.2 in this position the thumb screw must be screwed tight upon the needle bar.

Adjusting the Cloth plate.

The plate **q** is screwed to the machine from below by means of the screw **h**, by unscrewing said screw the plate **q** can be turned on its centre, by means of the curved point of the knife furnished with the machine.

Select one of the needle holes in the plate **q**, proportionate to the size of the needle to be used but a trifle larger than the needle so that the thread employed may have sufficient space to pass when laid around the needle and without touching the sides of the needle hole. The proper needle hole having been selected it is brought under the needle so that the latter will stand right in the centre of the hole, in the different positions which the needle assumes by turning the crank handle **E**. This done secure the plate **q** by turning the screw **h**.

There are twelve needle holes in the plate **q** which correspond to the six sizes of needles furnished with the machines.

Reprint Page 8:

To thread the machine.

The thread spool G is placed upon the spool holder w below the table of the machine; raise the tension pad F and let it drop upon the spool G so as to press directly upon the thread; pass the thread through the eye K of the tension spring. The spool should be placed in such a position upon its spool holder that the thread in passing from the spool holder that the thread in passing from the spool to the eye K is taken from below and not from above from the spool. The pression (pressure) of the tension pad F, can be regulated by means of the lever H, by turning the lever in the direction of the arrow the tension is made tighter by turning the lever H in the other direction the tension is made slacker.

Pass the wire hook I which is furnished with the machine through the slit hole in the plate q which is in front of the needle hole, place the end of the thread upon the hook underneath the table and hold it tight with the left hand so that it cannot escape from said hook, pull the wire hook I upward and take hold of the end of the thread, hold it tight in the slit of the hole through which it has been drawn upward. Then take the thread lying on the table of the machine, in the left hand, drawing it slightly forward; start the machine by means of the treadle; depress the Handle E, so that the needle only descends once into the Needle Hole Plate, taking care that the Feed Box r r' is to the left.

Then suddenly cease all movement and the needle will have brought up a loop of thread. Withdraw the thread from the needle by means of the curved point of the hook knife and leave the end of the thread lie loosely on the cloth plate and the machine is ready to work.

Operation of the machine.

Raise the foot p, by means of the lever l, spread a piece of cloth or other material which is to be embroidered upon the cloth plate, slide it under the needle without paying attention to the loose end of the thread, adjust your

Reprint Page 12:

Adjusting the Looper.

For chain stitch work, when the machine is thrown out of gear and the Handle turned towards the operator, the mouth of the looper should be in the position indicated in Fig.3, which corresponds to 1 o'clock on a watch dial, the hook of the needle being in the same direction as the Handle that is, to the front.

For moss stitch work, when the machine is thrown out of gear, and the handle turned towards the operator, the mouth of the Looper should be in the position shown by Fig.4, corresponding to 6 o'clock on the dial of a watch, the hook of the needle being in the opposite position to the Handle that is, to the rear.

Oiling and Cleaning.

The proper operation of the machine depends also considerably on the degree of care taken in cleaning and oiling the same. It should be oiled every day once and should be thoroughly cleaned twice a week. It is well to clean the machine after the suspension of work and to oil it before commencing to work.

When oiling run the machine slowly so that the oil will penetrate well, and observe those parts which are most subject to wear they must, be oiled most, use an oiler as is used on ordinary sewing machines and, use only the best sperm oil.

Oil principally:

1. The parts m, n, u, and the other parts connected with the movement of the lever r r'.

2. The endless screw which operates the looper below the platform is oiled through the hole o, in front of the plate q.

3. The tube of needle bar, and the slides L and M which operate the feed bar and the nipple.

Reprint Page 13:

4. The tube g, of the nipple.

5. The principal shaft of the machine through the two oil holes on the arm of the machine.

6. The movements within the hollow arm of the machine by which the throwing in and out of gear is effected, they are oiled by previously withdrawing the plate P, which is screwed to the side of the machine arm.

7. The mechanism below the cloth plate Q; raise the machine from the table to get to them.

8. The various cams behind the front part of the machine which is represented at Fig. 2.

Cleaning the Central tube.

During the operation of the machine the nipple k and its tube g become filled with dust and fibres which harden therein and which prevent the machine from working. To remove said accumulation it becomes necessary to withdraw the needle bar S to unscrew the nipple k and to run the brasswire which is furnished with the machine through the hollow central tube and thus drive out any fibres which may have accumulated therein. This cleansing has to be done every day if the machine works on cloth. On light goods the cleansing may be done every second day.

Accessories furnished with each machine.

12 needles.
7 nipples.
1 nipple wrench.
1 wire hook.
1 hook knife.
1 screw driver.
1 oiler.
1 pair of plyers.
1 presser foot.
12 rubber rings.

Reprint Page 14:

Ordinary embroidering machine with hand or foot stop motion, producing **chain stitch** and **moss stitch** embroideries in **all directions**..... **Machine A**

Improved machine producing the same stitches as machine A, but built stronger and producing finer and more regular stitches..... **Machine AB**

Large stitch embroidering machine constructed specially for producing very large & broad chain stitches as done by hand..... **Machine AH**

Top braiding machine with chain stitch upon the braid for flat or raised braiding, this machine produces also the stitches of machine A..... **Machine B**

Braiding machine, braid coming from below the cloth plate with a plain stitching upon the braid, produces also the stitches of machine A..... **Machine C**

Festonneuse Cornely producing the zig zag stitch in all directions of the universal feed, as well as the work of machine A..... **Machine D**

Hosiery Machine producing chain stitch embroideries on closed stockings, is also made with a very small arm for embroidering gloves..... **Machine E**

New hand stitch embroidering machine working with a shuttle and producing absolutely perfect imitation of hand embroidery..... **Machine F**

Universal feed hemstitching machine producing different widths of hemstitches in straight lines as well as all directions..... **Machine FA**

New lock-stitch braiding machine working with invisible seam and producing all raised, flat or round braiding in the most perfect manner..... **Machine FB**

The preceding page listing the different Cornely Machines is the final page in my copy of the original UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT MACHINES INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

Since many of the machines I know had already been invented at that time are not listed, I am reasonably certain there is supposed to be another page, but I don't have it.

I will try to list as many of the others as I can, working from my own memory and from my collection of old advertisements from the Columbia Sewing Machine Corp., the Joseph Schifter Company, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., and Jaen Embroidery Machines. I will also include some copy's of these old ads for your enjoyment.

Long arm heavy duty chain stitch machine for quilting and for larger garments..... **Machine A2**

Giant size chain stitch for working with heavy thread and for crewel embroidery..... **Machine AH**

Post model for millinery work chain stitch braiding and chenille..... **Machine FBN**

Post model chain stitch, top braiding and three-thread cording and chenille..... **Machine LEGB**

Two needle post machine produces a cross stitch on the back of the fabric, can produce alternate color stitching in single or double rows..... **Machine RE**

Three-thread cording produces and attaches its own cording for exotic dress embroidery **Machine L**

Three-thread cording the same as above with retard action governing bobbin..... **Machine LG**

Gimp and Beading attaches strung beads and does two thread gimp stitching..... **Machine X**

Many other types of Cornely Machines were produced prior to World War I, see Book Number Four for the complete list.

A BIT OF UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT MACHINE HISTORY

The Cornely Company. founded by inventor Adolph Bonnaz and businessman Ercole Cornely about 1866 is the leading manufacturer of the Universal Movement Machines, followed by The Singer Company. Many other company's have also manufactured Universal Movement Machines, Lintz & Eckhardt, Sherman-Blatz, Consew, Treasure and several others. The information contained in this Book can be used for repairs and adjustments on all Universal Movement Machines.

Over the years I have received letters and phone calls from people telling me they have a "COLUMBIA" chain stitch machine. Well . . . even though your machine says "COLUMBIA" . . . "COLUMBIA" never manufactured a chain stitch machine! Your machine is actually a "CORNELY!"

The Columbia Sewing Machine Company of New York, back at the turn of the century was the United States distributor of the Cornely Machines.

Columbia ground the Cornely name off the back of the casting and placed a plate reading "COLUMBIA" on the machine. When the four tiny screws holding the plate are removed, the Cornely name can be easily seen. The original Cornely Medallion was also removed and replaced with a Columbia Medallion.

TROUBLE SHOOTING & DOING REPAIRS ON THE SINGER & CORNELY CHAIN STITCH MACHINES

Even though the principal of the chain stitch machine is quite simple, and the construction of the machine is also very simple, most industrial sewing machine mechanics stay as far away from the Universal Movement Machines as they can get.

The reason behind this is . . . lack of instruction manuals explaining the adjustments that can be made. Couple this with machine operators who think each of these machines, individually, has a "brain" built into it somewhere.

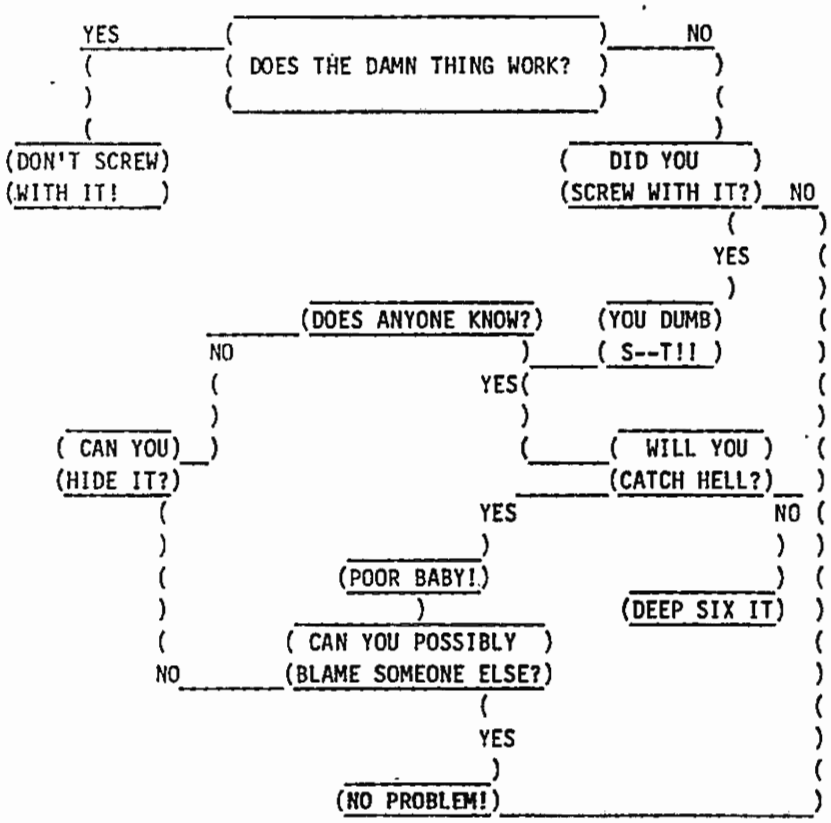
The mechanics can't adjust the machine to suit the operator because he don't have any idea of what the operator

wants the machine to do . . . the operators can't explain what she wants to the mechanic because she just knows the machine won't do what she wants it to do, but she don't know why either!

This would be the makings for an amusing situation, except nothing is accomplished. Usually, the mechanic leaves the shop thinking the operator is nuts, and the operator thinks the mechanic is trying to rip her off.

For many years when I did outside mechanic work for other shops, I carried the following "TROUBLE SHOOTING FLOWSHEET" in my tool box. When an operator proceeded unsuccessfully to tell me everything her machine was doing to her, I'd give her the "FLOWSHEET." This would usually keep her busy long enough for me to fix the machine without interference.

RUTH'S BONNAZ MACHINES
"TROUBLE SHOOTING FLOWSHEET"



I'm sure you realize the problem is actually a lack of knowledge. On page 2, I told you the third and fourth "DON'T'S" both concerned parts. i. e.

Don't put any part on a machine without knowing for certain it is the correct part!

Don't ever use force to remove a part and don't force any part to go where it don't want to fit!

On the following two pages I have compiled a PARTS LIST of the FACE ASSEMBLY PARTS for the Singer and Cornely chain stitch machines. The Singer part numbers are listed on the left, and the Cornely part numbers are listed on the right. The names of the parts are the same on both machines.

The only parts on these two machines that are interchangeable is the needles, needle bar and sometimes the feet. All of the other parts are NOT!

At the end of this Book, I have included ALL OF THE PARTS LIST that I have for the different Singer and Cornely Machines, including the antique machines. Parts for many of these machines are no longer available except through some of the Machine Parts Suppliers I have listed.

If you simply cannot find the correct part for a machine, I suggest that you: (a) Contact the suppliers. (b) See if the same part made for a later model machine is interchangeable. Many of the Singer 114k103 parts are the same as the Singer 114w103. (c) Try to locate another machine head to use for parts. (d) See if you can find a machine shop that can make parts for you.

Since 99% of all problems connected with chain stitch machines are connected with the FACE ASSEMBLY, following the PARTS LIST, you will find complete instructions for assembling the FACE ASSEMBLY.

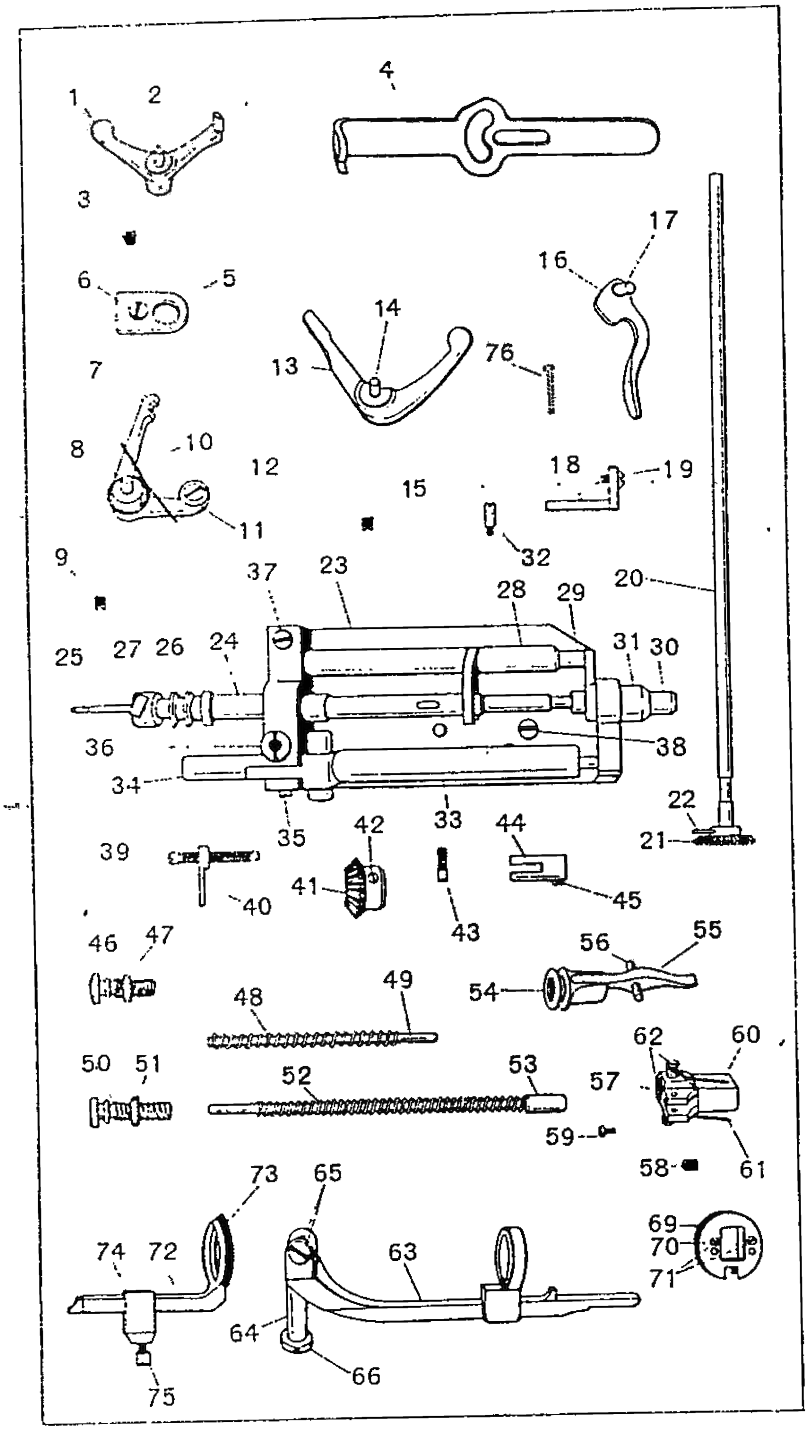
These instructions are about the same as the step by step instructions shown on Artistic Touch Video Number Five, except I explain a bit more about the parts in this Book. In Artistic Touch Video Number Five, I SHOW you how to take the machine apart and put it back together.

FACE ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST FOR CHAIN STITCH MACHINES
SINGER 114 K 103 & CORNELY A3

SINGER REF.	PART NO.	NAME & DESCRIPTION	CORNELY PART NO.
1	8057	NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK	48
2	8058	NCBC hinge stud	10129
3	5225-C	NCBC hinge stud set screw	6259
4	8023	NEEDLE OPERATING SLEEVE	10050
5	8028	ARM HEAD SLEEVE CAP	10029
6	5176-A	ARM HEAD SLEEVE CAP screw	869
7	8042	FEED BELL CRANK	47B
8	8043	FEED BELL CRANK hinge stud	10129
9	5225-C	FBC hinge set screw	6259
10	8046	FEED BELL CRANK spring	xx
11	8044	FEED BELL CRANK roller	52
12	8045	FEED BELL CRANK roller screw	128BC
13	8059	PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR CRANK	49
14	8058	PFSBC hinge stud	10127
15	5225-C	PFSBC hinge stud set screw	1862
16	8060-A	PRESSER FOOT LIFTER	51
17	8061	PFL hinge screw	10107
		set screw	2532
18	8055	NIPPLE CARRIER GUIDE	xx
19	8182	NIPPLE CARRIER GUIDE screw	xx
20	8108	FEED ROTATING SHAFT	10057/141B
21	8109	FEED ROTATING SHAFT gear	
22	8147	FRS gear position pin	
23	8019	ARM HEAD	10001
24	8029-A	ARM HEAD sleeve W/8024-8025	10020
25	8026-A	NEEDLE HOLDER (needle bar)	10030
26	8024	NEEDLE HOLDER clamping sleeve	10022
27	8025	NH clamping sleeve thumb screw	10028
28	8031	FEED SLIDE BAR	10023
29	8049	NIPPLE CARRIER	10024
30	8050	NIPPLE CARRIER sleeve	10021
31	8151	NC sleeve bushing	10150
32	8051	NC lifting screw stud	
33	8062	PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR	100145
34	8063	PFSB guide	
35	8139	PFSB adjusting screw	597
36	8020	Arm head screw (upper-long)	102D
37	8021	Arm head screw (upper-short)	102
38	8022	Arm head screw (lower)	104
39	8047	FEED REGULATING SCREW	100
40	8048	FRS lock lever nut	100bis

SINGER REF.	PART NO.	NAME & DESCRIPTION	CORNELY PART NO.
41	8030	ARM HEAD-SLEEVE GEAR (w/set screw)	10140
42	129-B	AHSG set screw	106
43	8138	PFSB guide set screw	xx
44	8064	PFSB spring stop screw	112
45	8140	PFSB spring stop screw	101
46	8054	Nipple Carrier thumb screw (pressure regulating)	10161
47	8160	Nipple carrier thumb nut screw	10162
48	8052	Nipple carrier spring	10160
49	8053	Nipple carrier extension	10163
50	8067	PFSB thumb screw (pressure regulating)	10151
51	8161	PFSB thumb screw nut	10152
52	8065	PFSB spring	10154
53	8066	PFSB spring plunger	10153
54	8033	FEED SLIDE BLOCK	1056
55	8034-A	FEED LEVER (NOSE)	10033
56	8144	Feed lever hinge pin	10032
57	8035	FEED LEVER BRACKET	10015
58	120-B	FLB set screw	111
59	124	FLB set screw	106
60	8036	Feed recovery spring-left	10036
61	8037	Feed recovery spring-right	10035
62	8038	Feed recovery spring screw	110
63	8068	PRESSER FOOT LEVER W/FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE BEARING and Pin	10012 1121
64	8069-A	PRESSER FOOT LEVER SWIVEL	10017
65	8070	PFLS hinge screw	10016
66	5227	PFLS stop screw	6245
69	8039	FLB Guide	1054
70	8040	FLB Cap	
71	8136	FLB Guide Cap screw	136
72	8071-A	PRESSER FOOT	605
73	8073-A	Presser foot shoe (rubber)	
74	8072	Presser foot clamp	10025
75	8025	Presser foot clamp thumb screw	10026
76	8145	ARM HEAD position pin	
	8071-B-b	CLAW PRESSER FOOT	604
	8106	NEEDLE PLATE	
	8107	Needle Plate screw	56
	8056	NIPPLES sizes 1-12	27A

FACE ASSEMBLY PARTS



HOW TO ASSEMBLE THE FACE ASSEMBLY OF THE SINGER 114 W 103 CHAIN STITCH MACHINE

I have replaced ARM HEADS on machines due to the threads in several of the screw holes being stripped. Some of the holes can be tapped and a larger screw can be used. When the holes holding the FEED SLIDE BAR or NIPPLE CARRIER become damaged, the ARM HEAD on the Singer Machine is ruined.

These holes can be damaged when the machine is operated for a long time with either the FEED SLIDE BAR or NIPPLE CARRIER being bent. This can happen when a machine is dropped.

This is an expensive part to replace. You are usually better off to salvage the good parts for use on your other machines if the ARM HEAD needs to be replaced. When broken, welding this part don't work! Doing so causes stress and wear on the other parts.

The ARM HEAD #23 (8019) is the part that all of the Face Assembly parts are connected to. The Arm Head is attached to the ARM of the machine with three screws . . . AFTER all of the parts are assembled.

So . . . the easiest way to explain the working of the machine is to explain how "The neck bone is connected to the head bone," etc.

STEP # 1. The FEED ROTATING SHAFT #20 (8108) is the fist part to go onto the ARM HEAD. This is the part that transmits your instructions to the face assembly and looper as you turn the handle.

I have never known this part to need replacing. The only things that could happen to it would be a bent shaft or possibly a broken tooth on the gear.

The only time this part can be damaged is when it is off the machine while you are making repairs. I have a hole drilled into my work table to insert the FEED ROTATING SHAFT into while I am assembling the parts onto the ARM HEAD. This protects it while I am working.

STEP # 2, 3 & 4. The FEED SLIDE BAR #28 (8031) fits into the NIPPLE CARRIER #29 (8049), then slides into the hole at the top right side of the ARM HEAD. Then you turn the NIPPLE CARRIER and slide it into the NIPPLE CARRIER SLEEVE BUSHING #31 (8151) attached to the ARM HEAD.

The FEED SLIDE BAR, NIPPLE CARRIER & NIPPLE CARRIER SLEEVE BUSHING can wear out due to a machine being abused over a long period of time. Machines used for doing chenille at high speeds without regular cleaning and oiling experience "metal fatigue" where the parts fit onto the ARM HEAD and where other parts move inside them.

Metal fatigue causes the metal to gradually wear away until the parts fit so loosely the machine becomes incapable of making either a perfect chain stitch or chenille bud.

However, machines receiving continual maintenance, (a) oiling, (b) cleaning and (c) a program of reconditioning by cleaning the machine with lacquer thinner and WD-40 at least once a year, then taking the machine apart and completely cleaning it about every four or five years, can be operated at full speed eight hours or more per day for the next hundred years. I have machines over one-hundred years old that still don't show any sign of metal fatigue.

STEP # 5. Next, turn the ARM HEAD over and replace #32 (8051) the NIPPLE CARRIER LIFTING STUD SCREW into the hole in the NIPPLE CARRIER.

This little 1/2 inch long, inexpensive screw, causes more problems on Bonnaz machines than any other part.

I've had machines brought in for repair with this screw completely missing, with it broken in half, with it screwed in crooked, or with it setting above the part it is supposed to lift rather than under it. The operators all swear they didn't touch the machine and it was working perfectly up until fifteen seconds ago!

This tiny little part, when installed wrong, can ruin several expensive parts. Be sure it goes into the NIPPLE CARRIER perfectly straight. Get it screwed in as tight as possible so it can't work loose, and be sure to place it UNDER the LIFTER.

STEP #6. Turn the ARM HEAD up-side down and place #18 (8055) the NIPPLE CARRIER GUIDE into the NIPPLE CARRIER. Hold the GUIDE in place with #19 (8182) the NIPPLE CARRIER GUIDE SCREW.

The NIPPLE CARRIER GUIDE can become worn out by the screw not holding it tight, or by not being lined up so the parts move smoothly when you put them together. Anytime you place a moving part on the machine, make sure it and all the other parts STILL move free and easy.

Years ago, some mechanics would use valve grinding compound or jeweler's rouge to let the machine fit the parts together by friction AFTER they re-assembled the machine . . . doing this only makes for sloppy fitting parts and a machine that never quite works perfect.

Fit each part into the other as you put the machine together by cleaning and polishing the parts with lacquer thinner, Scotch Bright Pads and very fine emery paper. NEVER use steel wool . . . and clean and oil the parts after you have polished or sanded them. The slightest piece of steel wool or other irritant inside a moving part will damage both parts.

STEP # 7. Put the ARM HEAD aside for now. Place the FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE #69 (8055) and FEED LEVER GUIDE CAP #70 (8040) into the PRESSER FOOT LEVER. #63 (8068)

Use the two FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE CAP SCREWS #71 (8136) The thick part is the FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE, the flat part is the CAP. The CAP goes on the bottom, the screws go into the CAP.

The "nose wires" (feed recovery springs) which control the movement and maintain the same length of the stitch in all directions fit into the small holes in the FEED LEVER GUIDE & CAP. (but not right now.)

The "nose wires" will eventually wear into the sides of the holes causing them to appear more like slits than holes. This is caused by working with bent wires or simply thinking these small pieces of wire will last forever.

Nose wires should be replaced anytime the machine starts stitching with longer stitches in one direction than in another.

The FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE & CAP should be replaced at the first sign of wear. Replacing nose wires into a worn FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE & CAP wont solve the problem.

The FEED LEVER BRACKET GUIDE & CAP and the nose wires look exactly alike for the Singer and Cornely machines . . . but they are slightly different. Using parts for Singer on the Cornely or visa versa will damage other parts on the machines.

STEP # 8. Attach #33 (8062) the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR to #63 (8086) the PRESSER FOOT LEVER with #66 (5227) the PRESSER FOOT SWIVEL STOP SCREW.

The PRESSER FOOT LEVER BRACKET is factory welded to the PRESSER FOOT LEVER. This is a part that receives a lot of strain. Operators (including your's truly) get into a habit of just hitting the PRESSER FOOT LIFTER to lower the foot, rather than "lowering" it.

This will eventually cause the factory weld to loosen. The machine will still sew, but the movement is impaired. Sometimes it can be re-welded. I've seen machines where someone has drilled a hole through the parts thereby replacing the weld with a screw and nut. But . . . eventually, the part will have to be replaced.

Some operators don't raise the presser foot CLAMP as high as it will go before tightening the thumb screw, or they clamp the foot at the lowest rather than highest point, or they don't get the thumb screw tight enough and the screw works loose while sewing.

All of these things will eventually cause the foot lever or foot to become slightly bent, which will also cause the machine to make different length stitches in the different directions. The only solution I have ever found that works is to replace the presser foot lever and/or the foot.

STEP # 9. Replace #44 (8064) the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR SPRING STOP into the bottom of #33 (8062) the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR. Use the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR SPRING STOP SCREW #45 (8140).

Occasionally, the nipple and foot thumb nuts, springs and plungers and the nipple carrier guide and the presser foot slide

bar spring stop should be removed from the machine without taking the rest of the machine apart. Clean the parts and remove the accumulation of oil and "gook." Oil and replace the parts.

STEP # 10. Place parts #63 (8068) and #64 (8069A) into the square opening at the top of the ARM HEAD.

STEP # 11. Slide #34 (8063) the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR GUIDE into the hole at the top of the ARM HEAD, then into #33 (8062) the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR. Lower it until it is flush with the bottom of the ARM HEAD. Tighten the SET SCREW at the back of the ARM HEAD.

STEP #12. Tighten the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR ADJUSTING SCREW #35 (8139) Make sure the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR will still move freely.

STEP #13. Slide #54 (8033) the FEED LEVER SLIDE BLOCK into place on #28 (8031) the FEED SLIDE BAR.

STEP #14. Slide #57 (8035) the FEED LEVER BRACKET into place on #63 (8068) the PRESSER FOOT LEVER.

STEP #15. Slide #24 (8029A) the ARM HEAD SLEEVE down through the hole at the top of the center of the ARM HEAD. As you do this, slide #41 (8030) the ARM HEAD SLEEVE GEAR into place onto the ARM HEAD SLEEVE.

STEP #16. Slide the ARM HEAD SLEEVE down through all of the parts in the column until it is flush at the top of the ARM HEAD.

STEP #17. Replace #5 (8029A) the ARM HEAD SLEEVE CAP over the ARM HEAD SLEEVE. Use #6 (5176A) the ARM HEAD SLEEVE CAP SCREW.

STEP #18. Carefully hold the ARM HEAD SLEEVE with your needle-nose pliers, and while holding the FEED LEVER BRACKET turn the ARM HEAD SLEEVE until you can see the GROOVE in the ARM HEAD SLEEVE through the screw hole in the FEED LEVER BRACKET. Replace the FEED LEVER BRACKET SET SCREW #58 (120A). Tighten the screw just tight enough to allow the FEED LEVER BRACKET to move up and down within the GROOVE.

This tiny little FEED LEVER BRACKET SET SCREW is the part most often improperly installed by professional and ameteur mechanics.

Many times the screw is not lined up with the groove and simply tightened anywhere against the ARM HEAD SLEEVE. This ALWAYS damages machine parts and effectively eliminates all possibility of using one of the most important adjustments.

If they DO line the screw up with the groove, they tighten it as tight as they can get it, effecting the same problems.

The purpose behind the screw being able to move up and down in the ARM HEAD SLEEVE is to provide an additional adjustment so the nipple can either be raised higher when working on heavy thick material, or lowered when working on very thin material.

If you cannot loosen the screw on the back of the FEED LEVER BRACKET and move the bracket up and down on your machine, the FEED LEVER HINGE PIN and the FEED LEVER (NOSE) must be removed to gain access to the FEED LEVER BRACKET SET SCREW so you can loosen it. Note: This screw missing from the machine or being left too loose so it does not serve as a stop at the top and bottom of the groove will also cause all sorts of problems.

STEP #19. Line up the FEED LEVER BRACKET with the FEED SLIDE BLOCK #54 (8033) Replace #55 (8034A) the FEED LEVER (NOSE). Put the FEED LEVER HINGE PIN #56 (8144) in the small hole from the left side, small end first. When you have it in place, press it through with your pliers. Don't tighten the screw on the back of the FEED LEVER BRACKET or on the ARM HEAD SLEEVE GEAR just yet.

Caution: On the Cornely machines, rather than using the FEED LEVER HINGE PIN, a rocker cam screw with threads on one end is used. Singer & Cornely post-war (WW II) machines are almost the same except for several of these slight differences, therefore, the basic principal of these repair instructions can be used for either machine.

STEP #20. Slide #26 (8024) the NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE into #24 (8029A) the ARM HEAD SLEEVE. It has a flat section on one side and will only fit one way.

STEP #21. Turn the ARM HEAD over.

STEP #22. Slide #4 (8023) the NEEDLE OPERATING SLIDE into place over #20 (8180) the FEED ROTATING SHAFT and then into the groove on #26 (8024) the NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE.

The NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE is the part that most often needs to be replaced. Either from continually loosening and tightening the thumb screw or . . . from operators using pliers and tightening the thumb screw far too tight.

The thumb screw can be broken off in the screw hole or the threads can be stripped. If broken, you can usually use a small grinder and cut a slot across the screw so you can back it out.

If the threads are stripped, you can usually use a tapping tool to make new threads and use a larger thumb screw.

This is another part that can experience "metal fatigue" from improper maintenance. Eventually the NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE flops around and needles start breaking, the thread breaks and the stitch looks like it is staggering. When this happens, since both parts have experienced wear, **BOTH PARTS must be replaced.** The NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE is supposed to fit into the ARM HEAD SLEEVE snugly with about 1mm tolerance.

STEP #23. Now you are replacing the parts on the back of the ARM HEAD. Replace #16 (8060A) the PRESSER FOOT LIFTER on the back of the ARM HEAD. Use the PRESSER FOOT LIFTER HINGE SCREW #17 (8061) It goes into the hole at the lower right side of the back of the ARM HEAD.

STEP #24. Place #2 (8058) the NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK HINGE STUD into #1 (8057) the NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK. Then place the HINGE STUD into the hole in the center right side of the back of the ARM HEAD. Be certain the LIFTER ARM on the NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK is **BELOW** the NIPPLE CARRIER LIFTING SCREW STUD, #32 (8051). Tighten the set screw beside it at the right center of the ARM HEAD.

STEP #25. Place the FEED BELL CRANK HINGE STUD #8 (8043 into the FEED BELL CRANK #7 (8042) then place the HINGE STUD into the hole at the right top of the back of the ARM HEAD. Tighten the set screw beside it on the right side of the ARM HEAD. Be sure the FEED BELL CRANK will still move easily.

If you are working on chenille, heavy jackets, quilting or other heavy materials, #10 (8046) the FEED BELL CRANK SPRING should be placed on the CRANK. The squared off part goes around the arm and the straight part fits into the slot on the ARM.

The FEED BELL CRANK SPRING simply supplies a steady downward pressure on the foot as the machine is sewing. You will find it is easier to make square corners and to do detail work without it.

STEP #26. Place the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BELL CRANK HINGE STUD #14 (8056) into the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BELL CRANK. Then place the HINGE STUD into the hole at the center left side of the back of the ARM HEAD. Tighten the set screw beside it on the left side of the ARM HEAD. NOTE: Don't make the following described adjustments until the machine is completely put back together.

HINGE STUDS. Perhaps you noticed the smaller HINGE STUDS are made to where they are round where they fit into the NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK and the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BELL CRANK. but, the end that fits into the ARM HEAD is slightly "offset."

These are **the most important adjustments on the machine.** The HINGE STUDS are purposely offset to provide a way to lift or lower the FOOT and NIPPLE. These adjustable HINGE STUDS were not used on Singer or Cornely machines prior to World War II. Singer used a rocker cam screw that screwed into the ARM HEAD and the older Cornely machines had exposed "scissor loop-springs."

By loosening the set screw holding the HINGE STUD in place and turning the HINGE STUD with a screw driver, the FOOT or NIPPLE can be raised about 1/8 of an inch when the "bulge" of the HINGE STUD is turned to the highest point, or lowered about 1/8 of an inch when the "bulge" is turned to the lowest point.

Be sure to turn the balance wheel by hand until the NIPPLE is at the highest point **before** making this adjustment for the NIPPLE, and lower the PRESSER FOOT LIFTER then turn the balance wheel by hand until the FOOT is at the highest point **before** making this adjustment for the FOOT.

The HINGE STUD on the FEED BELL CRANK is much larger and it is not adjustable.

STEP #27. Having replaced all the parts on the back of the ARM HEAD, you are ready to attach the ARM HEAD to the CASTING ARM.

STEP #28. Hold the ARM HEAD and slide the FEED ROTATING SHAFT into the hole in the CASTING ARM. Make sure the end goes into

the top GEAR inside the ARM. Slide the ARM HEAD back until the ARM PINS start to slip into the holes in the casting.

STEP #29. Turn the BALANCE WHEEL (DRIVE PULLEY) until #18 (8006) the NEEDLE DRIVING CAM ROLLER (be sure the little roller is on the cam) slides into place in the crescent shaped opening in the NEEDLE OPERATING SLIDE #4 (8023). You may need to move the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BELL CRANK aside with your finger to accomplish this.

STEP #30. Push the ARM HEAD back until it fits on the pins and is flush with the casting ARM.

STEP #31. Make sure the FEED ROTATING SHAFT is back as far as it will go into the GEAR inside the ARM. Don't tighten the screw on the gear yet.

STEP #32. Failing to do the following tells me at a glance that an amateur has been fooling around with a machine. Be sure to line-up all of the screws correctly! Turn the HANDLE toward you. Raise the ARM HEAD SLEEVE GEAR #41 (8030) and turn it so the set screw is facing toward you. The NOSE should also be aimed perfectly toward you. Let the GEAR drop in place and mesh with the FEED ROTATING SHAFT GEAR. Make sure the set screw on the GEAR inside the ARM is also facing toward you then tighten the set screws on both GEARS.

STEP #33. Replace the NEEDLE HOLDER CLAMPING SLEEVE THUMB SCREW #27 (8025) At this point, this THUMB SCREW, the NOSE, and the set screw in the ARM HEAD SLEEVE GEAR should all be aimed toward you when the HANDLE is aimed toward you. If they are not . . . you have done something WRONG! Go back over the instructions.

STEP #34. Replace the LONG UPPER ARM HEAD SCREW. #36 (8020)

STEP #35. Replace the SHORT UPPER ARM HEAD SCREW. #37 (8021)

STEP #36. Replace the LOWER ARM HEAD SCREW. #38 (8022) You may need to use a magnetized screw driver, forceps or tweezers to get this screw in place in the center of the ARM HEAD behind the NOSE.

STEP #37. Replace the FEED REGULATING SCREW #39 (8047) and the FEED REGULATING LOCK LEVER NUT #40 (8048) into the hole at the

top front of the ARM HEAD. Be sure to place the lever in the OPEN position, and have the screw flush with the bottom of the lever before you start to screw it into the screw hole.

In STEPS #38, #39 and #40, you are replacing the springs that effect the movement of the machine. Since you have gone to all the trouble of re-conditioning your machine, it is foolish to put the old, worn out springs back on the machine. Replace all four springs with new ones.

STEP #38. Replace the FEED RECOVERY SPRINGS (NOSE wires) there is a right and left spring. #60 (8036) and #61 (8037). The springs are held in place with the FEED RECOVERY SPRING SCREWS. #62 (8038) Be sure to get the correct spring on the correct side of the NOSE. Don't tighten the screw on the back of the FEED LEVER BRACKET yet.

STEP #39. Replace the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR SPRING #52 (8065) onto the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR SPRING PLUNGER, #53 (8066). Drop the PLUNGER and SPRING into the SLIDE BAR hole at the back top of the ARM HEAD. Place the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR THUMB SCREW NUT #51 (8161) about half way onto the threads of the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR THUMB SCREW, #50 (8067, then place them over the PLUNGER and screw it down to the NUT.

STEP #40. Replace the NIPPLE CARRIER SPRING #48 (8052) onto the NIPPLE CARRIER EXTENSION #49 (8053) then place the SPRING and EXTENSION into the NIPPLE CARRIER hole at the top front of the ARM HEAD. Place the NIPPLE CARRIER THUMB SCREW NUT #47 (8150) about half way onto the threads of the NIPPLE CARRIER THUMB SCREW #46 (8054) Place them over the EXTENSION. Push down and screw the THUMB SCREW into the hole down to the NUT. If you don't have these NUTS on the PRESSER FOOT and NIPPLE CARRIER THUMB SCREWS, the THUMB SCREWS will work loose and go flying to the ceiling. Don't tighten the NUTS until you make your final adjustments.

STEP #41. Before we go any further with the FACE ASSEMBLY adjustments, we need to check to see that the LOOPER is in proper alignment. Turn the HANDLE so it is aimed toward you. Now turn the balance wheel by hand until the NIPPLE raises to the highest point. For chain stitch, the EYE of the LOOPER should be at 1:00 o'clock.

STEP #42. If it is not, turn the machine back on the hinges and just barely loosen the set screw on the LOOPER OPERATING GEAR (8102). put the machine back down into the table. Again, turn the HANDLE so it is aimed toward you then turn the balance wheel by hand until the NIPPLE raises to the highest point. Hold the HANDLE with your right hand and with your left hand carefully turn the LOOPER OPERATING GEAR until the EYE is set at 1:00 o'clock. Make sure the GEAR stays flush with the end of the shaft. Now . . . carefully turn the HANDLE making sure the LOOPER turns at the same time. When the screw is in position, tighten the set screw. Recheck the LOOPER setting after you tighten the set screw.

STEP #43. Now pull the LOOPER OPERATING GEAR to the left with your left hand. Turn the GEAR until the set screw drops into the other end of the SLOT in the LOOPER OPERATING GEAR. The EYE of the LOOPER should now be at 6:00 o'clock, This is the LOOPER setting for chenille.

If you are going to do chenille work, you also need to turn the needle so the opening in the hook is aimed away from you rather than toward you for the chain stitch setting.

For now, turn the LOOPER OPERATING GEAR back to the chain stitch setting.

STEP #44. Replace the NEEDLE PLATE (8106) into the machine. It is held in place from below with the NEEDLE PLATE CLAMPING THUMB SCREW (8107). Don't tighten the screw yet.

STEP #45. Replace the NIPPLE (8056) into the NIPPLE CARRIER. Replace the FOOT onto the PRESSER FOOT LEVER. It is held in place with the PRESSER FOOT CLAMP (8072). Be sure to place the CLAMP as high as it will go. Tighten the thumb screw.

STEP #46. Replace the NEEDLE HOLDER (BAR) (8026-A). For chain stitch, be sure the opening in the hook is aimed toward you or in the same direction the NOSE is aimed. Lower the needle until you can just barely see the tip below the nipple. Tighten the thumb screw with your fingers.

STEP #47. Choose the hole in the NEEDLE PLATE you are going to use. There are 12 holes in the NEEDLE PLATE and 12 sizes of needles. Either use the hole the same size as the needle or the next size larger.

STEP #48. Turn the NEEDLE PLATE until the hole you have chosen is directly under the NIPPLE. Lower the needle so it is entering the hole. Turn the handle and make sure the needle has the same clearance all the way around it. Tighten the NEEDLE PLATE CLAMPING THUMB SCREW under the LOOPER.

FINE TUNING THE ADJUSTMENTS

STEP #49. Turn the wheel so the NIPPLE is at the highest point. Raise and lower the FEED LEVER BRACKET so you can feel how far the NOSE will move in the GROOVE in the ARM HEAD SLEEVE.

Normally, you should position the FEED LEVER BRACKET so it is at the CENTER of the stroke. Tighten the set screw on the back of the FEED LEVER BRACKET. Later you may need to raise or lower this setting depending on the thickness of the material you are working on.

STEP #50. Turn the wheel so the NIPPLE is at the highest point. Loosen the CENTER set screw on the back side of the ARM HEAD. Insert a screw driver into the slot on the NIPPLE CARRIER BELL CRANK HINGE STUD. (beside the set screw on the back of the ARM HEAD.) Turn the STUD as you watch the NIPPLE raise.

Raise the needle so it is above the NIPPLE or take it out of the machine. For doing normal chain stitch work, the NIPPLE should be set to where it will just barely hold a single piece of typing paper for a second when the NIPPLE is at the lowest point. When you have the NIPPLE at this adjustment tighten the set screw.

STEP #51. Place a single piece of typing paper under the FOOT. Turn the wheel so the FOOT is at the lowest point. The FOOT should just barely hold the paper **without marking the paper.** You should be able to pull the paper away with your left hand as soon as the FOOT barely starts to raise.

To adjust the setting, loosen the set screw on the front side of the ARM HEAD. Turn the wheel to slightly raise the FOOT. Place a screw driver into the slot in the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BELL CRANK HINGE STUD and turn the STUD to either raise or lower the FOOT setting until it will barely hold the paper as described above. When you have the FOOT at the proper adjustment, tighten the set screw.

STEP #52 & #53. Adjust the NIPPLE CARRIER THUMB SCREW and the PRESSER FOOT SLIDE BAR THUMB SCREW for more or less pressure on the NIPPLE or FOOT depending on the type material you are working on. When you have these THUMB SCREWS adjusted where you want them, tighten the NUTS.

STEP #54. Lower the NEEDLE BAR and set the needle to the stitch you want.

STEP #55. Thread the machine and adjust the thread tension and the length of the stitch.

To perfectly adjust the machine, after completing the other adjustments, start sewing on a single piece of ORGANDY. Keep adjusting the FOOT and NIPPLE HINGE STUDS, until the machine will sew on the ORGANDY without picking or marking the material in any way.

If you have trouble making square corners on lettering, the NIPPLE needs to be raised slightly. When you get these adjustments set exactly right, you will be able to make square corners with ease! You will also be able to embroider satin jackets without picks and runs. If the NIPPLE is set too low, it can damage the material, be careful!

When working on scrim felt, follow the same instructions except use the scrim felt instead of paper when making the adjustments. For quilting, you may need to raise the FEED LEVER BRACKET.

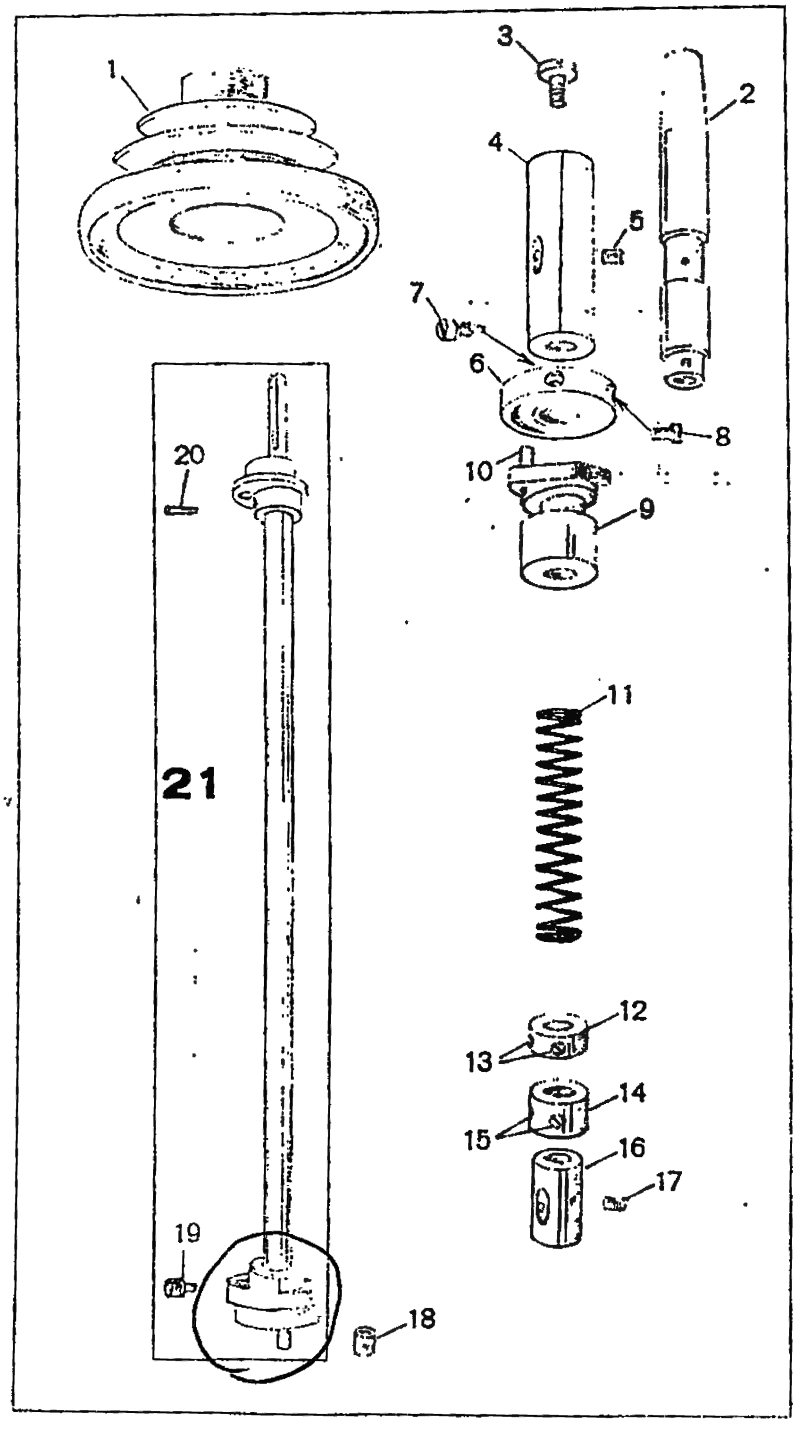
OTHER MACHINES

The older Cornely machines and the Singer machines made before World War II don't have the HINGE STUDS.

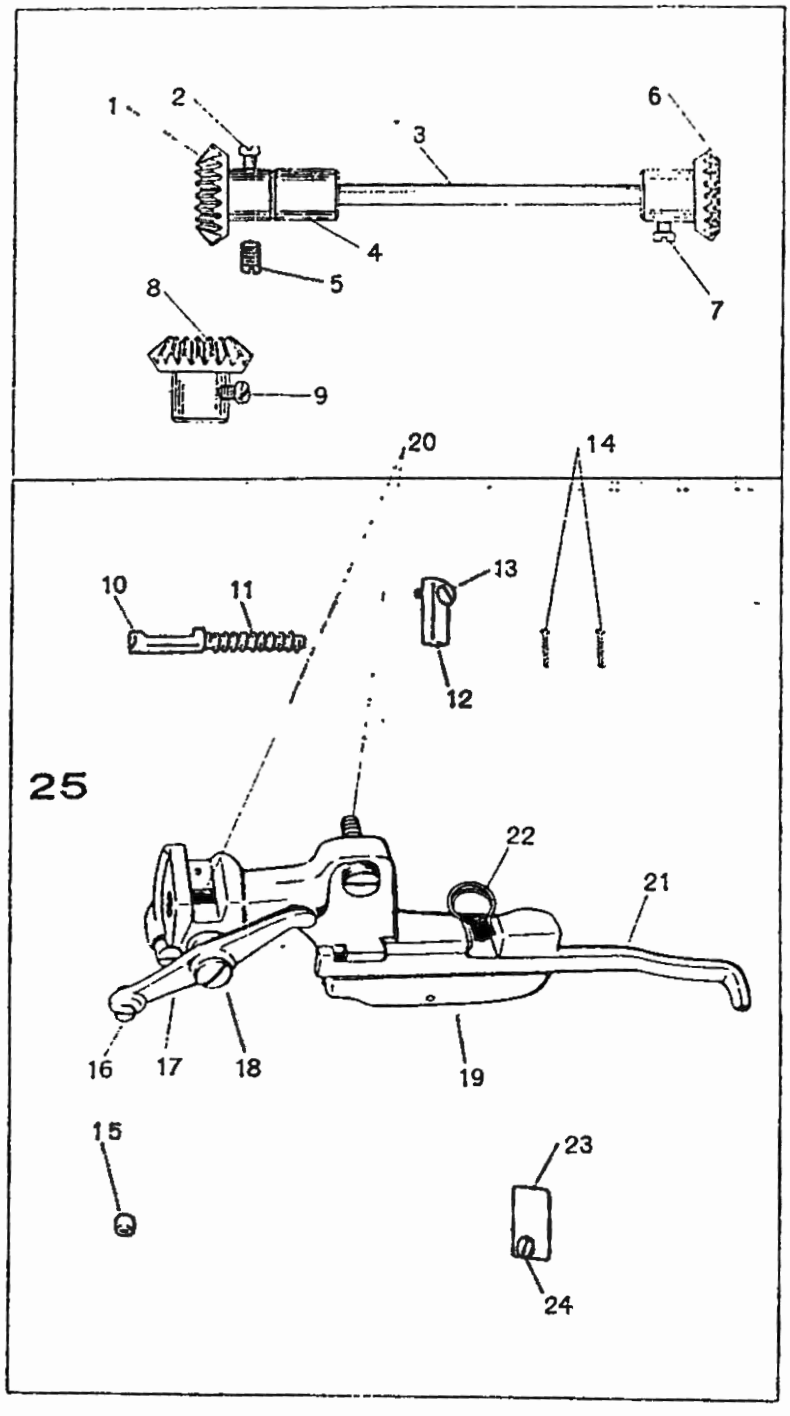
The older Singers that have the NIPPLE and PRESSER FOOT THUMB SCREWS can be modernized by either switching to the new type ARM HEAD or . . . having an expert machinist re-drill the holes and drill new holes for the set screws. Otherwise, the only adjustment for the NIPPLE and FOOT is the THUMB SCREWS.

The Cornely machines with the scissor-loop springs can be adjusted for more or less pressure by moving the pin on the spring to the other holes provided on the ARM HEAD. You can also select springs that provide more or less pressure. As a last resort . . . the springs can be bent slightly.

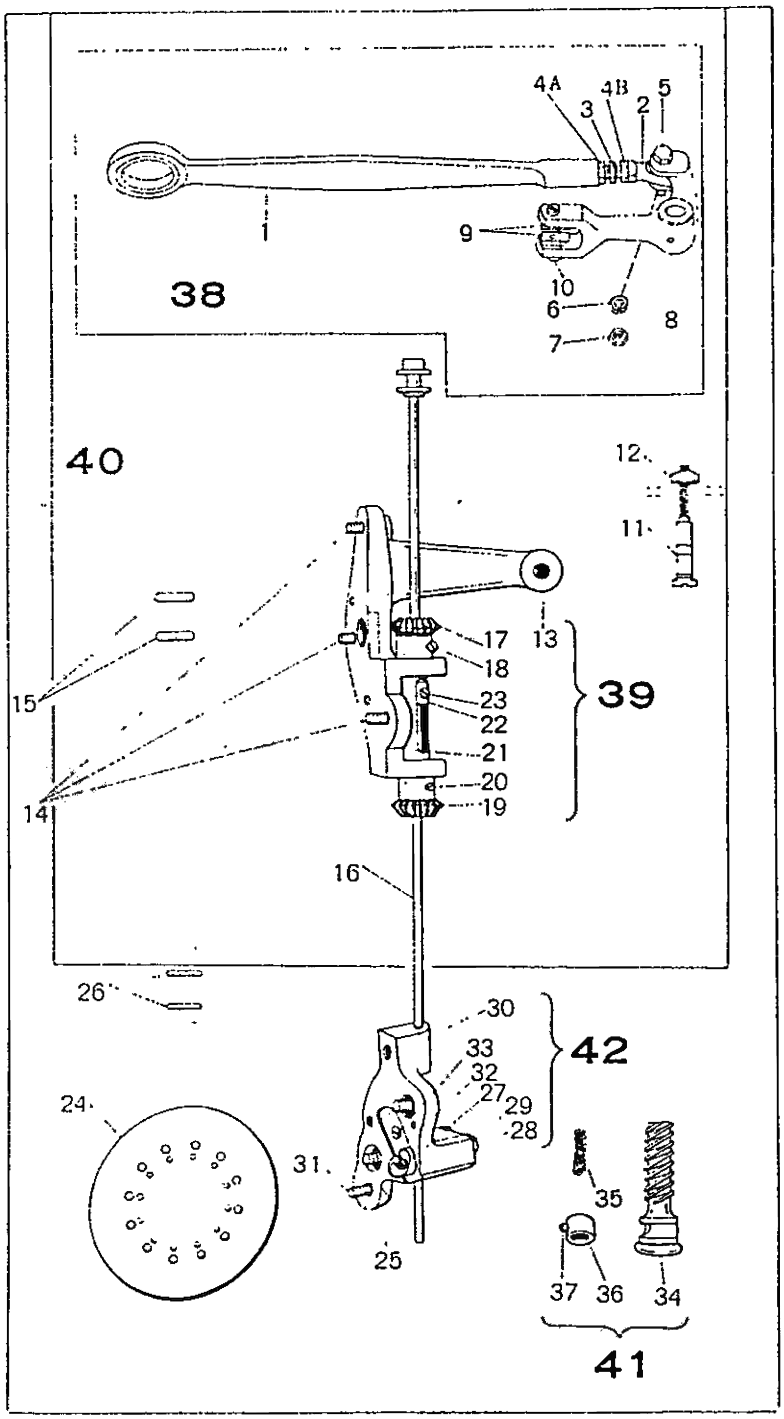
SINGER 114 W 103 PARTS (continued)



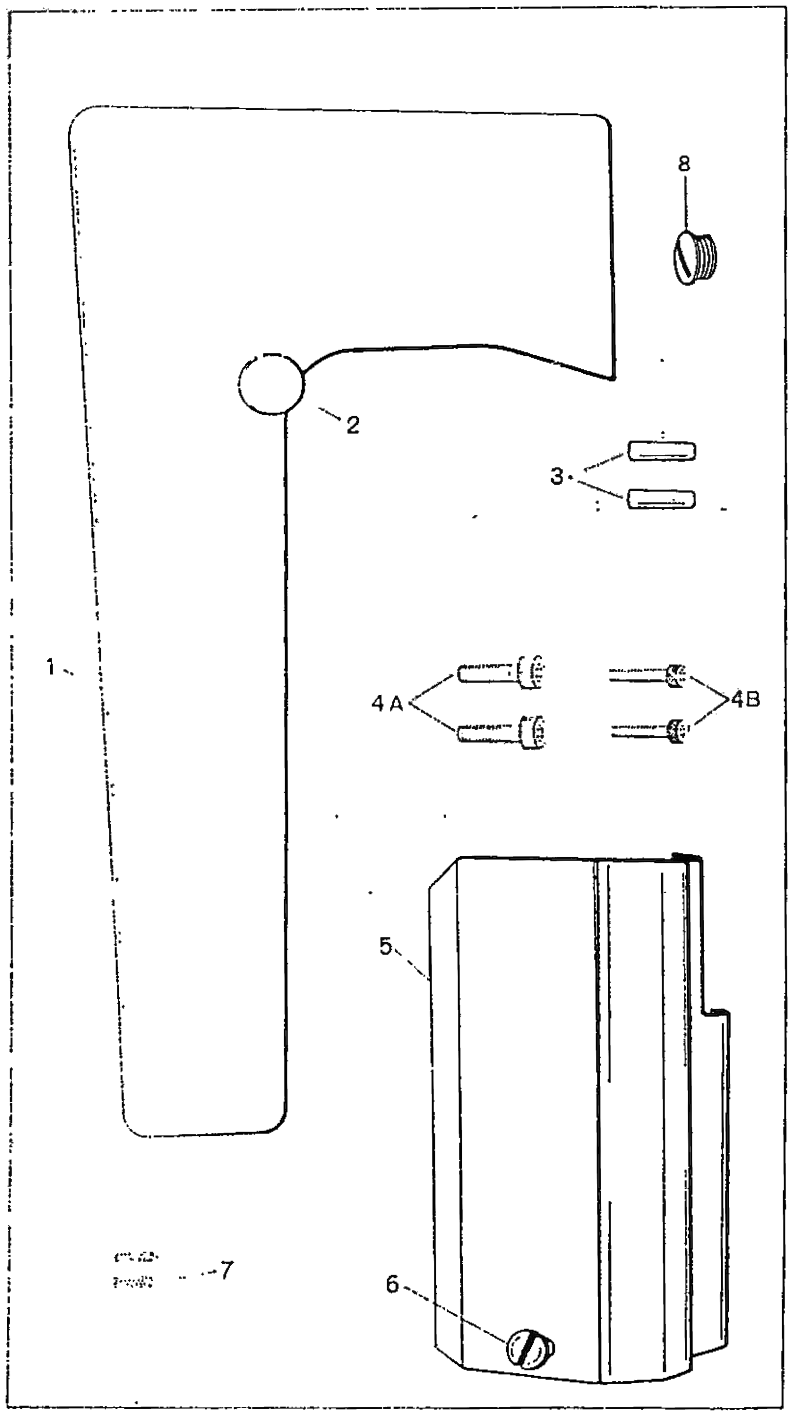
Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description
1	8017	Driving Pulley
2	8015	Driving Pulley Sleeve
3	8018	Driving Pulley Sleeve Screw
4	8016–A	Driving Pulley Sleeve Bushing
5	98	Driving Pulley Sleeve Bushing Screw
6	8012	Arm Shaft Driving Flange with Screws
7	8013	Arm Shaft Driving Flange Position Screw
8	8014	Arm Shaft Driving Flange Set Screw
9	8008	Stop Cam
10	8163	Stop Cam Driving stud
11	8009–A	Stop Cam Spring
12	8010	Stop Cam Spring Collar with Set Screws
13	132	Stop Cam Spring Collar Set Screw
14	5266	Arm Shaft Collar with Set Screws
15	132	Arm Shaft Collar Set Screw
16	8003–B	Arm Shaft Bushing
17	98	Arm Shaft Bushing Screw
18	8006	Needle Driving Cam Roller
19	8005–A	Needle Driving Cam Position Screw
20	8146	Looper Operating Cam Position Pin
21	813	Arm Shaft with Looper Operating Cam Needle Driving Cam Roller Stud, Positoin Pin and Position Screw


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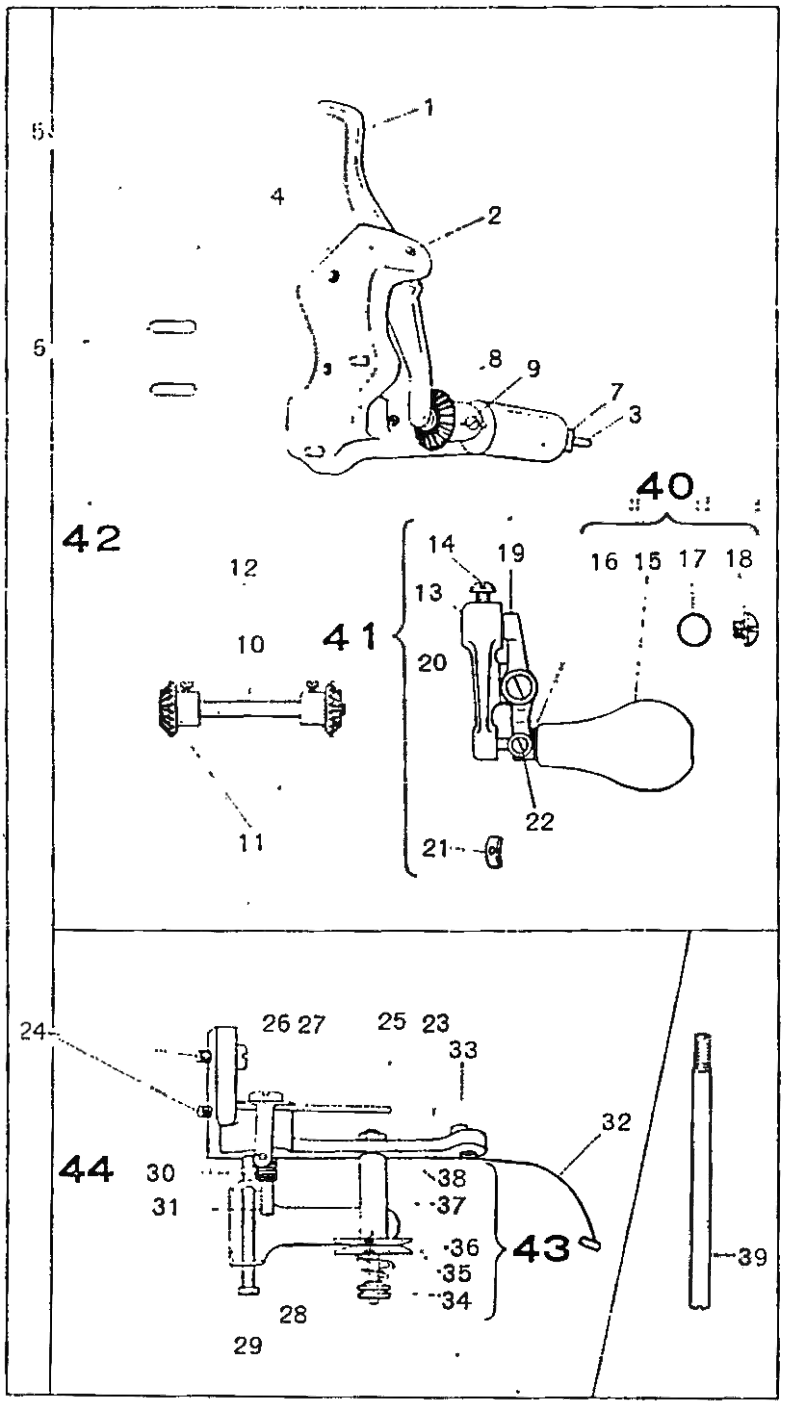
Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description
1	8110	Stitch Rotating Gear (upper) with Set Screw
2	8142	Stitch Rotating Gear (upper) Set Screw
3	8111	Stitch Rotating Gear Shaft
4	8180	Stitch Rotating Gear Shaft Bushing
5	132	Stitch Rotating Gear Shaft Bushing Screw
6	8112	Stitch Rotating Gear (lower) with Set Screw
7	8142	Stitch Rotating Gear (lower) Set Screw
8	8110	Feed Rotating Gear (upper) (rear) with Set Screw
9	8142	Feed Rotating Gear (upper) (rear) Set Screw
10	8079	Stop Bracket Interlocking Rod
11	8080	Stop Bracket Interlocking Rod Spring
12	8081	Stop Bracket Interlocking Stop Block
13	121-B	Stop Bracket Interlocking Stop Block Screw
14	8159	Stop Bracket Position Pin
15	8077	Stop Cam Roller
16	8078	Stop Cam Roller Screw Stud
17	8075	Stop Cam Rocking Lever
18	8076	Stop Cam Rocking Lever Hinge Screw
19	8074	Stop Bracket
20	8172	Stop Bracket Screw
21	8082	Starting Trip Lever Slide
22	8084	Starting Trip Lever Slide Spring
23	8083	Starting Trip Lever Slide Cap
24	124	Starting Trip Lever Slide Cap Screw
25	801	Stop Bracket Complete, (Ref.Nos.) 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, & 24


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Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description
1	8135	Arm Side Cover
2	123	Arm Side Cover Thumb Screw
3	8154	Arm Position Pin
4A	8153-A	Arm Screw (long)
4B	8153-B	Arm Screw (short)
5	8134	Arm Head Cover
6	5227	Arm Head Cover Thumb Screw
7	8150	Arm Head Position Pin
8	8181	Arm Screw


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Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description
1	8123	Starting Trip Lever (intermediate)
2	8124	Starting Trip Lever (intermediate) Hinge Screw
3	8122	Starting Trip Lever Rod
4	8113	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket
5	8143	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Screw
6	8149	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Position Pin
7	8114-A	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Shaft
8	8096	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Shaft Gear with Set Screw
9	8142	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Shaft Gear Set Screw
10	8117	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Shaft (intermediate)
11	8110	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Shaft (intermediate) Gear (back or front) with Set Screw
12	8142	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Shaft (intermediate) Gear (back or front) Set Screw
13	8115	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever with Set Screw
14	5176-A	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Set Screw
15	8118	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Handle
16	8116	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Handle Sleeve
17	5070	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Handle Sleeve Washer
18	8141	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Handle Sleeve Screw
19	8119	Starting Trip Lever
20	8045	Starting Trip Lever Hinge Screw
21	8120	Starting Trip Lever Block
22	8121	Starting Trip Lever Block Screw Stud
23	8125	Tension Bracket
24	8143	Tension Bracket Screw
25	8131	Tension Regulating Lever
26	8132-A	Tension Regulating Lever Hinge Screw
27	4140-A	Tension Regulating Lever Hinge Screw Spring Washer
28	8127	Tension Regulating Plate
29	8128	Tension Regulating Plate Hinge Screw
30	8129-A	Tension Regulating Spring
31	8130-A	Tension Regulating Spring Screw Stud
32	8133-A	Thread Controller Spring
33	121	Thread Controller Spring Screw
34	81	Tension Thumb Nut
35	5267-A	Tension Spring
36	5190-A	Tension Disc
37	8164	Tension Stud
38	5207	Tension Stud Nut
39	8126	Spool Screw Stud
40	807	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever Handle Sleeve (Ref. No.) 16 with 15, 17 & 18
41	808	Stitch Rotating Hand Lever (Ref. No.) 13 with 14, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 40
42	809	Stitch Rotating Gear Bracket Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, Two 11, Two 12 & 41
43	810	Tension Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 34, 35, Two 36, 37 & 38
44	811	Tension Bracket Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 & 43


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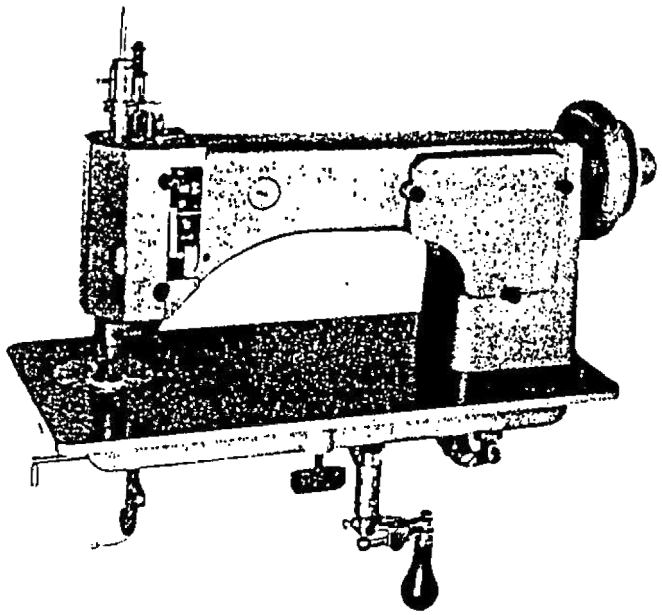
Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description
1	8085-B	Looper Operating Connection (Cam end)
2	8177	Looper Operating Connection Joint
3	8174	Looper Operating Connection Joint Pitman
4A	8175	Looper Operating Connection Joint Pitman Nut (Upper)
4B	8176	Looper Operating Connection Joint Pitman Nut (Lower)
5	8178	Looper Operating Connection Joint Hinge Stud
6	8179	Looper Operating Connection Joint Hinge Stud Spring Washer
7	5207	Looper Operating Connection Joint Hinge Stud Nut
8	8089-A	Looper Operating Bell Crank
9	8092	Looper Operating Bell Crank Hinge Block
10	8093	Looper Operating Bell Crank Hinge Block Screw
11	8090	Looper Operating Bell Crank Hinge Screw
12	8091	Looper Operating Bell Crank Hinge Screw Nut
13	8088	Looper Operating Bell Crank Bracket
14	8143	Looper Operating Bell Crank Bracket Screw
15	8149	Looper Operating Bell Crank Bracket Position Pin
16	8094	Looper Operating Shaft
17	8096	Looper Operating Shaft Sleeve Gear with Set Screw
18	8142	Looper Operating Shaft Sleeve Gear Set Screw
19	8097	Looper Operating Shaft Sleeve and Gear with Set Screw
20	8142	Looper Operating Shaft Sleeve and Gear Set Screw
21	8095-A	Looper Operating Shaft Guide
22	8098-A	Looper Operating Shaft Guide Block
23	129-B	Looper Operating Shaft Guide Block Set Screw
24	8106	Needle Plate
25	8107	Needle Plate Clamping Thumb Screw
26	8150	Presser Foot Lifting Stop Pin
27	8100-A	Looper
28	8152	Looper Collar with Set Screw
29	129-B	Looper Collar Set Screw
30	8099	Looper Bracket
31	8158	Looper Bracket Screw
32	8101	Looper Position Plate
33	124	Looper Position Plate Screw
34	8102	Looper Operating Gear (spiral)
35	8103	Looper Operating Gear Spring
36	8104	Looper Operating Collar with Set Screw
37	8105	Looper Operating Collar Set Screw
38	802-A	Looper Operating Connection Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, 7,8, Two 9 & Two 10
39	803	Looper Operating Bell Crank Bracket (Ref.No.) 13 with 17 to 23
40	804-A	Looper Operating Bell Crank Bracket Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 11, 12, 16, 38 & 39
41	805	Looper Operating Gear (Ref. No.) 34 with 35, 36 & 37.
42	80[illegible]	Looper Bracket Complete, (Ref. Nos.) 27, 28, 29, 30, 32 & 33

CORNEY TYPE A 3 MACHINE PARTS LIST

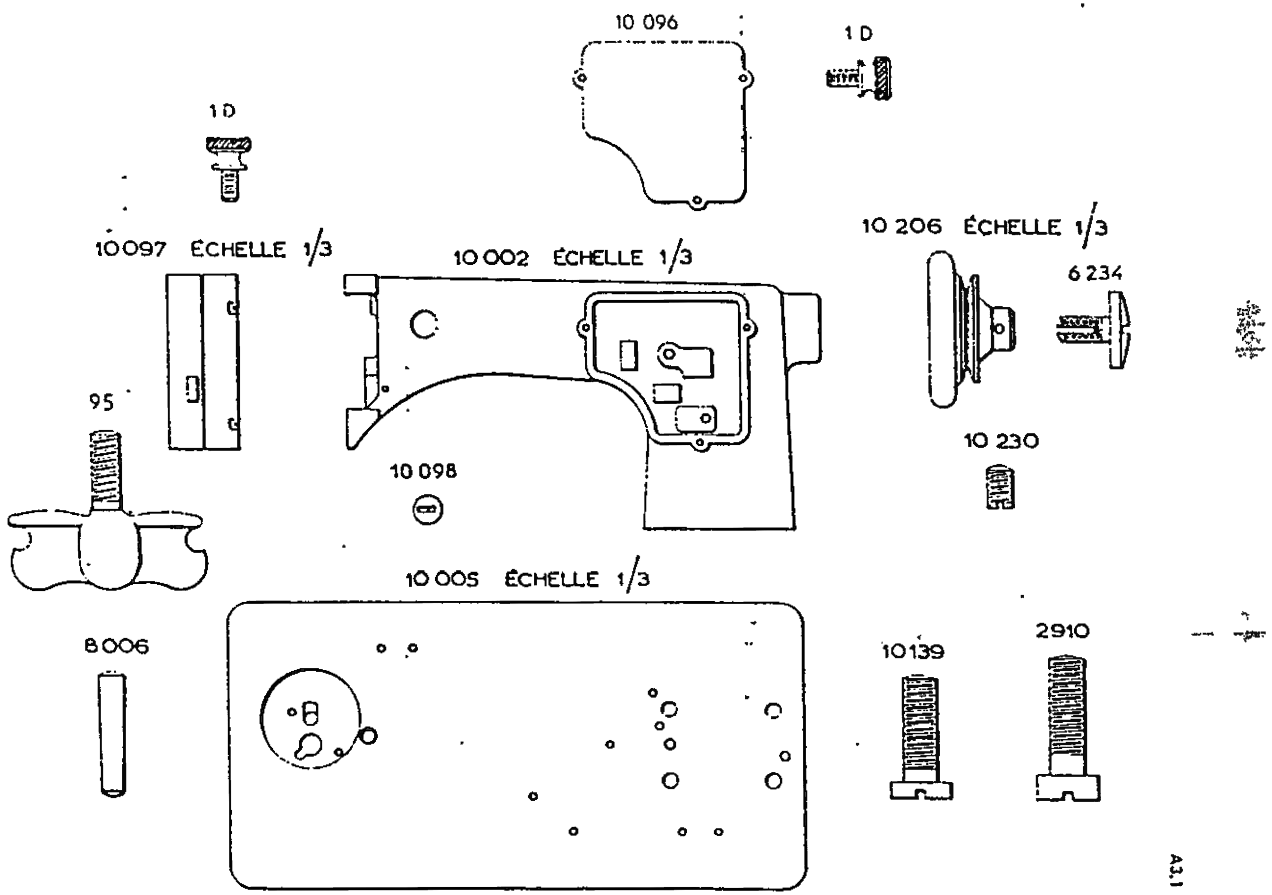
MACHINES A BRODER

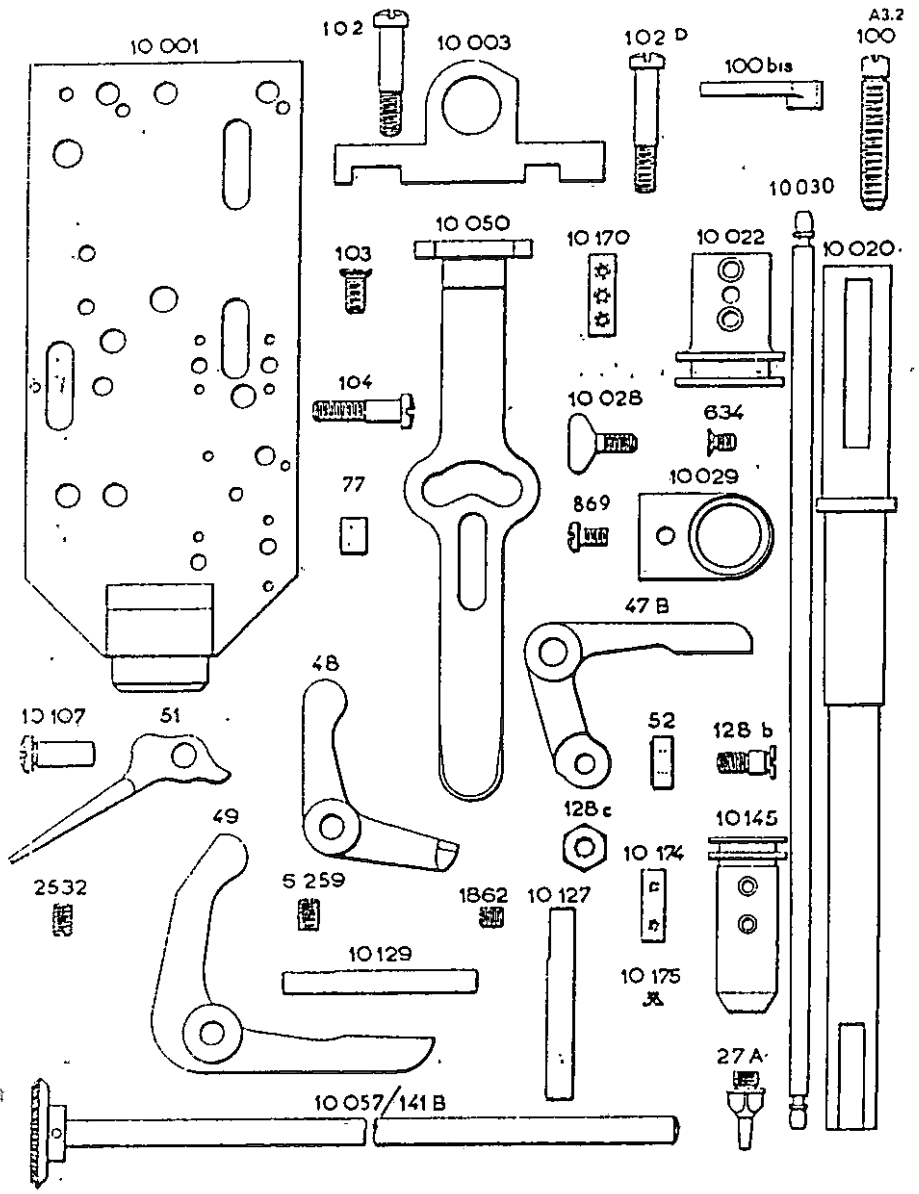
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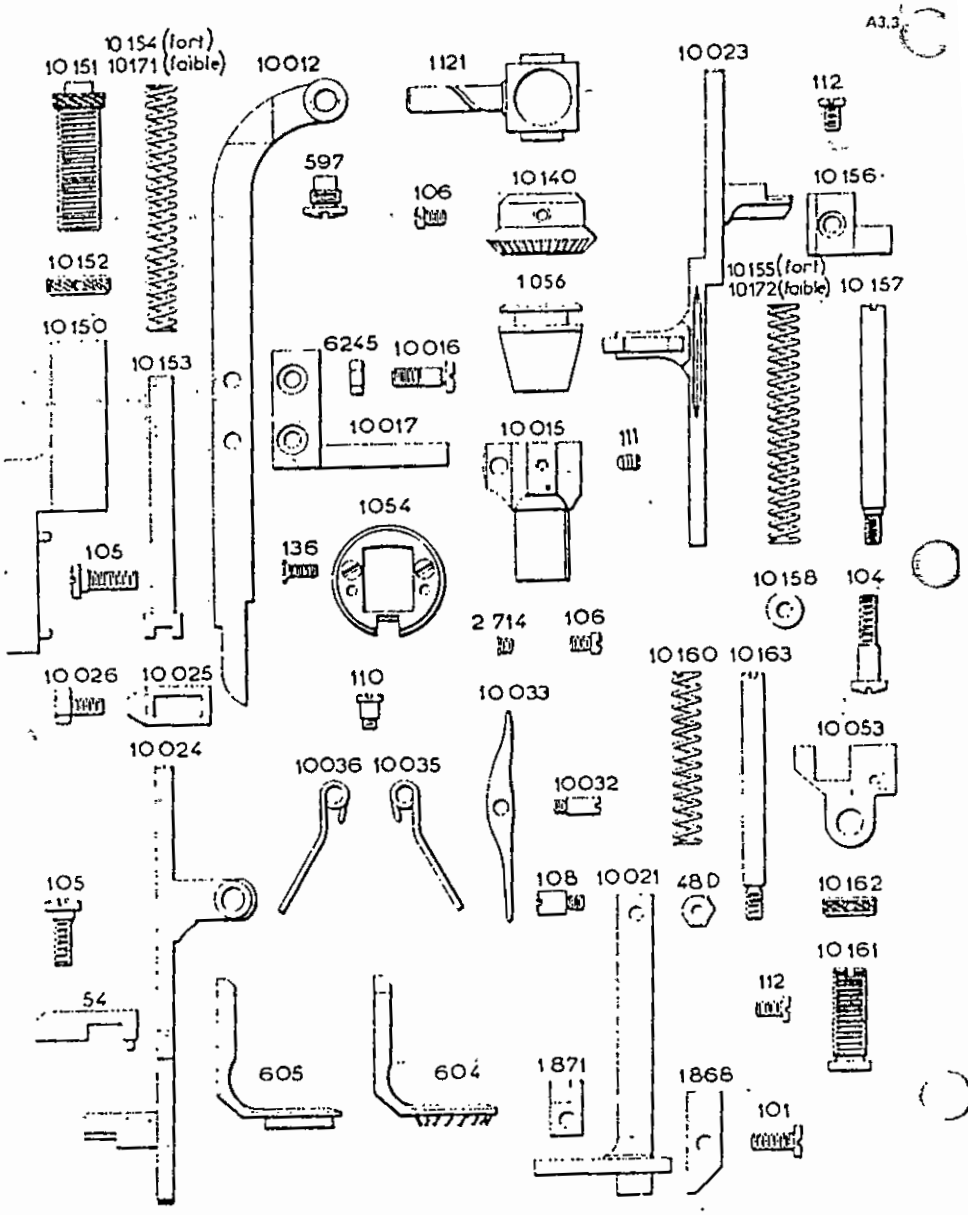
TYPE A3

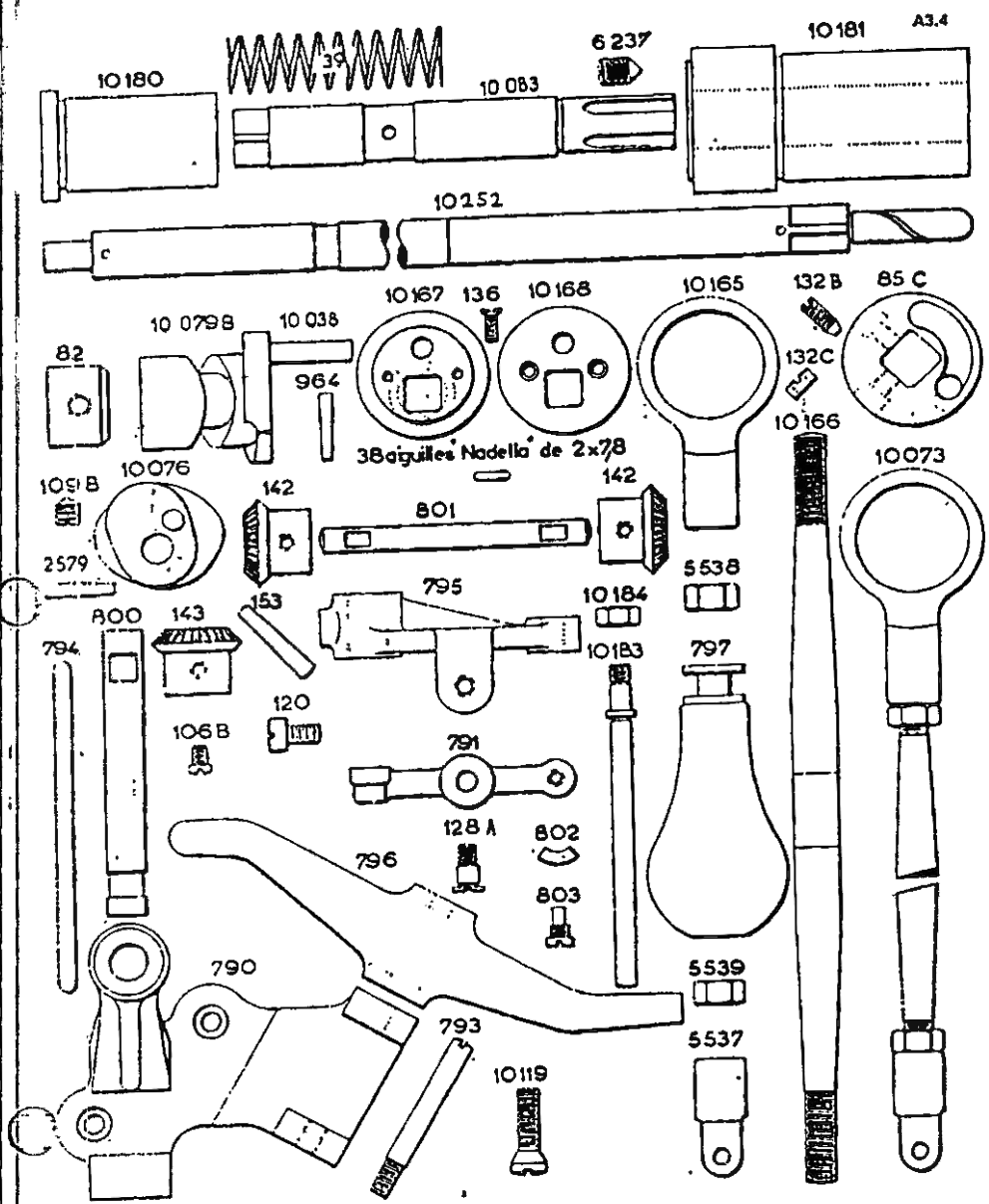


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(FRANCE)

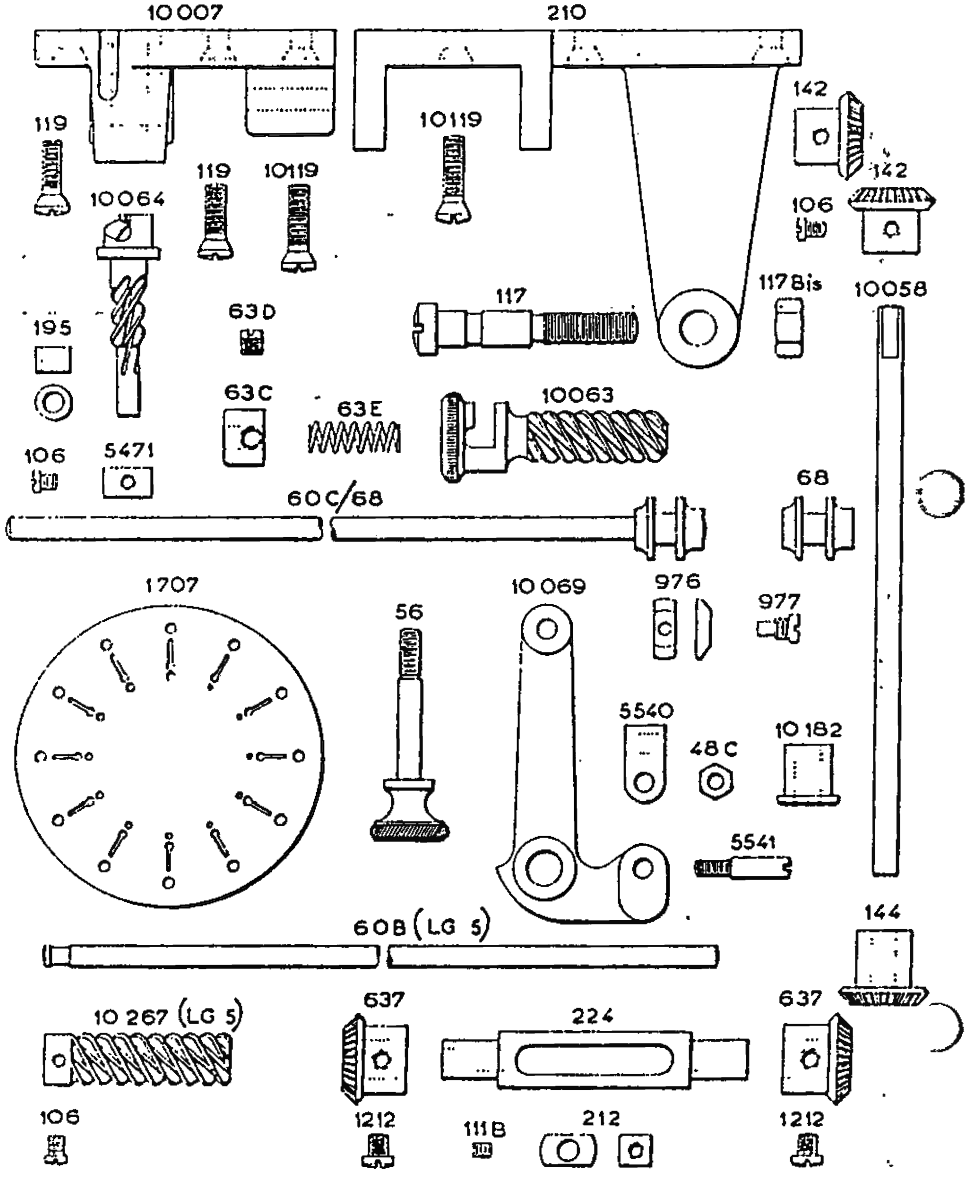

10 096
1 D
1 D
10097 ÉCHELLE 1/3
10 002 ÉCHELLE 1/3
10 206 ÉCHELLE 1/3
6 234
95
10 098
10 230
10 005 ÉCHELLE 1/3
8 006
10139
2910


10 001
102
10 003
102 D
100 bis
A3.2
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10 030
10 050
103
10 170
10 022
10 020
104
10 028
634
77
10029
869
47 B
48
10 107
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128 b
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5 259
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10 175
27 A
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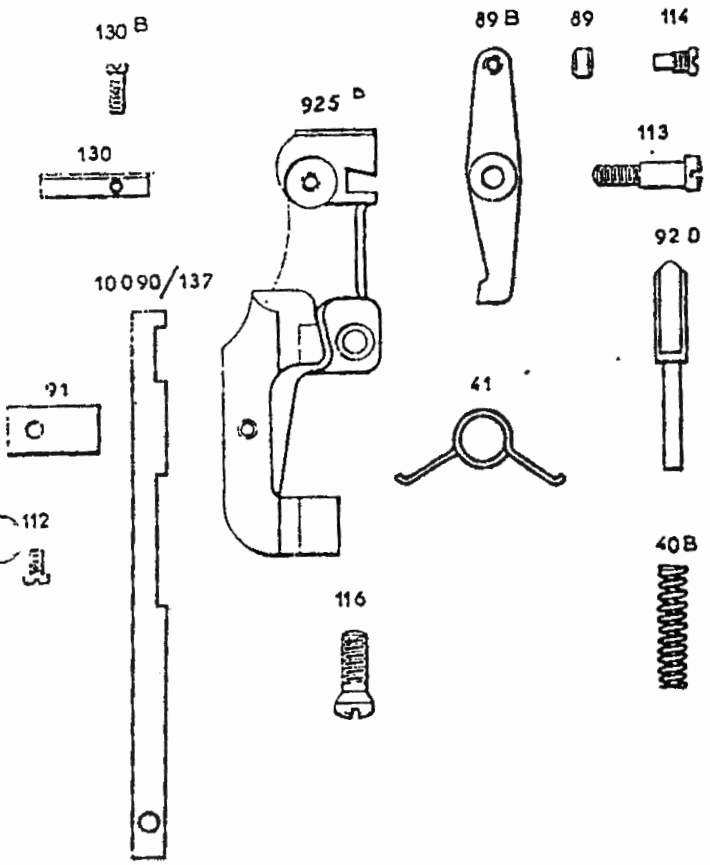

A3.3
10154 (fort)
10151 10171 (faible)
10012
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10155 (fort)
10172 (faible)
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10168
10165
132B
85C
10 079B
10 038
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132C
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10076
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128A
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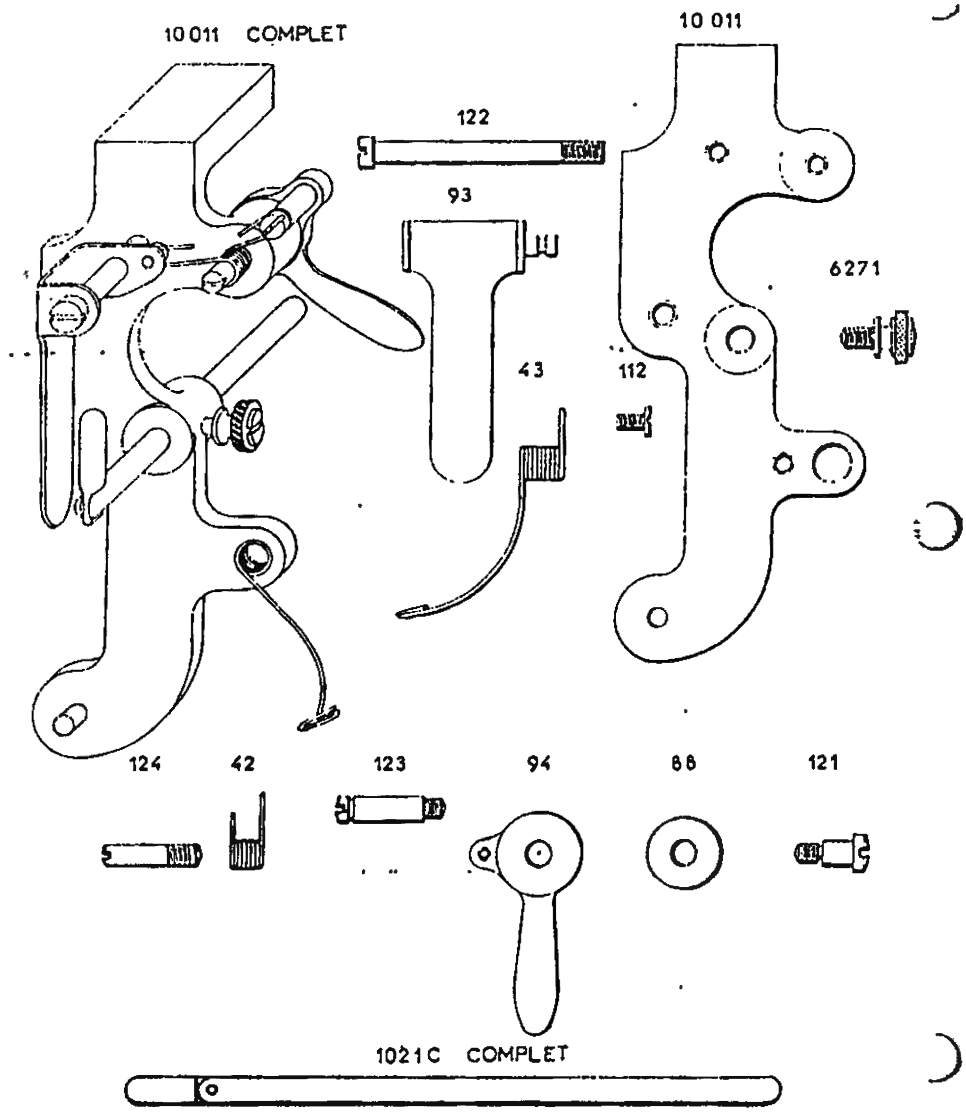
A3.5


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117Bis
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5471
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60C/68
1707
10069
976
977
56
5540
48C
10182
5541
608 (LG 5)
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10 267 (LG 5)
637
224
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106
1212
111B
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1212

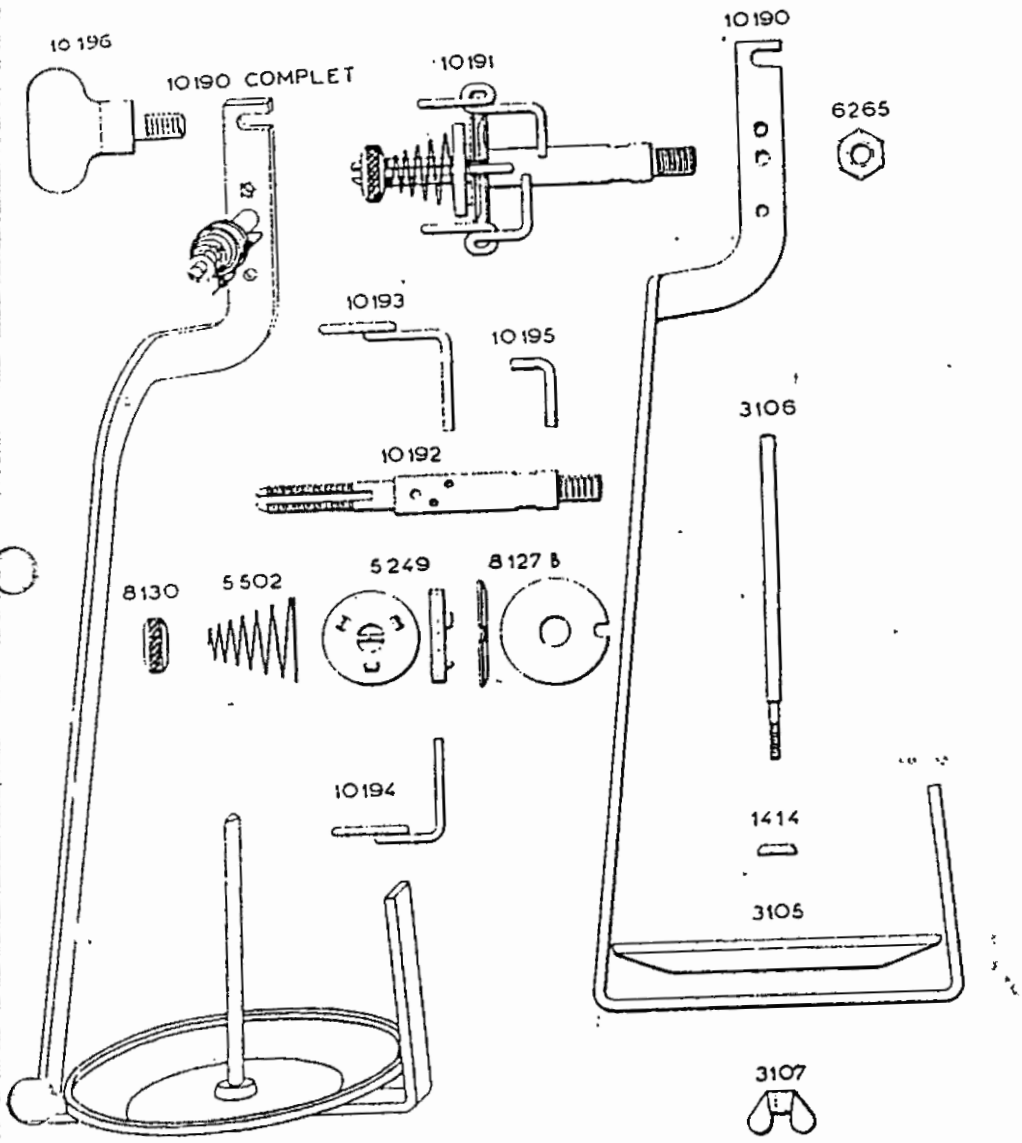
A3.6

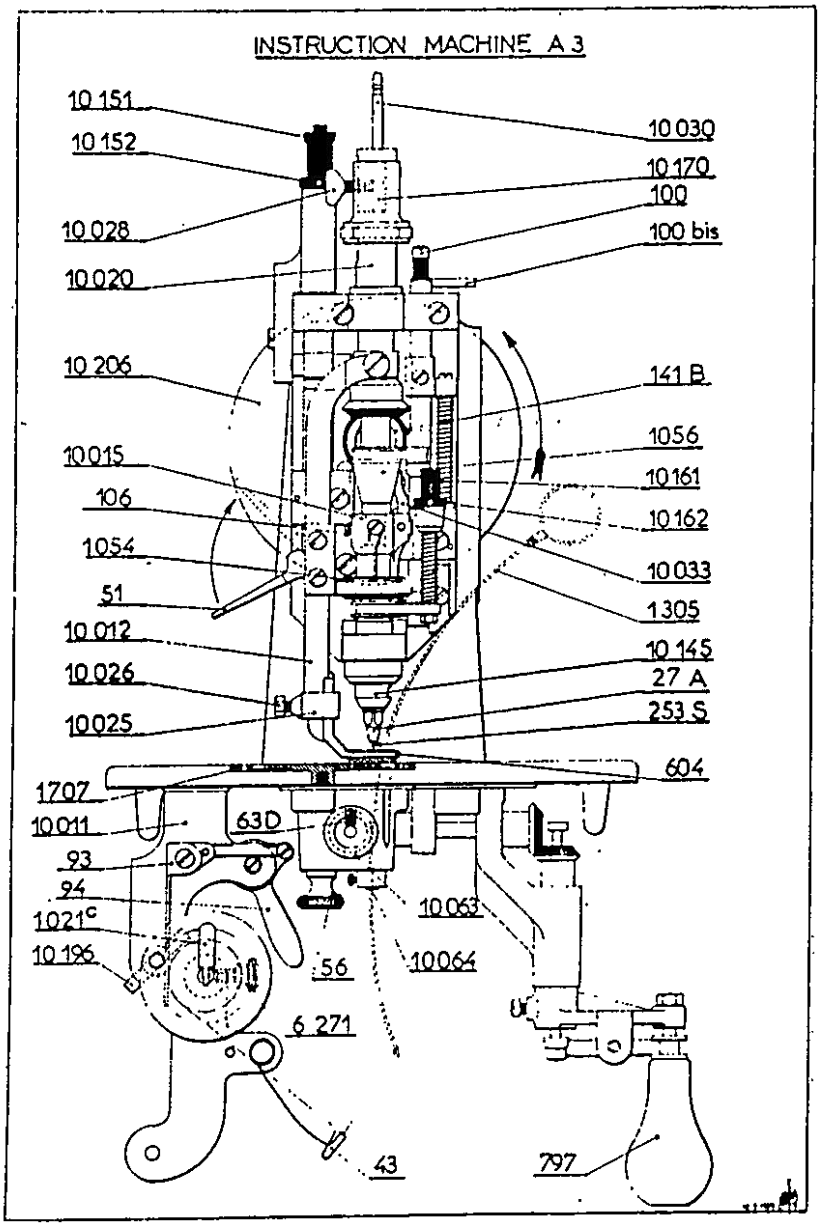


A3.7


10011 COMPLET
10 011
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1021C COMPLET

A3.8


10196
10190 COMPLET
10191
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6265
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3106
10192
8130
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5249
8127 B
10194
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3105
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INSTRUCTION MACHINE A 3
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10 028
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10 012
10 026
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1707
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1021c
10 196
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100 bis
141 B
1056
10 161
10 162
10 033
1305
10 145
27 A
253 S
604
63D
10 063
10064
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6 271
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797

"ORIGINAL"
INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR CORNELY MACHINE TYPE "A-3"

NOTE: Reprinted with permission from the Cornely Company, exactly as originally printed.

FLY WHEEL ROTATION Sitting before the machine, put your hand upon the fly wheel and push forward. NEVER PULL !!!!!! Fly wheel must turn clockwise.

TRAINING Begin on a paper sheet, without thread. The needle (in fact, the hook) will punch it along a pre-traced design. Since the paper moves as the crank control you have just to follow the track as well as possible during the first minutes, and perfectly well after a short training.

TO START AND STOP Press foot on treadle: motor starts. The more you press, the faster motor runs, since treadle controls rheostat.

Hold crank 797 and pull GENTLY downwards. The machine clutches at once and foot 605 gives the feed motion.

To stop: FIRST release crank AFTER release foot from treadle, to stop motor. NEVER STOP MOTOR BEFORE RELEASING CRANK otherwise you will not declutch. If it happens, don't commit suicide: just push sharply fly wheel and a brisk clapping will tell you that the machine is now declutched.

NEEDLE SETTING Select carefully needle according to thread thickness. Thread must fill the hook beak, but slide freely inside. Now, choose the right nipple N.27 which has the same number as the needle.

Screw tightly the needle in the lower end of the needle bar N.10030 with the plyer. Tighten GENTLY needle bar with screw 10028, NEVER USE PLYERS !!!!!!!!

If necessary, raise slightly tube 10145 and screw nipple 27 with the small special wrench supplied. Replace the needle bar into tube and adjust height so that material can slide under needle without touching it.

NEEDLE BAR ORIENTATION Crank 797 and hook must be in the same direction. The, screw 10028 as above.

PLATE 1707 SETTING To turn plate, unscrew part 56 and use the curved point knife. Choose convenient hole so that needle passes freely through. Needle must be exactly in the middle of hole. Don't use too larges holes, especially with thin or limp material.

FOOT PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT To increase pressure, screw 10151; to decrease, unscrew. For very high speed work, ask for spring 10154, instead of 10171 usually supplied.

LOOPER ADJUSTMENT Although it is pre-set, it can happen a shifting during transportation. In such a case:

a) make sure machine is declutched

b) unscrew slightly setting screw 63 D and turn looper screw 10063 until the mouth of the looper stands behind the hook. During this operation, crank must be absolutely towards you. Mouth at noon is correct.

HOW TO THREAD THE MACHINE? The machine is supplied with a spoolholder nr 10011, which requires cylinderical spools, but we have spoolholders for conical spools, too.

Raise pad, insert spool on the shaft, and adjust nut 6271.

Pull thread through the eye of tension spring 43. Thread must come from below the spool.

Pass thread hook 1305 through the slit hole of plate 1707 which is in front of the needle hole.

Catch thread and pull it up through the plate 1707, then pass it under foot 604 which has been raised before.

Start motor, hold thread on the table with left hand, place crank 797 in front of you (not towards you) and depress crank to clutch motion just during the time of one stitch, so that needle catches thread and let it pass through plate.

Now, remove thread from needle with the curved knife, and lay thread on table.

Tension is adjusted by pad pressure. Raise lever 94 to decrease it, lower 94 to increase.

NOW YOUR CORNELY IS READY TO WORK.

ADJUSTING LENGTH OF STITCH To adjust length of stitch, unscrew nut 100 bis and turn screw 100. Screw downwards to shorten stitch, upwards to lengthen it.

If you work with a long stitch, foot 604 must move more material, so you have to adjust the height of part 10015. Then,

unscrew 106 and raise 10015 to increase foot running; re-screw 106.

ADJUSTING THREAD TENSION 1st Adjusting needle height: if you wish a thin stitch, lower the needle bar; to get a thick one, upper it. An incredible diversity of various effects can be obtained by "playing" with needle position, length of stitch and thickness of thread, or wool. If a too high position causes some lack of stitches, just increase reasonably thread tension.

2nd Adjusting thread tension: As said above, by lever 94 which controls pad pressure. Loosen tension if thread breaks.

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT FOR MOSS STITCH

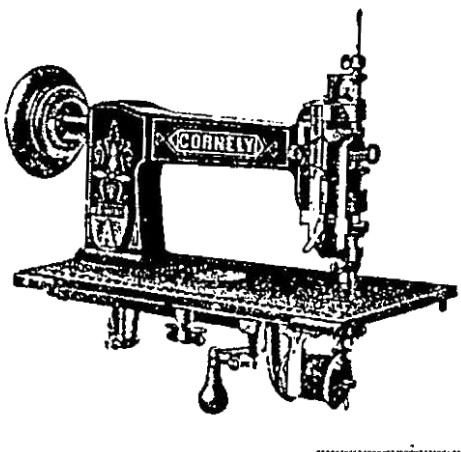
HOW TO ADJUST THE LOOPER Pull leftwards the looper screw 10063 and turn backwards, until the screw comes in its notch.

HOW TO ADJUST THE NEEDLE It must be exactly in the opposite position it was during chain stitch work. Short hook needles (type 253 M) are recommended, since thread unhooking is easier.

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Catalogue des Pièces de Rechange du
COUSO - BRODEUR - UNIVERSEL

MACHINE A



Illustrated List of the parts composing the UNIVERSAL EMBROIDERY MACHINE
TYPE A

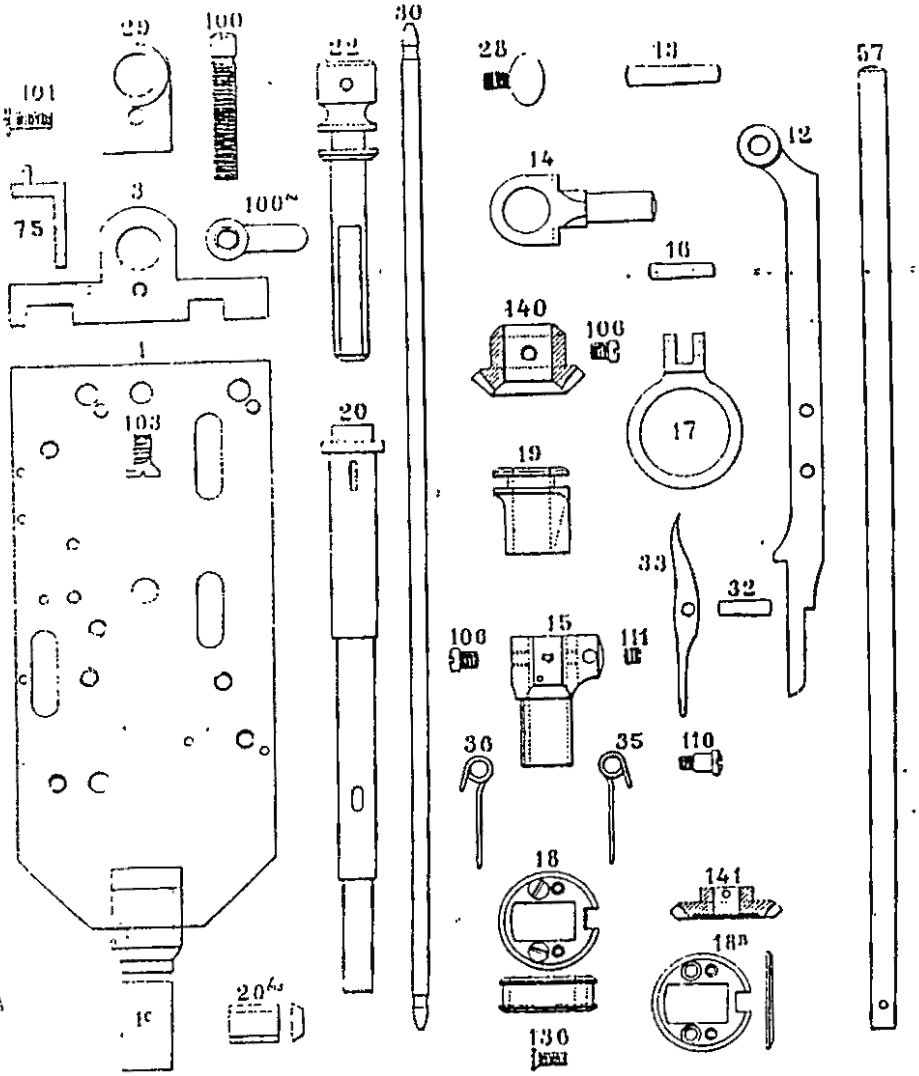
Illustriertes Verzeichnis der Teile der TAMBOURIR KURBELSTICKMASCHINE
KLASSE A

SUM. CORNELY

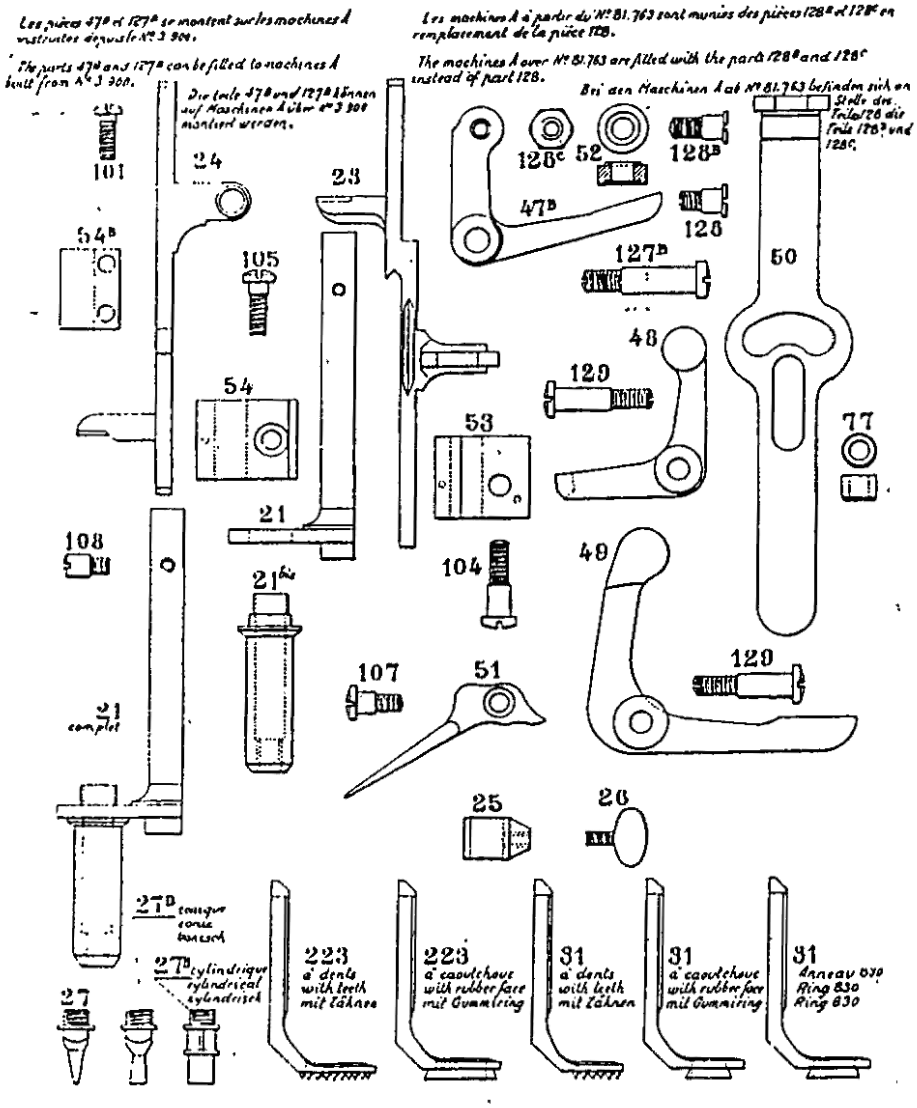
9 rue FRANÇOIS COPPÉE
92 – MALAKOFF (FRANCE)

R. C. Seine 189 385

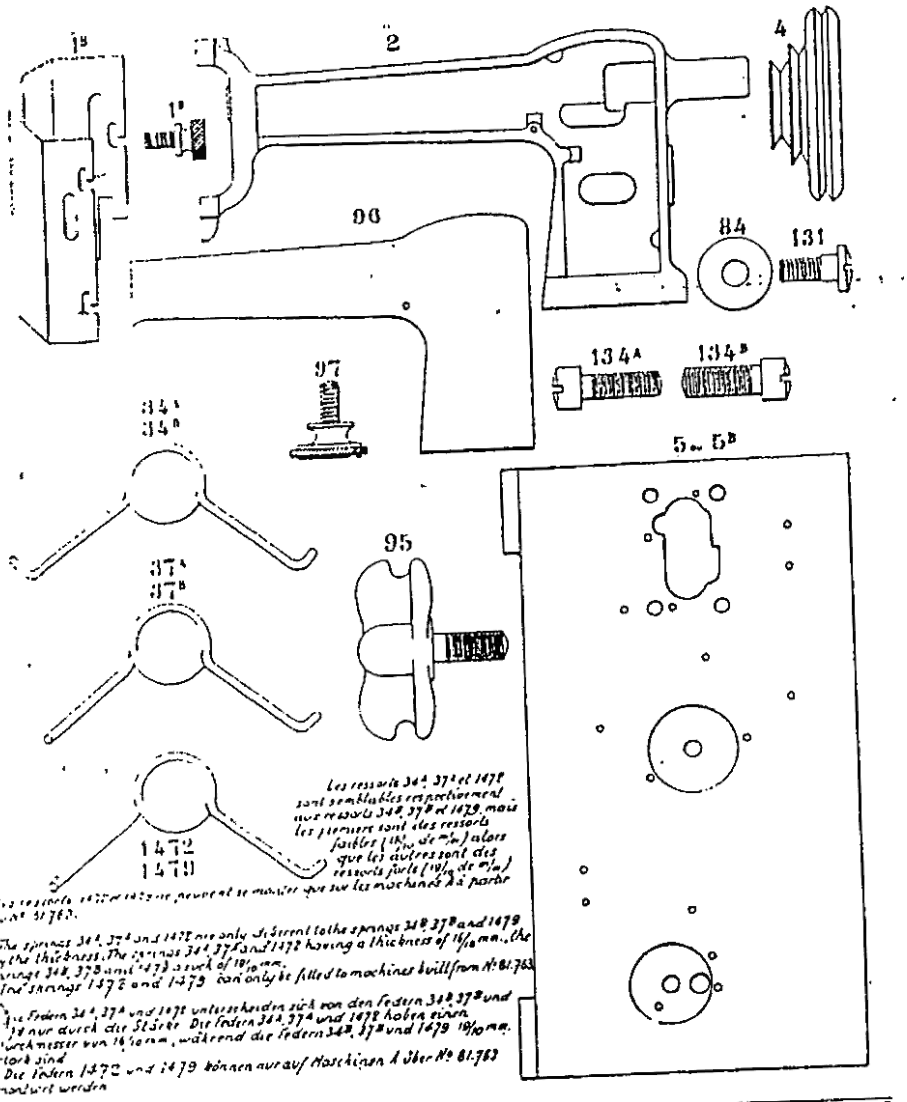
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Les pièces 47B et 127B se montent sur les machines à vaporiser depuis le N° 3 900.
The parts 47B and 127B can be fitted to machines A built from A° 3 900.
Die Teile 47B und 127B können auf Maschinen A ab m° 3 900 montiert werden.
Les machines A à partir du N° 81.763 sont munies des pièces 128B et 128C en remplacement de la pièce 128.
The machines A over N° 81.763 are fitted with the parts 128B and 128C instead of part 128.
Bei den Maschinen A ab N° 81.763 befindet sich an Stelle des Teiles 128 die Teile 128B und 128C.
101
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54B
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108
21 complet
21Bis
104
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47B
126C
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128B
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127B
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129
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107
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27B conique conical konisch
27B cylindrique cylindrical zylindrisch
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223 à dents with teeth mit Zähnen
223 à caoutchouc with rubber face mit Gummiring
31 à dents with teeth mit Zähnen
31 à caoutchouc with rubber face mit Gummiring
31 Anneau 830 Ring 830

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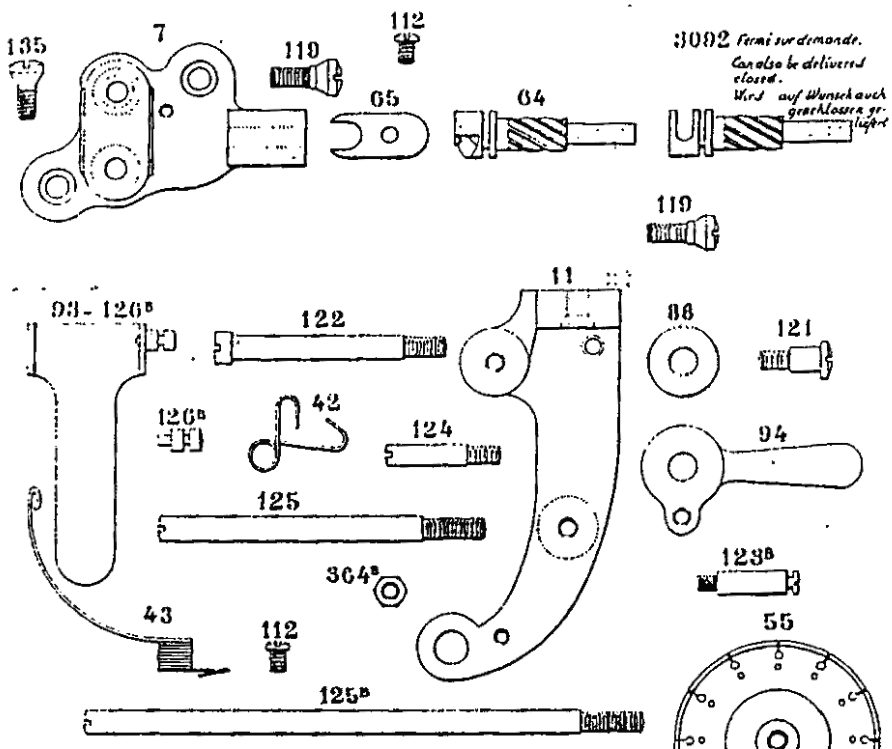
Les ressorts 34A 37A et 1472 sont semblables respectivement aux ressorts 34B 37B et 1479, mais les premiers sont des ressorts faibles (1/10 de m/m) alors que les autres sont des ressorts forts (1/10 de m/m)

Les ressorts 1472 et 1479 ne peuvent se monter que sur les machines à partir de No 81.763.

The springs 34A, 37A and 1472 are only destined to the springs 34B, 37B and 1479 by the thickness. The springs 34A, 37A and 1472 having a thickness of 1/10 mm., the springs 34B, 37B and 1479 a work of 1/10 mm.
The springs 1472 and 1479 can only be fitted to machines built from No 81.763.

Die Federn 34A, 37A und 1472 unterscheiden sich von den Federn 34B, 37B und 1479 nur durch die Stärke. Die Federn 34A, 37A und 1472 haben einen Durchmesser von 1/10 m/m, während die Federn 34B, 37B und 1479 1/10 m/m. stark sind.
Die Federn 1472 und 1479 können nur auf Maschinen ab Nr 81.763 montiert werden.

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Les machines A à partir du N° 81.416 sont munies du disque 1707 en remplacement du disque 55.

The machines A over 81.416 are fitted with the needle-plate 1707 instead of needle-plate 55.

Bei den Maschinen A über 81 416 befindet sich an Stelle der Nadelplatte 55 die Nadelplatte 1707.

La table S est fraisée pour l'emplacement du disque 55.

The base S is plailed to place the needle-plate 55.

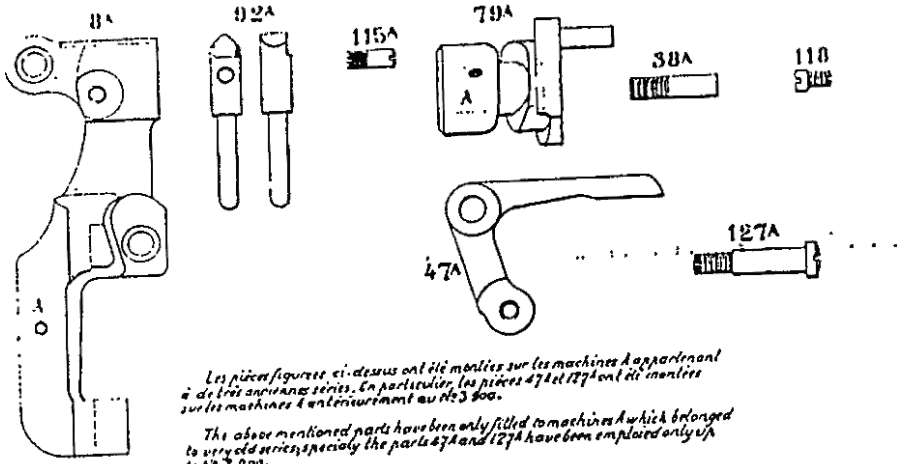
Die Tischplatte S ist für die Montage der Nadelplatte 55 gefräst.

La table SB est fraisée pour l'emplacement du disque 1707.

The base SB is plailed to place the needle-plate 1707.

Die Tischplatte SB ist für die Montage der Nadelplatte 1707 gefräst.

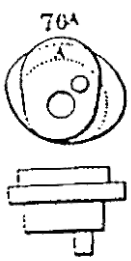
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Les pièces figurées ci-dessus ont été montées sur les machines d'appartenant à de très anciennes séries. En particulier, les pièces 47A et 127A ont été montées sur les machines d'antérieurement au N°3 900.

The above mentioned parts have been only filled to machines which belonged to very old series, specialy the parts 47A and 127A have been employed only up to N° 3.900.

Die hier oben angeführten Teile wurden nur bei Maschinen der ganz alten Serien montiert; besonders die Teile 47A und 127A wurden nur bis zu N° 3900 montiert.

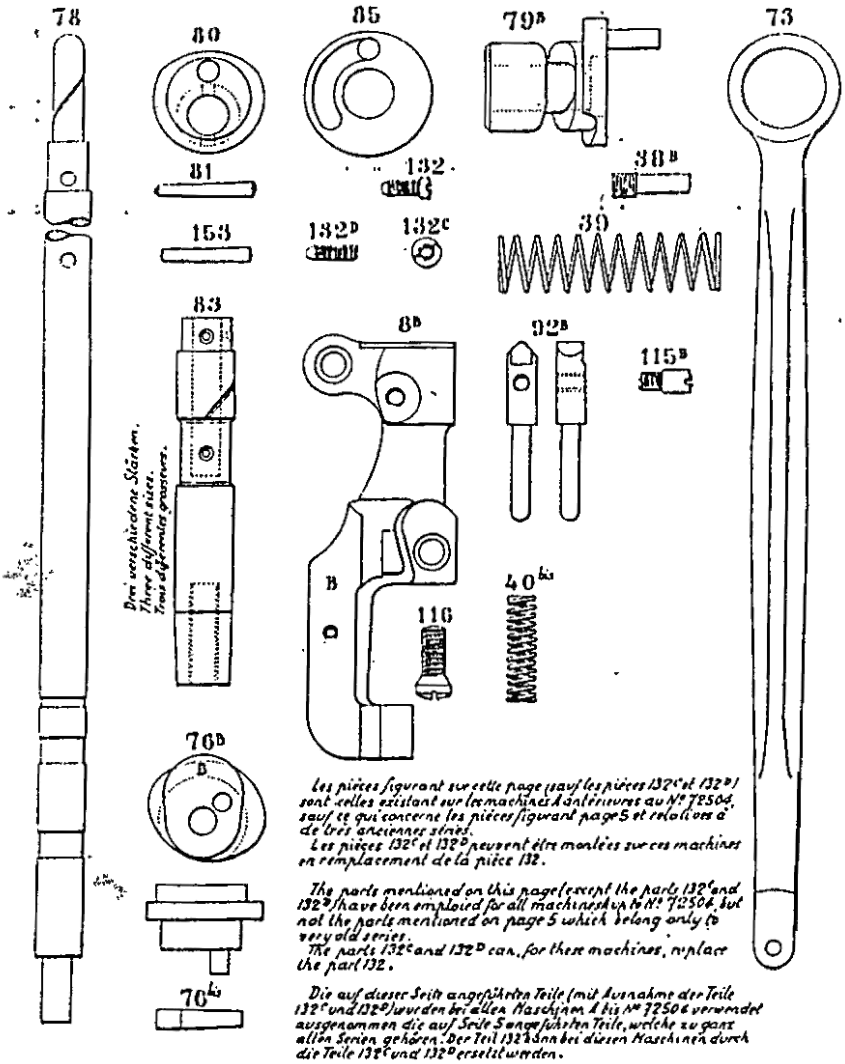


Le came 76A peut se monter sur toutes les machines indistinctement.
La came 76B (page 6) a été montée sur toutes les machines à partir du N° 9828 seulement.

The cam 76A can be filled indistinctly to all machines.
The cam 76B (page 6) is filled to all machines from N° 9828.

Das Kammrad 76A kann ausnahmslos bei allen Maschinen.
Das Kammrad 76B (seite 6) ist auf allen Maschinen ab N° 9828 montiert.

Cornely



Les pièces figurant sur cette page (sauf les pièces 132C et 132D) sont celles existant sur les machines A partir jusqu'au N° 72504, sauf ce qui concerne les pièces figurant page 5 et relatives à de très anciennes séries.

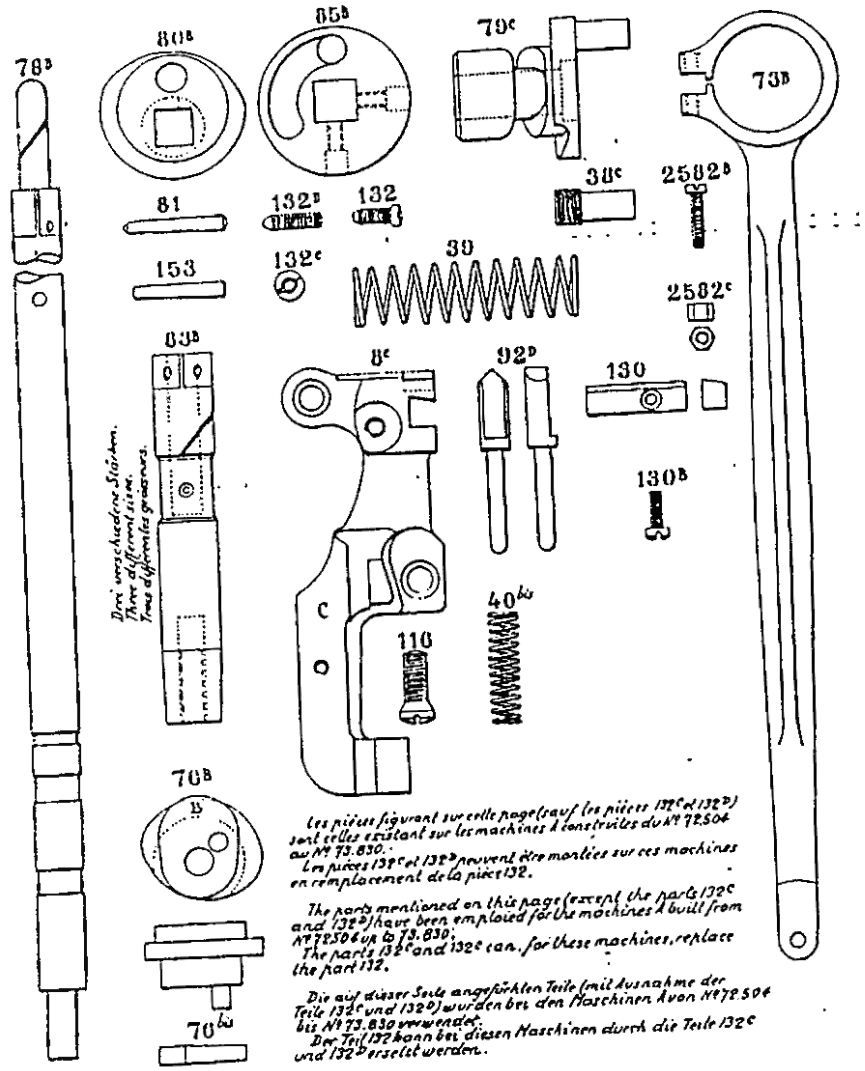
Les pièces 132C et 132D peuvent être montées sur ces machines en remplacement de la pièce 132.

The parts mentioned on this page (except the parts 132C and 132D) have been employed for all machines up to N° 72504, but not the parts mentioned on page 5 which belong only to very old series.

The parts 132C and 132D can, for these machines, replace the part 132.

Die auf dieser Seite angeführten Teile (mit Ausnahme der Teile 132C und 132D) wurden bei allen Maschinen A bis N° 72504 verwendet ausgenommen die auf Seite 5 angeführten Teile, welche zu ganz alten Serien gehören. Der Teil 132D kann bei diesen Maschinen durch die Teile 132C und 132D ersetzt werden.

Cornely

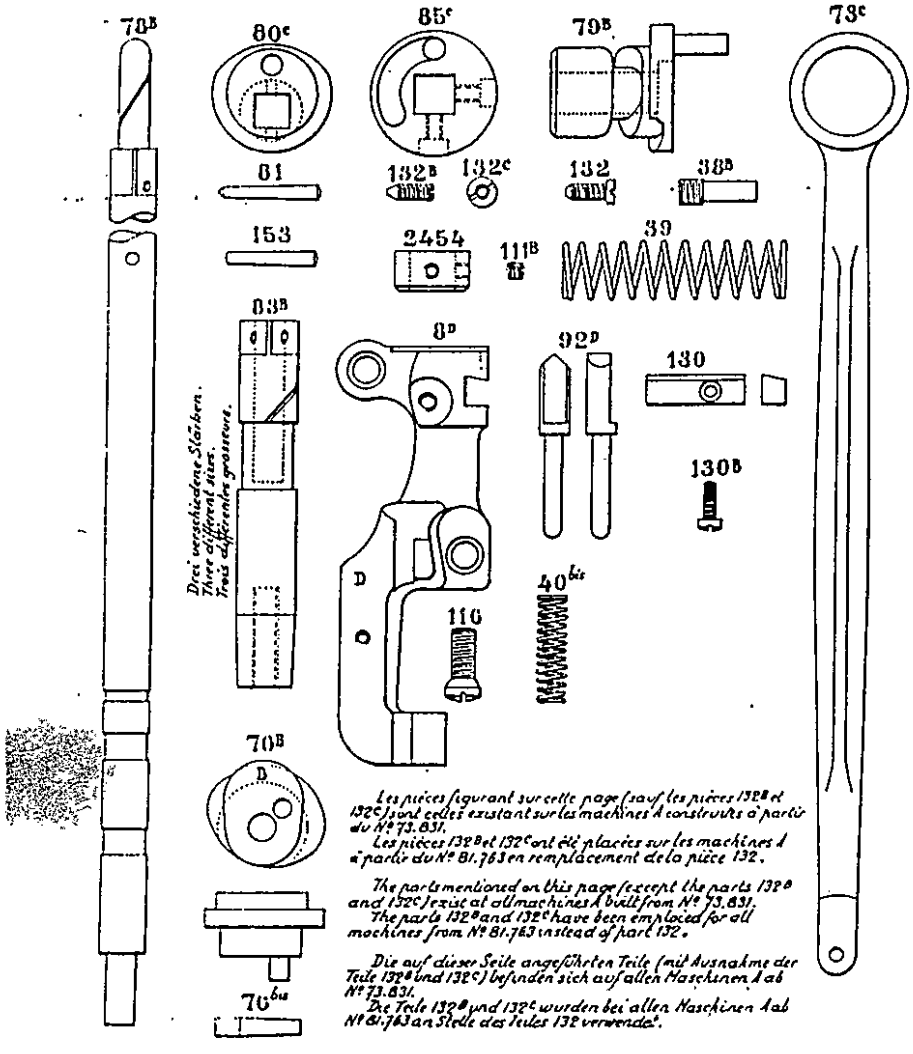


Les pièces figurant sur cette page (sauf les pièces 132C et 132D) sont celles existant sur les machines à construites du N° 72.504 au N° 73.830.
Les pièces 132C et 132D peuvent être montées sur ces machines en remplacement de la pièce 132.

The parts mentioned on this page (except the parts 132C and 132D) have been employed for the machines built from N° 72.504 up to 73.830.
The parts 132C and 132C can, for these machines, replace the part 132.

Die auf dieser Seite angeführten Teile (mit Ausnahme der Teile 132C und 132D) wurden bei den Maschinen von N° 72.504 bis N° 73.830 verwendet.
Der Teil 132 kann bei diesen Maschinen durch die Teile 132C und 132D ersetzt werden.

Cornely



Les pièces figurant sur cette page (sauf les pièces 132B et 132C) sont celles existant sur les machines A construites à partir du N° 73.631.

Les pièces 132B et 132C ont été placées sur les machines A à partir du N° 81.763 en remplacement de la pièce 132.

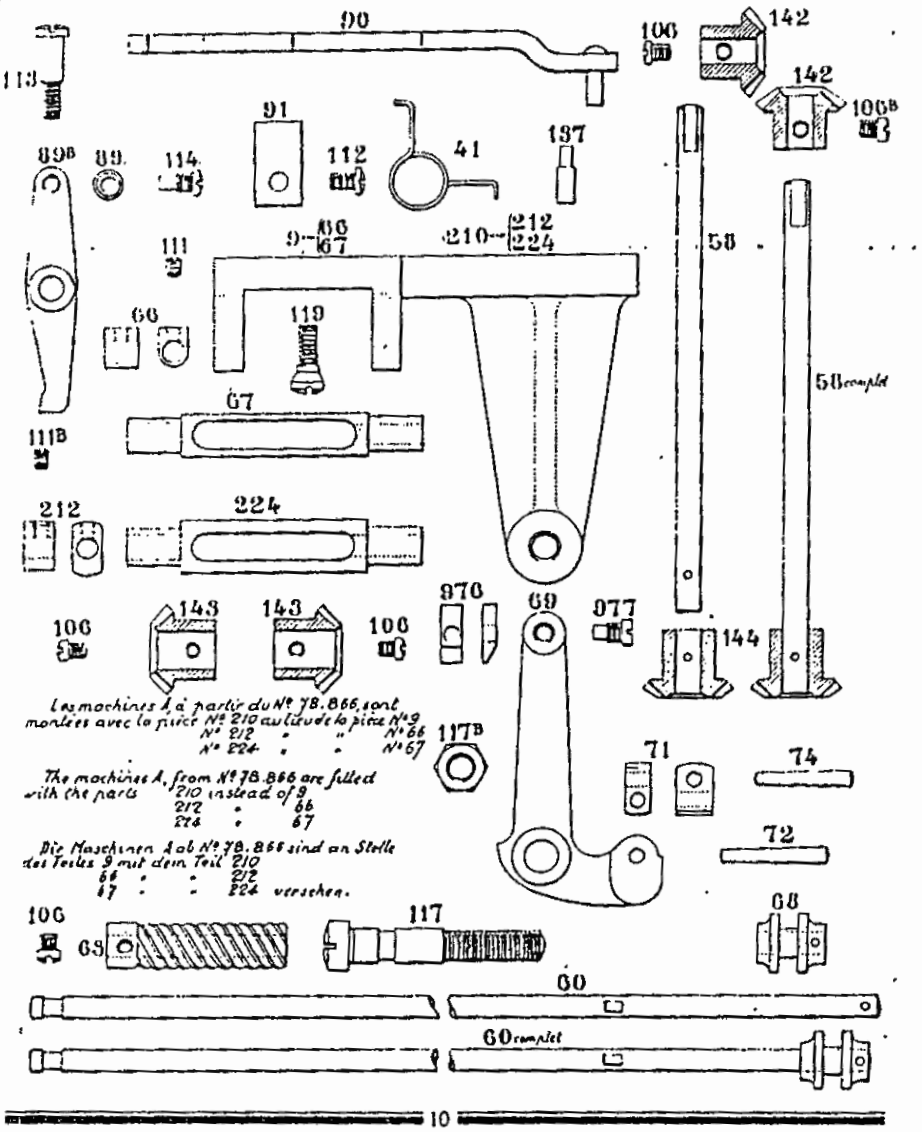
The parts mentioned on this page (except the parts 132B and 132C) exist at all machines A built from N° 73.631.

The parts 132B and 132C have been employed for all machines from N° 81.763 instead of part 132.

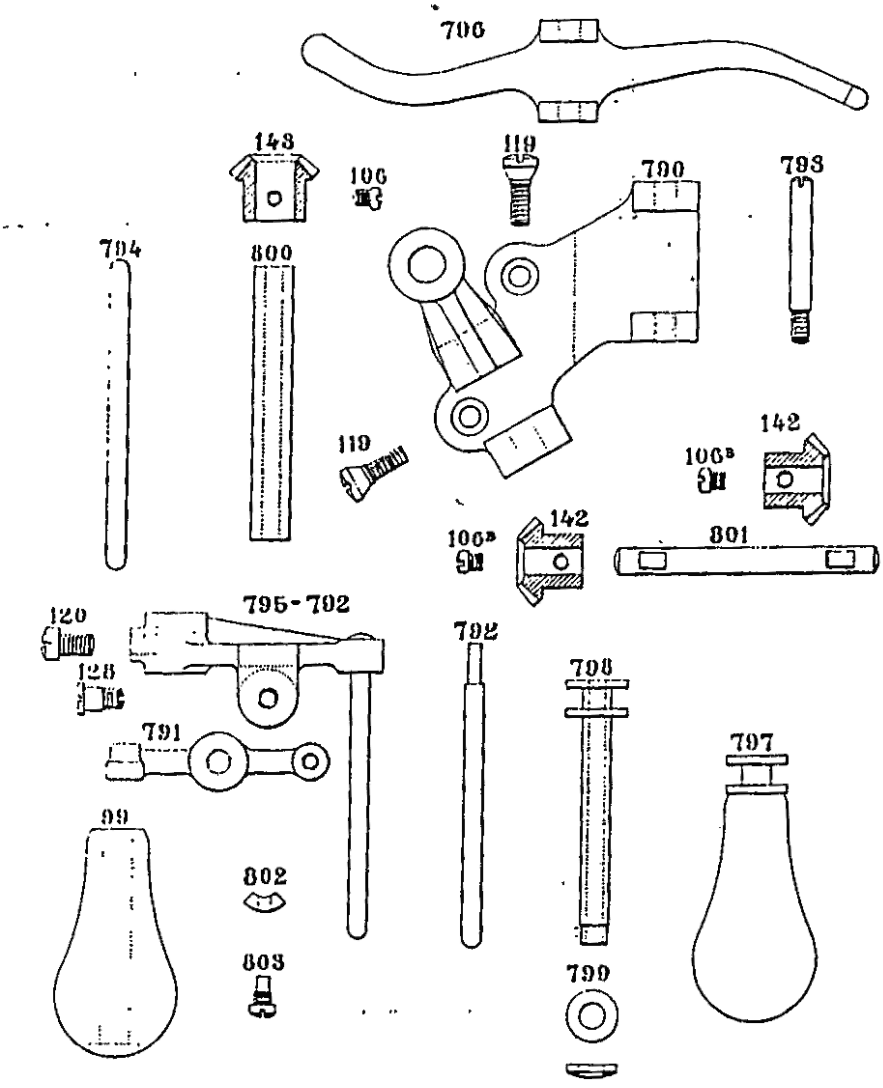
Die auf dieser Seite angeführten Teile (mit Ausnahme der Teile 132B und 132C) befinden sich auf allen Maschinen A ab N° 73.631.

Die Teile 132B und 132C wurden bei allen Maschinen A ab N° 81.763 an Stelle des Teiles 132 verwendet.

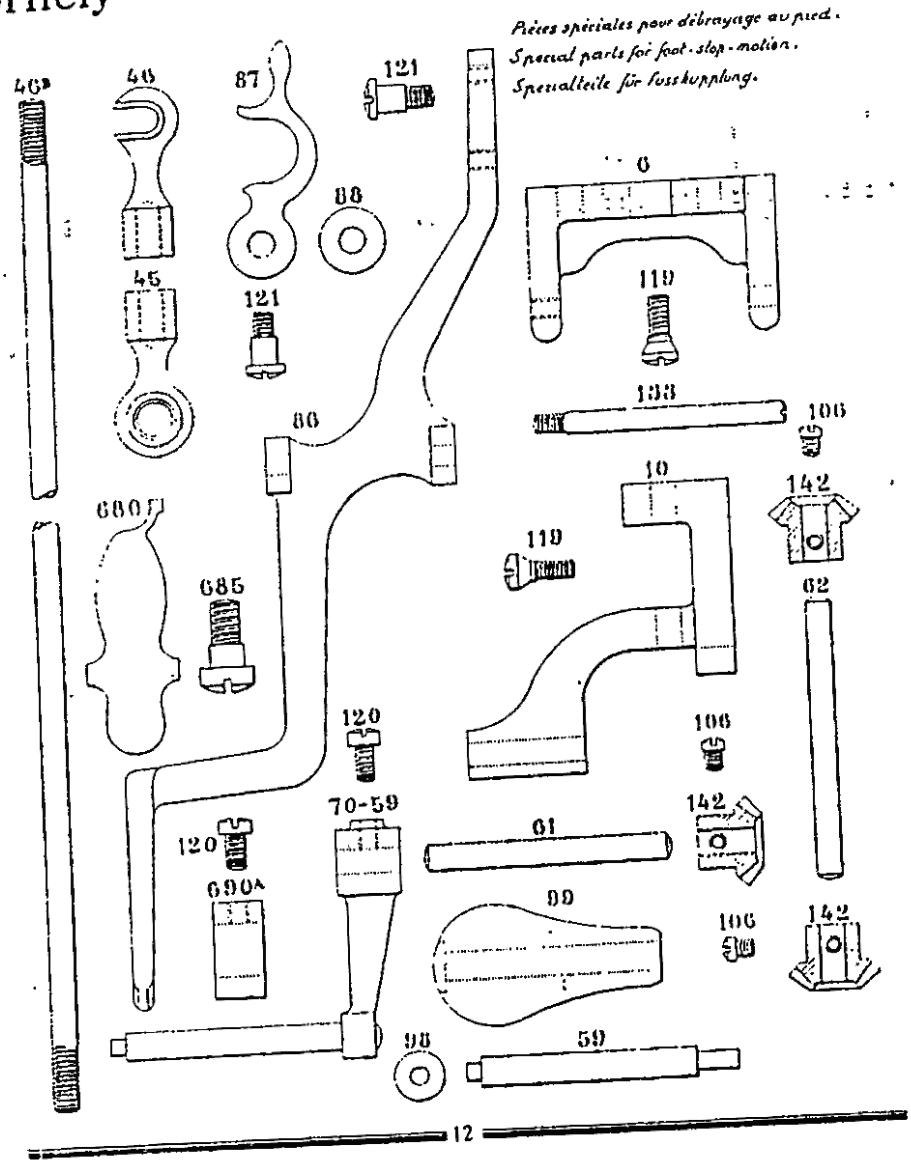
Cornely


90
113
91
112
41
137
106
142
142
106B
89B
89
114
111
9--66
67
210--212
224
58
66
119
58complet
67
111B
212
224
106
143
143
106
976
69
977
144
Les machines A à partir du N° 78.866 sont montées avec la pièce N° 210 au lieu de la pièce N°9
N° 212 " " N° 66
N° 224 " " N° 67
The machines A, from N° 78.866 are filled with the parts 210 instead of 9
212 " 66
224 " 67
Die Maschinen A ab N° 78.866 sind an Stelle des Teiles 9 mit dem Teil 210
66 " " 212
67 " " 224 versehen.
117B
71
74
72
106
63
117
68
60
60complet

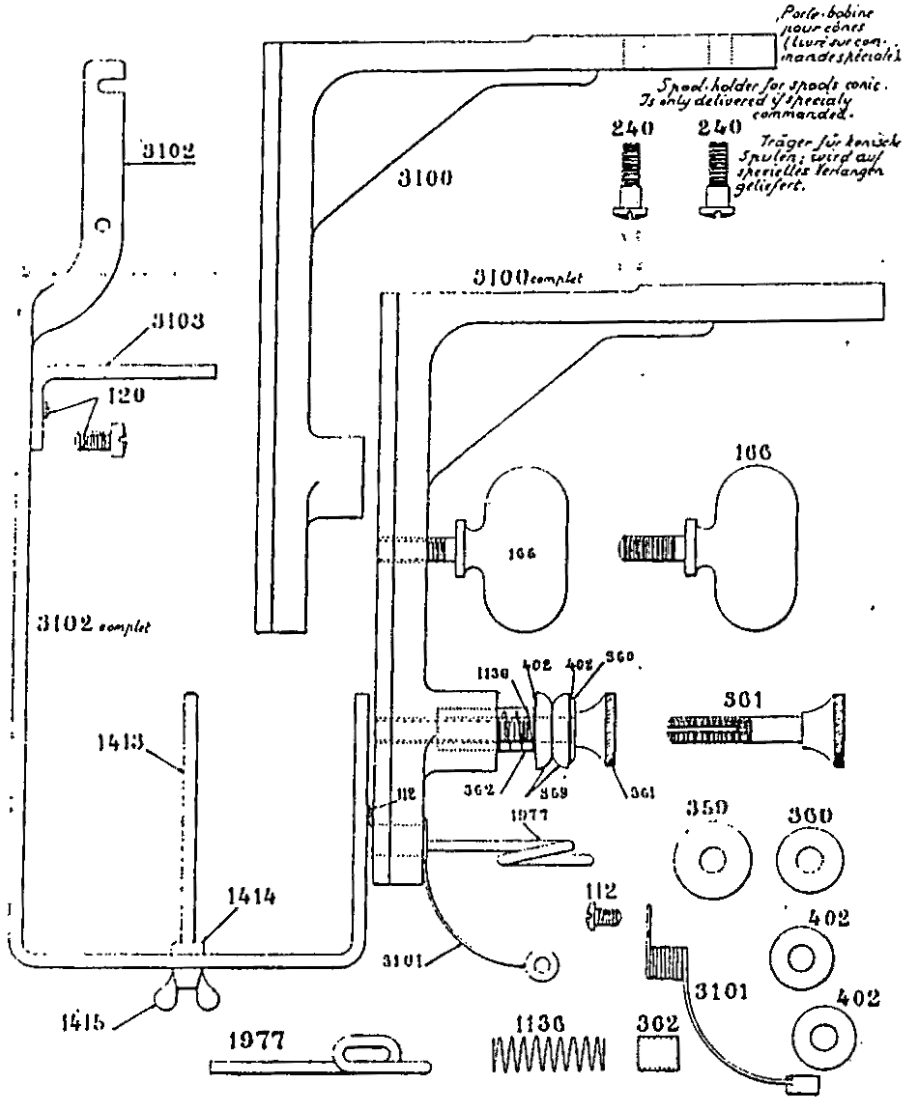
Cornely


706
143
106
119
790
793
794
800
119
142
106a
142
106a
801
795-792
120
128
792
798
791
797
99
802
803
799

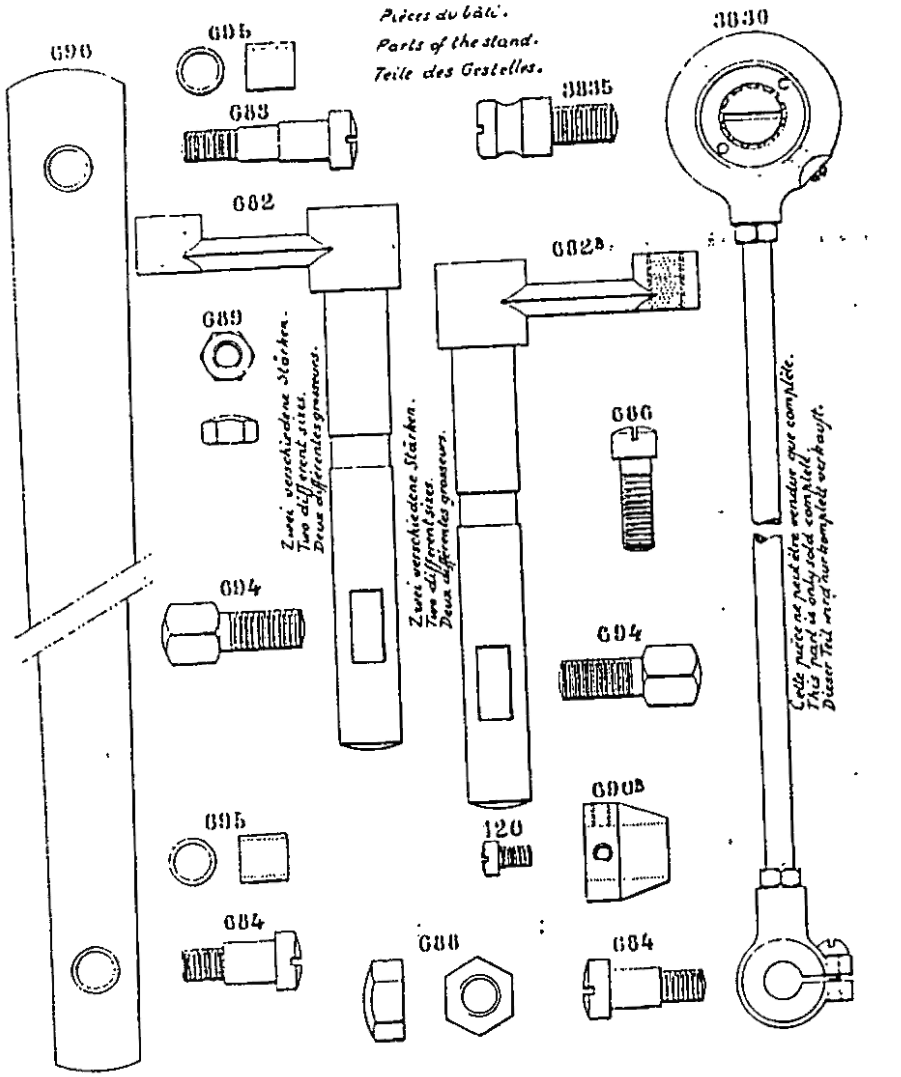
Cornely


Pièces spéciales pour débrayage au pied.
Special parts for foot-stop-motion.
Spezialteile für Fusskupplung.
46
46
87
121
88
45
121
6
119
133
106
86
10
142
119
62
685
120
106
70-59
142
120
61
690A
99
106
142
98
59
12

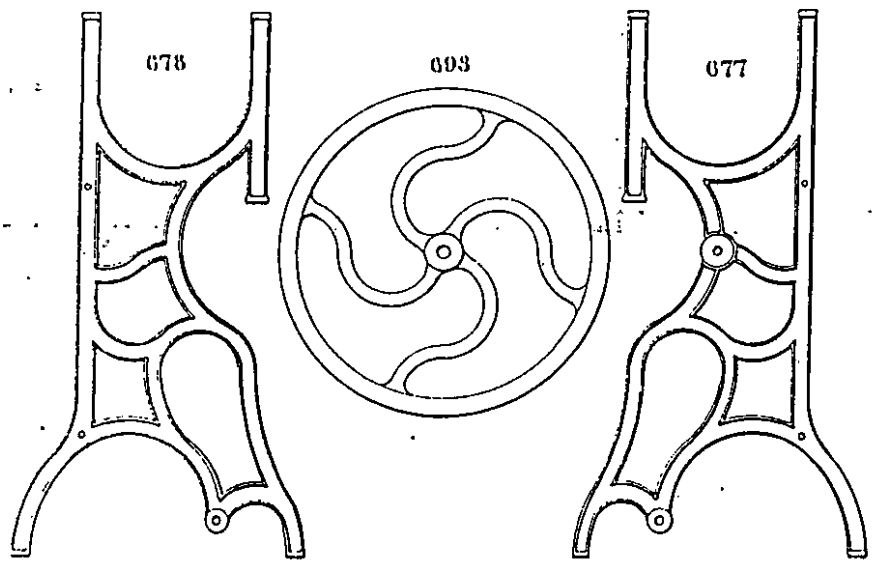
Cornely

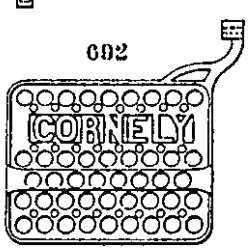

Porte-bobine pour cônes (livré sur commande spéciale)
Spool-holder for spools conic. Is only delivered if specialy commanded.
Träger für konische Spulen; wird auf spezielles Verlangen geliefert.
240
240
3100
3100 complet
3102
3103
120
106
166
3102 complet
1130
402
402
360
361
1413
362
369
112
1977
350
360
1414
112
402
3101
3101
402
1415
1977
1136
362

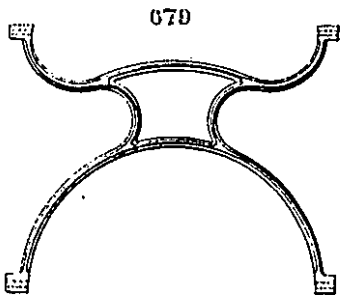
Cornely

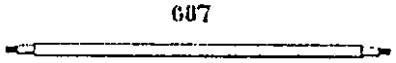

Pièces du bâti.
Parts of the stand.
Teile des Gestelles.
696
695
683
3835
3830
682
682a
689
Zwei verschiedene Stärken.
Two different sizes.
Deux différentes grosseurs.
686
694
694
695
120
690a
684
686
684
Cette pièce ne peut être vendue que complète.
This part is only sold complete.
Dieser Teil wird nur komplett verkauft.

Cornely

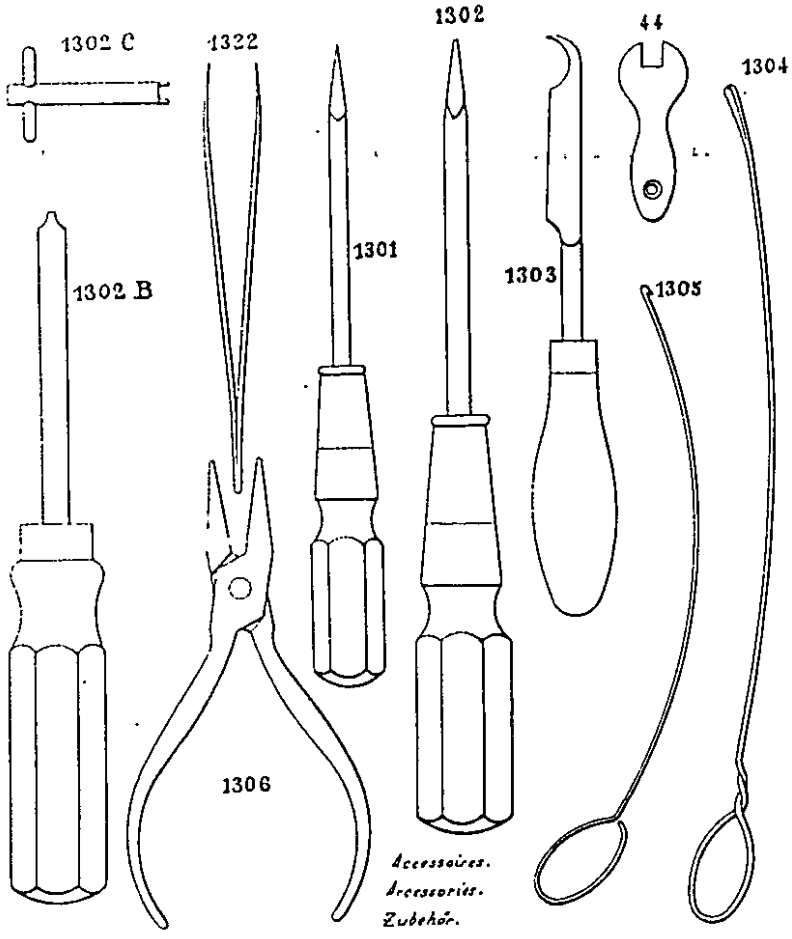








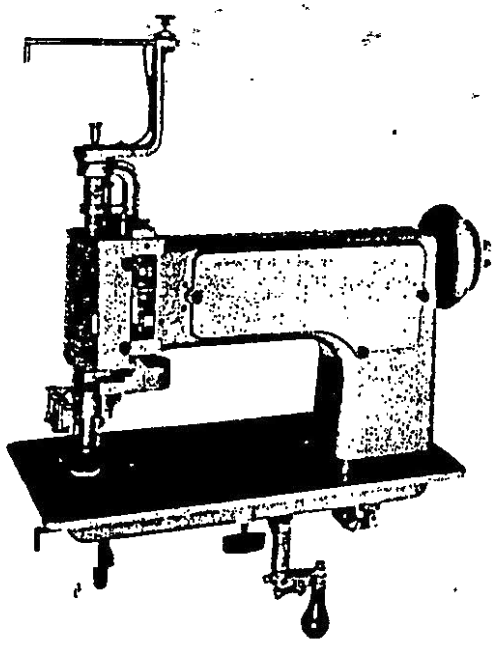
Cornely


1302 C
1322
1302
44
1304
1302 B
1301
1303
1305
1306
Accessoires.
Accessories.
Zubehör.

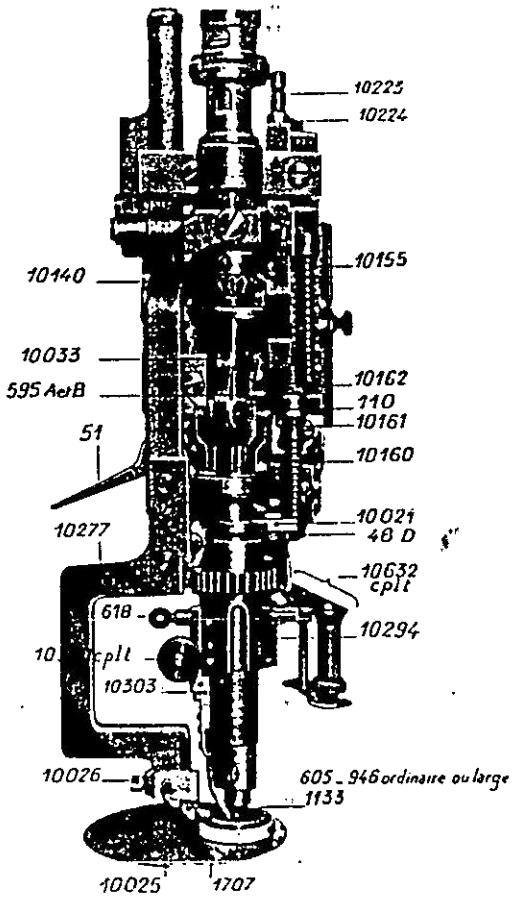
MACHINES A BRODER

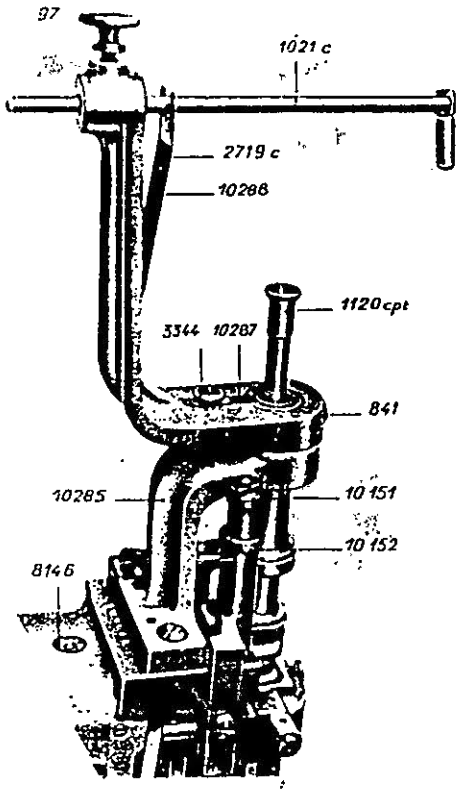
Cornely

TYPE L 3 - L G 3



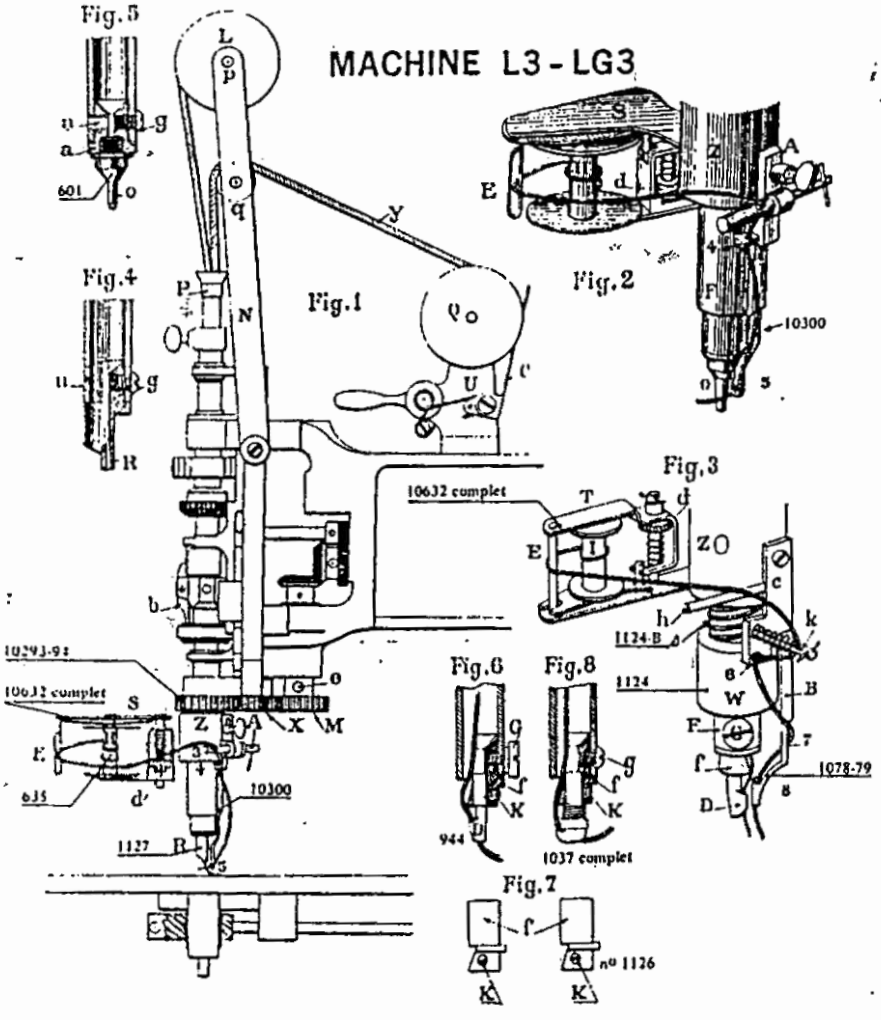
9, rue François COPPÉE
92240 MALAKOFF
(FRANCE)

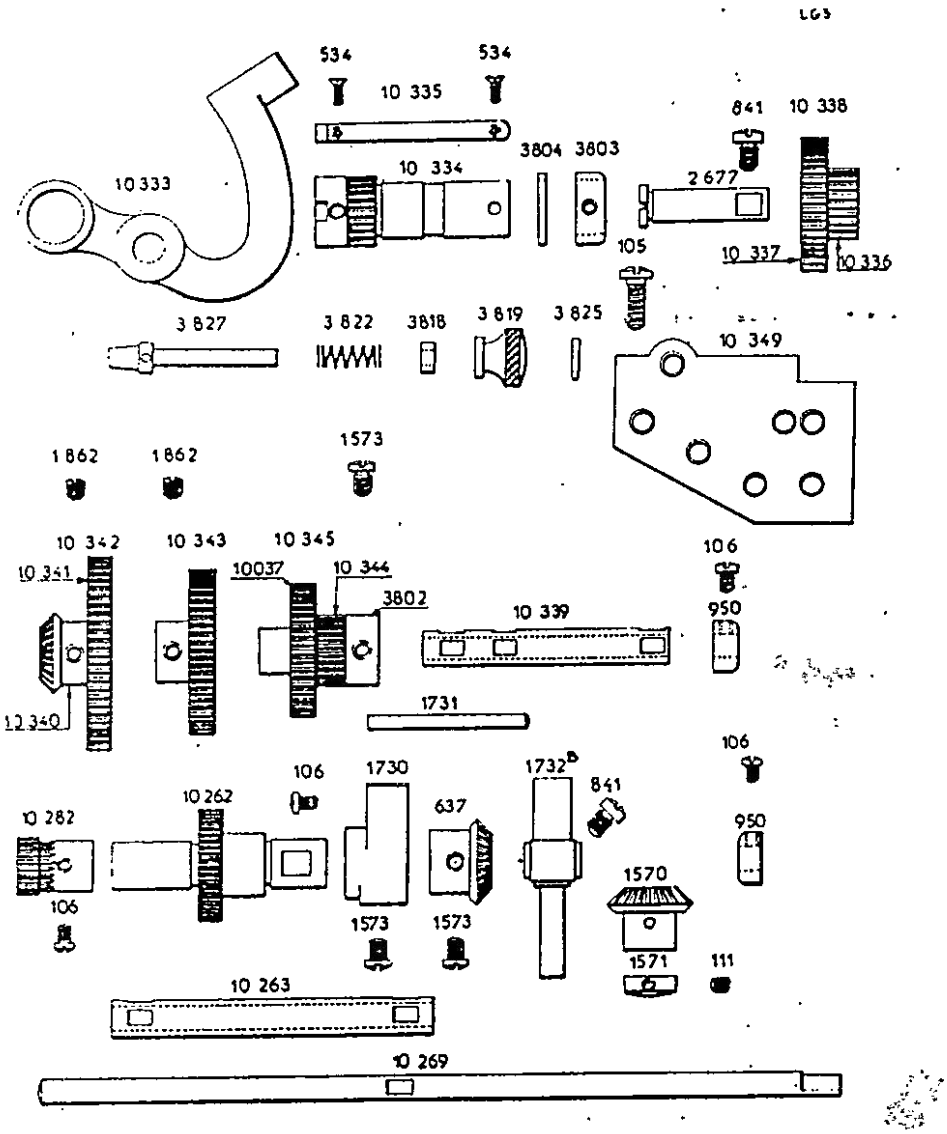

10225
10224
10155
10140
10033
595 AetB
10162
110
10161
51
10160
10277
10021
48 D
10632
cplt
618
10294
cplt
10303
10026
605 - 946 ordinaire ou large
1133
10025
1707


97
1021 c
2719 c
10288
1120 cpt
3344
10287
841
10285
10151
10152
8146

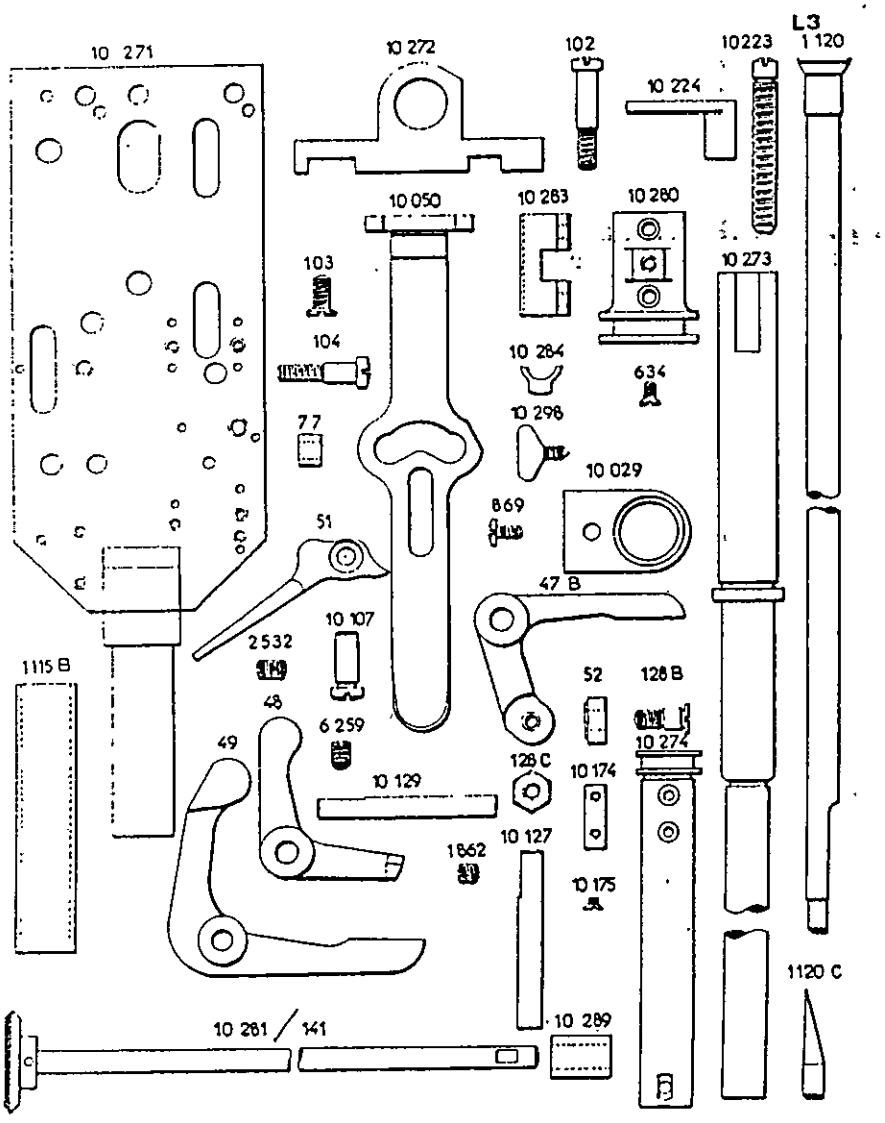
2 fillers
1 A3 Bottom
1 A3 on the Bobbin

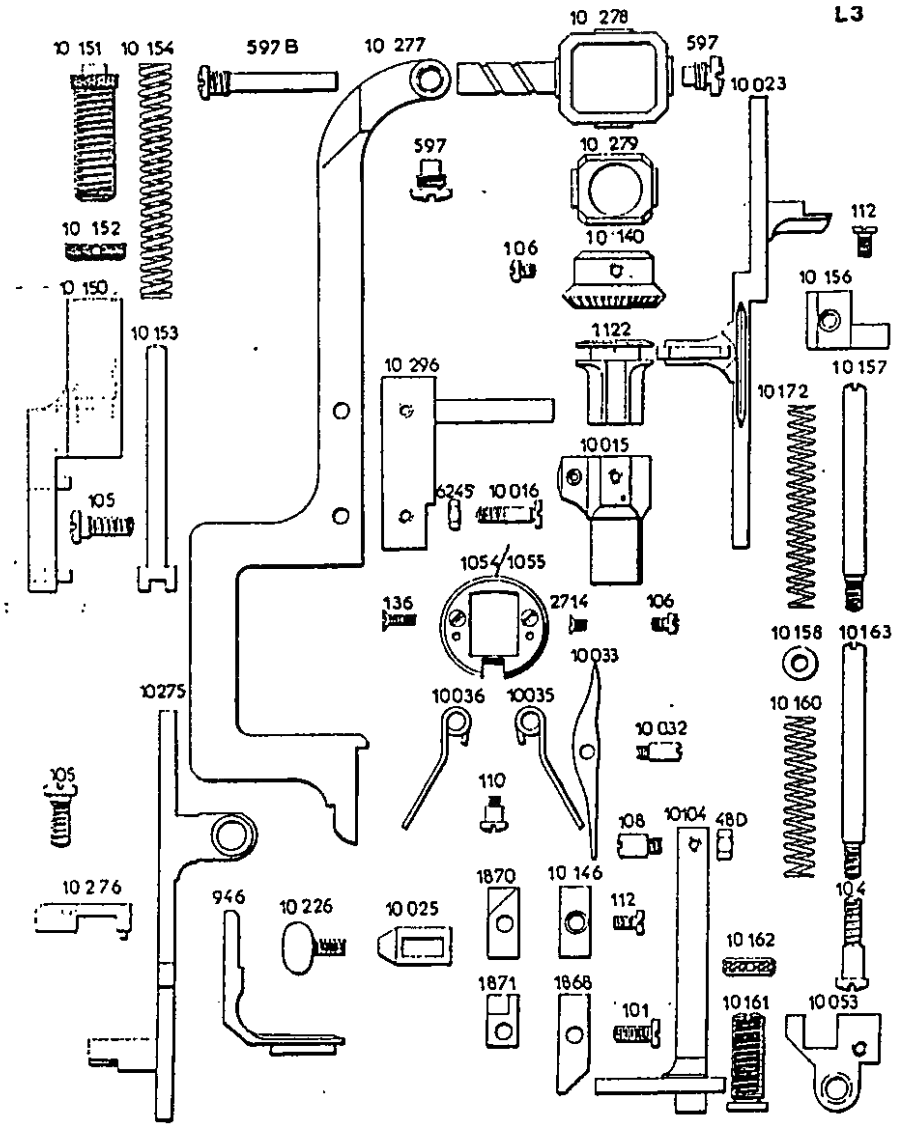
MACHINE L3 - LG3

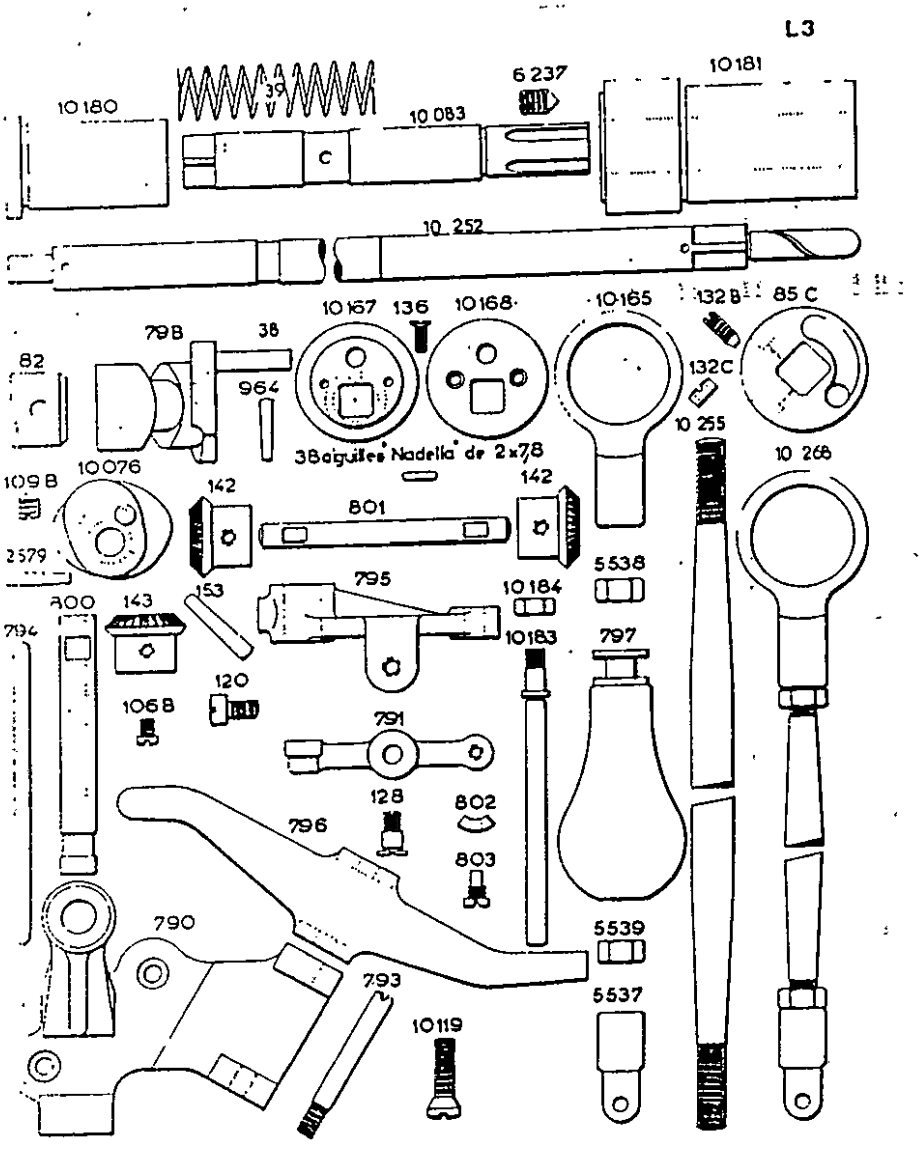


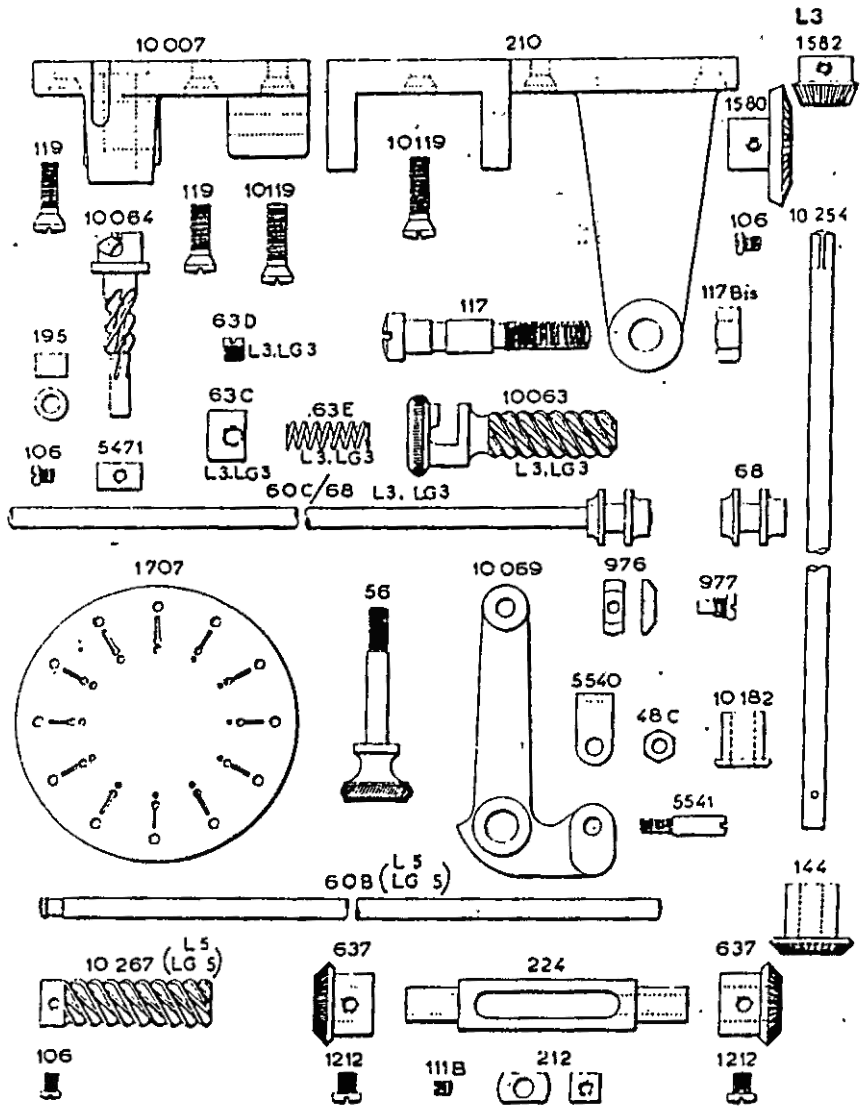

LG3
534
534
10 335
10333
10 334
3804
3803
841
10 338
2 677
105
10 337
10 336
3 827
3 822
3818
3 819
3 825
10 349
1 862
1 862
1573
10 342
10 343
10 345
10 341
10037
10 344
3802
106
10 339
950
12 340
1731
106
1730
1732
841
10 262
637
10 282
950
106
1570
1573
1573
1571
111
10 263
10 269

1 D
10 307 échelle 1/3
95 longue
10 251 échelle 1/3
10 250 échelle 1/3
1 D
10 206 échelle 1/3
6 234
10 230
95 courte
10 005 échelle 1/3
8 006
10 139
2 910

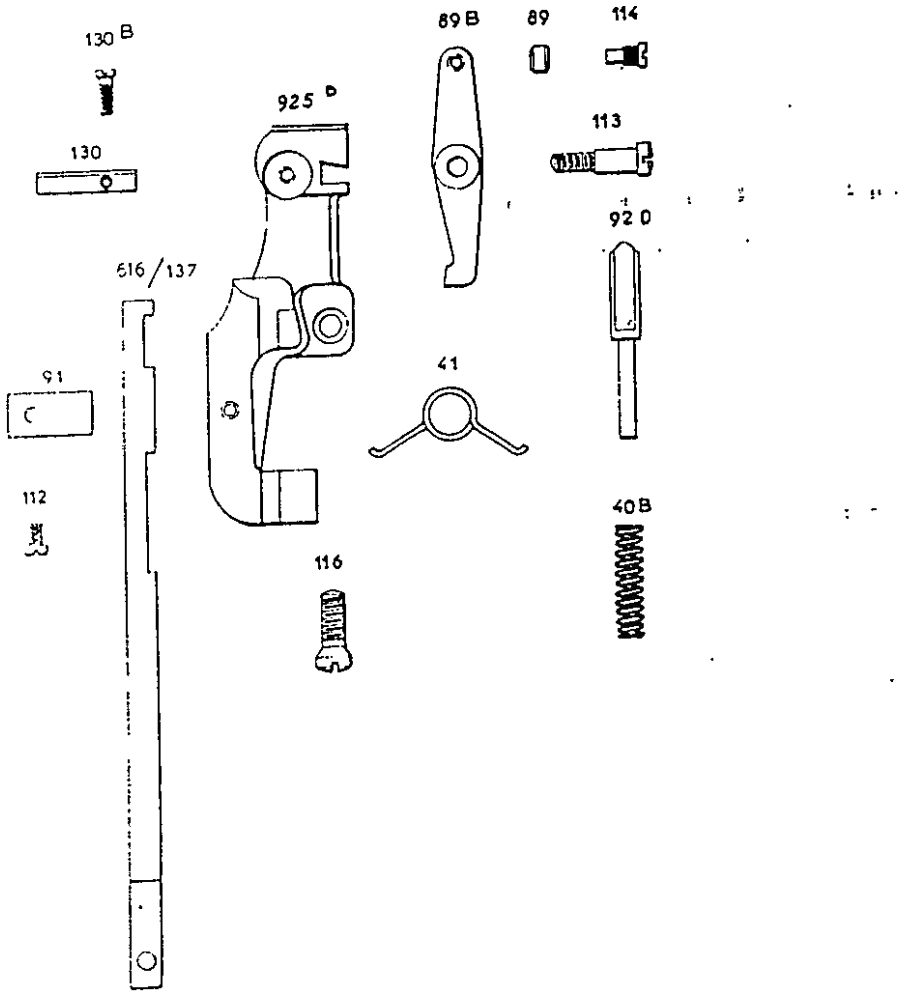

10 271
10 272
102
10223
L3
1 120
10 224
10 050
10 283
10 280
103
10 273
104
10 284
634
77
10 298
10 029
869
51
47 B
10 107
2532
1115 B
52
128 B
48
6 259
10 274
49
128 C
10 174
10 129
10 127
1662
10 175
1120 C
10 289
10 281 / 141

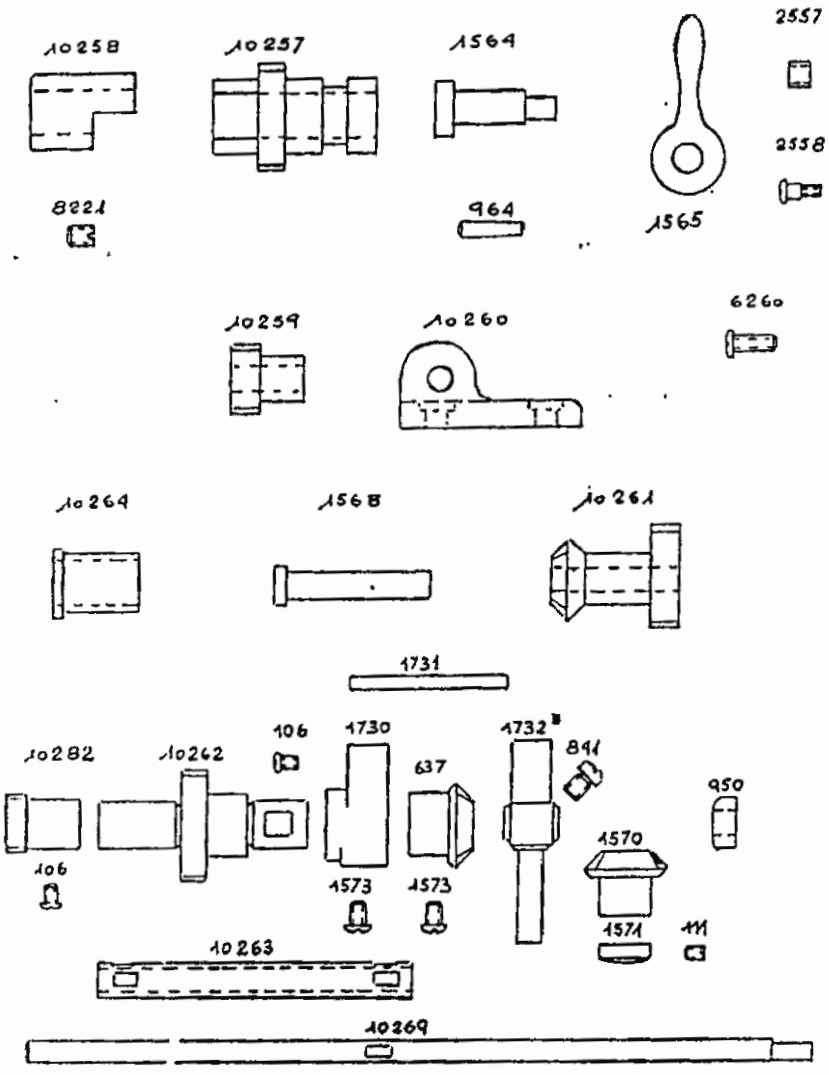

L3
10 278
10 151
10 154
597 B
10 277
597
10 023
597
10 279
112
10 152
106
10 140
10 156
10 150
10 153
1122
10 296
10 157
10172
10015
6245
10 016
105
1054/1055
136
2714
106
10 158
10163
10033
10275
10036
10035
10 160
10 032
105
110
108
10104
48D
10 276
946
10 226
10 025
1870
10 146
112
104
10 162
1871
1868
101
10161
10053

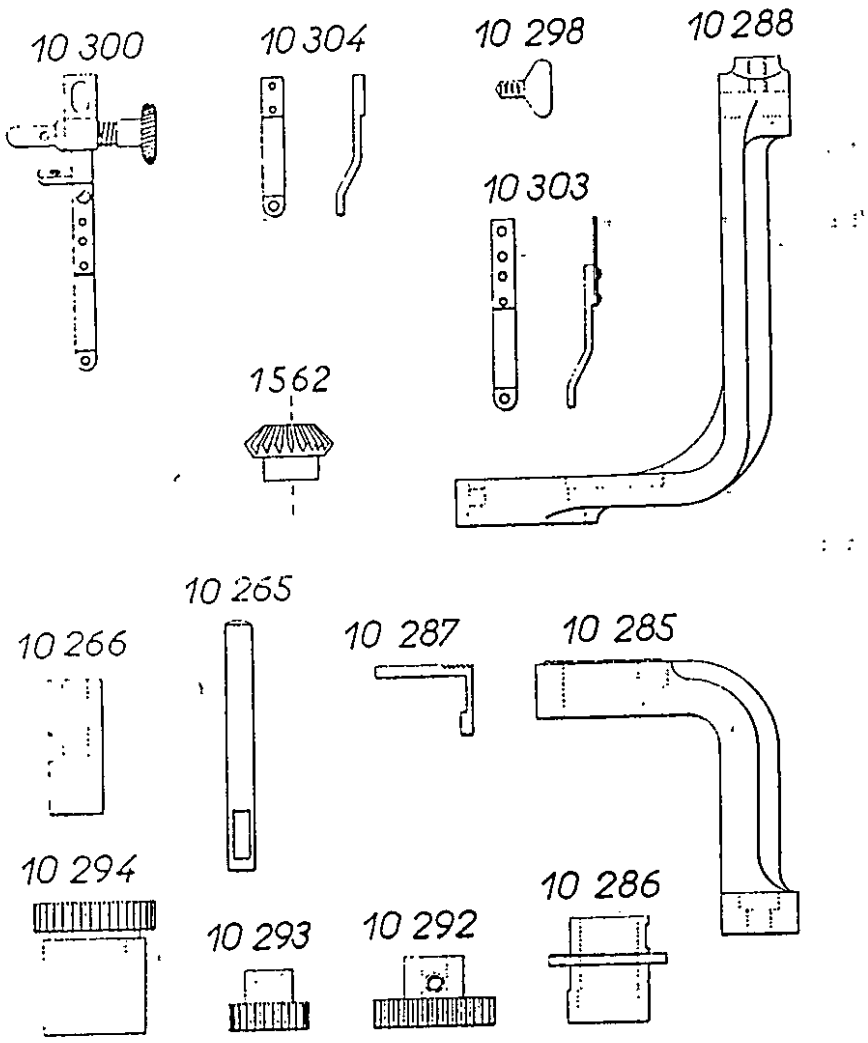

L3
10180
39
10083
6237
10181
10 252
79B
38
82
964
10167
136
10168
10165
132B
85C
132C
10 255
10 268
38aiguilles Nadella de 2x78
109B
10076
142
801
142
2579
153
795
10184
5538
800
143
794
10183
797
120
106B
791
128
802
796
803
790
5539
793
5537
10119


L3
10 007
210
1582
1580
119
10119
119
10119
10 084
106
10 254
117
117 Bis
63 D
L3.LG3
195
63 C
63 E
L3.LG3
L3.LG3
10063
L3.LG3
106
5471
L3.LG3
68
60 C/68 L3. LG3
1707
10 069
976
977
56
5540
48 C
10 182
5541
L5
608 (LG 5)
144
10 267 (L5 LG 5)
637
224
637
106
1212
111 B
212
1212

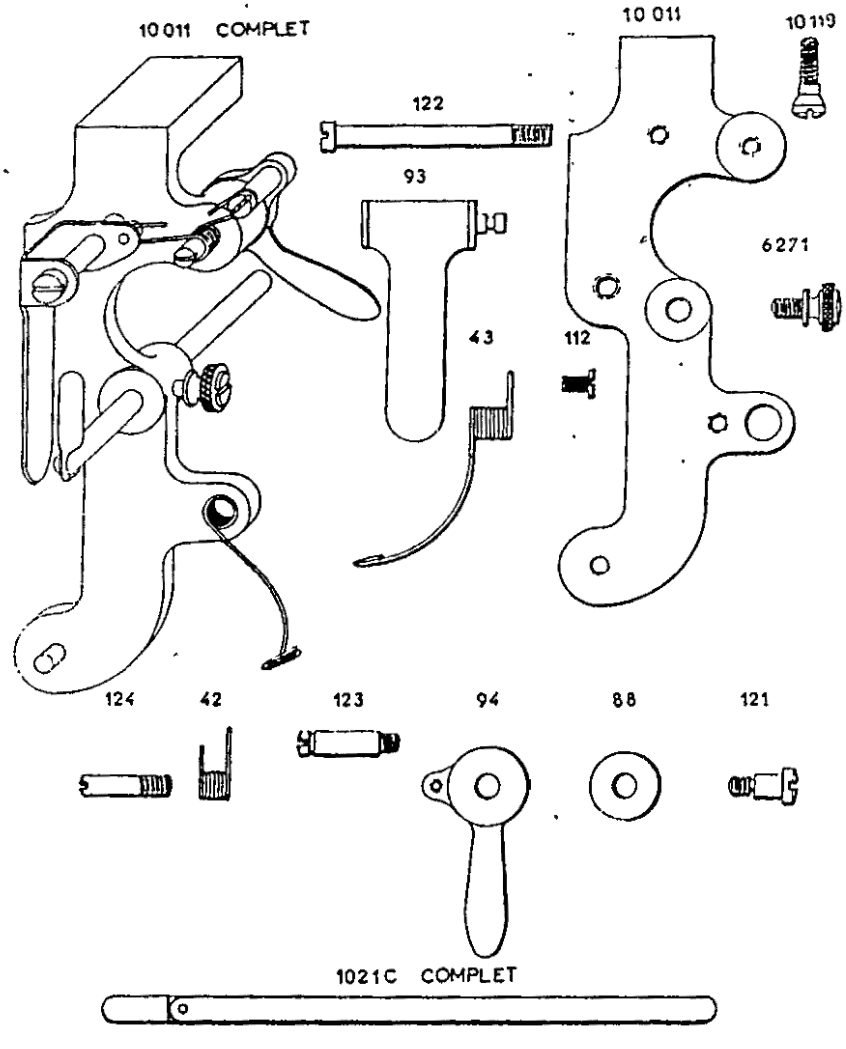
L3



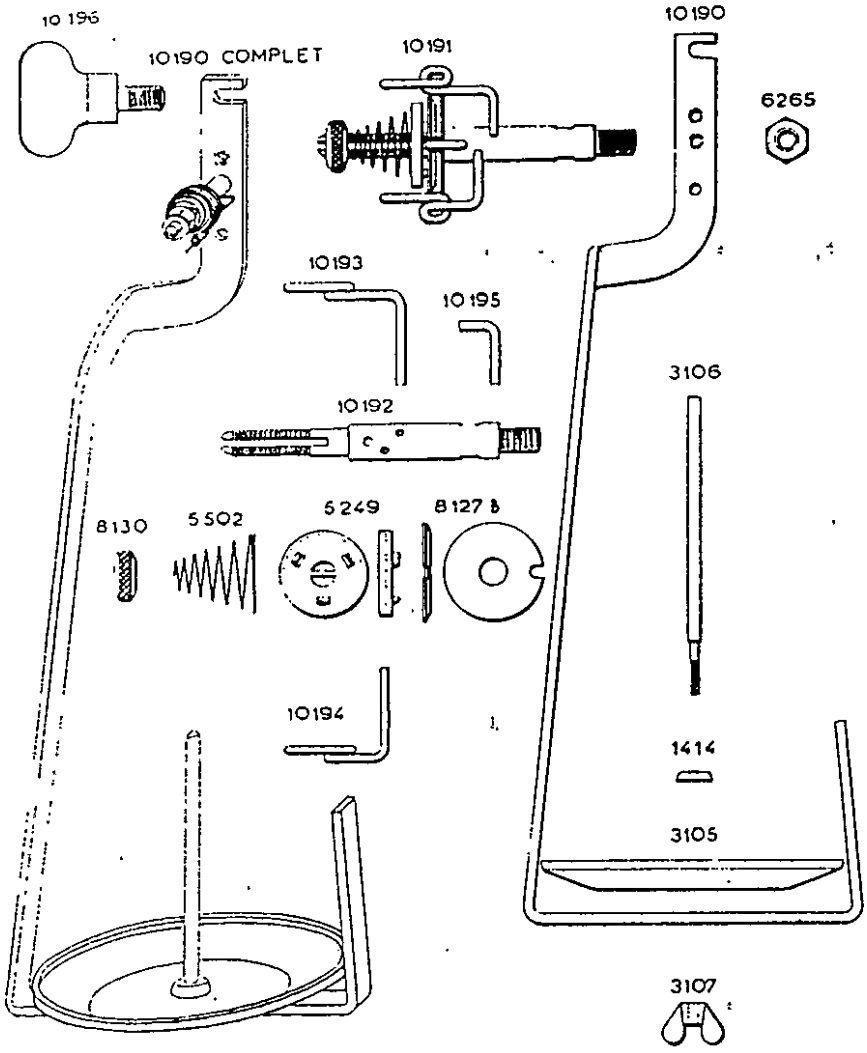

10258
10257
1564
2557
2558
8221
964
1565
10259
10260
6260
10264
1568
10261
1731
10282
10262
106
1730
637
1732
841
950
1570
1573
1573
1571
111
10263
10269


10 300
10 304
10 298
10 288
10 303
1562
10 265
10 266
10 287
10 285
10 294
10 293
10 292
10 286

L3


10 011 COMPLET
122
93
43
10 011
10119
6271
112
124
42
123
94
88
121
1021C COMPLET

L3


10 196
10190 COMPLET
10191
10190
6265
10193
10195
3106
10192
8130
5502
5249
8127 B
10194
1414
3105
3107

INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR CORNELY MACHINE TYPE "L 3" AND TYPE "LG 3"

NOTE: The beginning of the Cornely instructions are the same as for the "A 3" machine. Pages 79 to 81. The balance of the special instructions are reprinted, with permission, exactly as written.

HOW TO THREAD BRAID These machines make every kind of braiding (flat, raised, side sewn or center sewn) with any braid, cord, ribbon, strung beads, silk, cotton, tergal, terylene, cellophane, plastics, metal threads, etc...

Work with chain stitch and check that the hook point of the needle is in the same place as the flat edge of needle tube. Then set braiding attachment (No. 10285 complete)

Place braid, cord or ribbon, etc... on the spool L above the head of the machine. Use small ball chaplet to pass braid through the needle tube, entering top opening, going out of needle tube through bottom opening, then passing through the suitable guide.

Nipple must be in the same direction as the hollow part of needle tube as shown in fig. 6 or 8.

Nipple is composed of four parts:

1) small tube tightened in needle tube
2) screw K
3) small spring for cloth pressure
4) guide

Braid must slide freely in nipple, but reasonably. When you ask for a new guide never forget to send a small sample of braid or cord.
To do flat sewing, use guide 1037 A complete "centered". To do raised sewing use 1037 B complete or 1037 A complete "set over" them, ribbon will raise, particularly in curves.

For round braids, use guide 1037 complete. Adjust braid tension with upper spring of braiding attachment.

SEVERAL THREADS WORKS Accessories are mounted on weaving gear 10293 fig. 1 & 3 and are marked A, B & C as well as on the gear.

Two thread works are made by braid curling around the chain stitch row which sews it on the cloth.

Three thread works are made with additional stuffing between coiling and chain stitch.

A) TWO THREAD WORKS Use following parts:

1) spoolholder 10632 E mounted on weaving gear 10293
2) Weaver No. 10300
3) Nipple 601 screwed in lower tube.

Thread comes from spool 635, passes through the hole of weaver holder 10301 through eyelet 619, then into weaver 10300.

Let lace pass under pressure foot. Thread tension is adjusted by the screw which is under spool holder.

Weaver height setting will be made when machine is declutched and nipple in upper position. Release the weaver assembly holding screw and set the lining with lower part of nipple.

According to the cord thickness one can use a large hole weaver 10303.

Since in two thread works, the chain stitch is completely coated by the coiling thread, machine must be set with a rather short stitch.

We recommend type 253 SC 90 hook needles.

As chain stitch thread, one can use cotton, tergal, nylon, etc...

As coiling thread, silk, cotton, wool, cord, etc...

B) THREE THREAD WORKS Same works as with two threads, plus a "stuffing" thread which must come through the hook needle holder. It is better to use a rather flexible material.

Use following parts:

1) spool holder 10632 E complete
2) weaver 10300 complete
3) nipple 1127 for three threads, size according to cord thickness
4) braiding attachment 10285 complete

- crank towards operator, the stuffing thread passage hole must be on opposite side.
- hook needle will be screwed so that its hook will be on the opposite side of the flat part of needle holder
- coiling thread comes from spool 635 (Fig. 1) passes through holes "E", 3 & 4 and the weaver.
- stuffing thread comes from braiding attachment (complete) No. 10285 passes through needle holder and guide and comes upon material
- hook needle is set rather close to material, to obtain a short chain stitch

C) BOURDON WORKS Turn crank towards operator. Mount on tube 1115 B both spring 1124 B and cam 1124 complete. Mount nipple assembly 1126 and 944. Tighten screw 1082 B which holds nipple holder in front of cam index.

Mount spool holder 10632 K complete on weaving gear and weaver 1078/79 on cam 1124 B with screw 1080. Then, threading will be made as usual; adjust carefully weaver height, so that thread passes always below hook point.

D) SPINE OR PICOT WORKS Thread coming from braid spool, passes through hook holder and nipple. Adjust very strong tension and increase fairly hook height. Chain stitch thread tension must be practically zero. This spine stitch happens only when working on circles or curves.

E) WARNING For all those kind of works, make sure weaving gear is correctly set. To check this, run the machine at full speed to be sure declutch is correct; turn crank on the left, then, hole A on weaving gear must be just in front of the operator.

MACHINE TYPE LG 3

This type is an improved variation of L3 type, since a gear box with different ratios is mounted between hook and weaver, so the coiling pitch can be set to coil every 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 or 6 stitches.

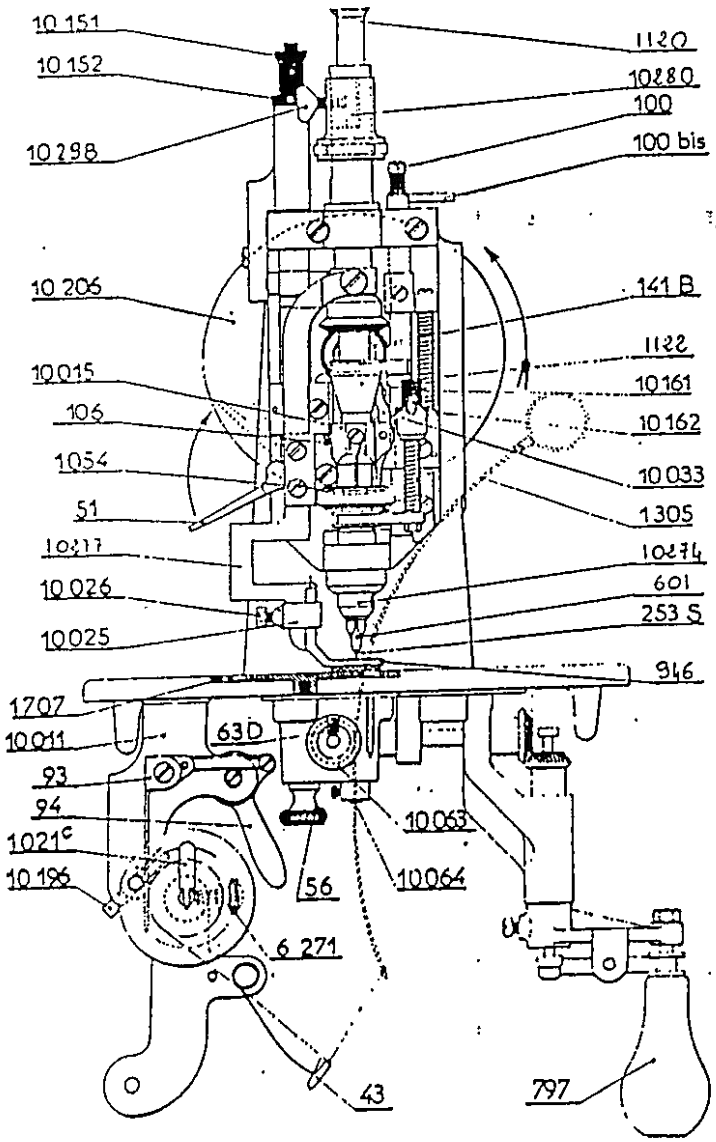
For chain stitch and braiding works, set gear box lever on position 0.

All above settings and adjustments are valid as well for L3 as for LG3 types.

For three thread works, bourdon and spine stitch works, we recommend extra parts 1073 complete and 1077 complete which provide a constant tension and eventually a greater one than with assembly 10285.

For simple chain stitch works, it is better to disengage weaver gear by action on small lever 1565 behind front plate.

DIAGRAM MACHINE L 3 and LG 3



Cornely

MACHINE L

CATALOGUE ILLUSTRÉ

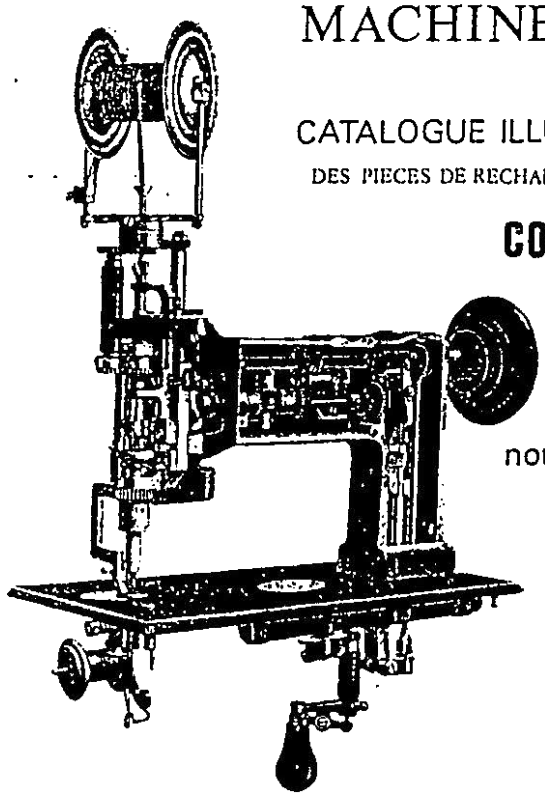
DES PIECES DE RECHANGE DU

COUSO-BRODEUR A DEUX & A TROIS FILS

A TRAMEUR DIRIGEABLE

nouveau modèle a gros tubes

A PARTIR DU Nº 39.447



AVIS IMPORTANT

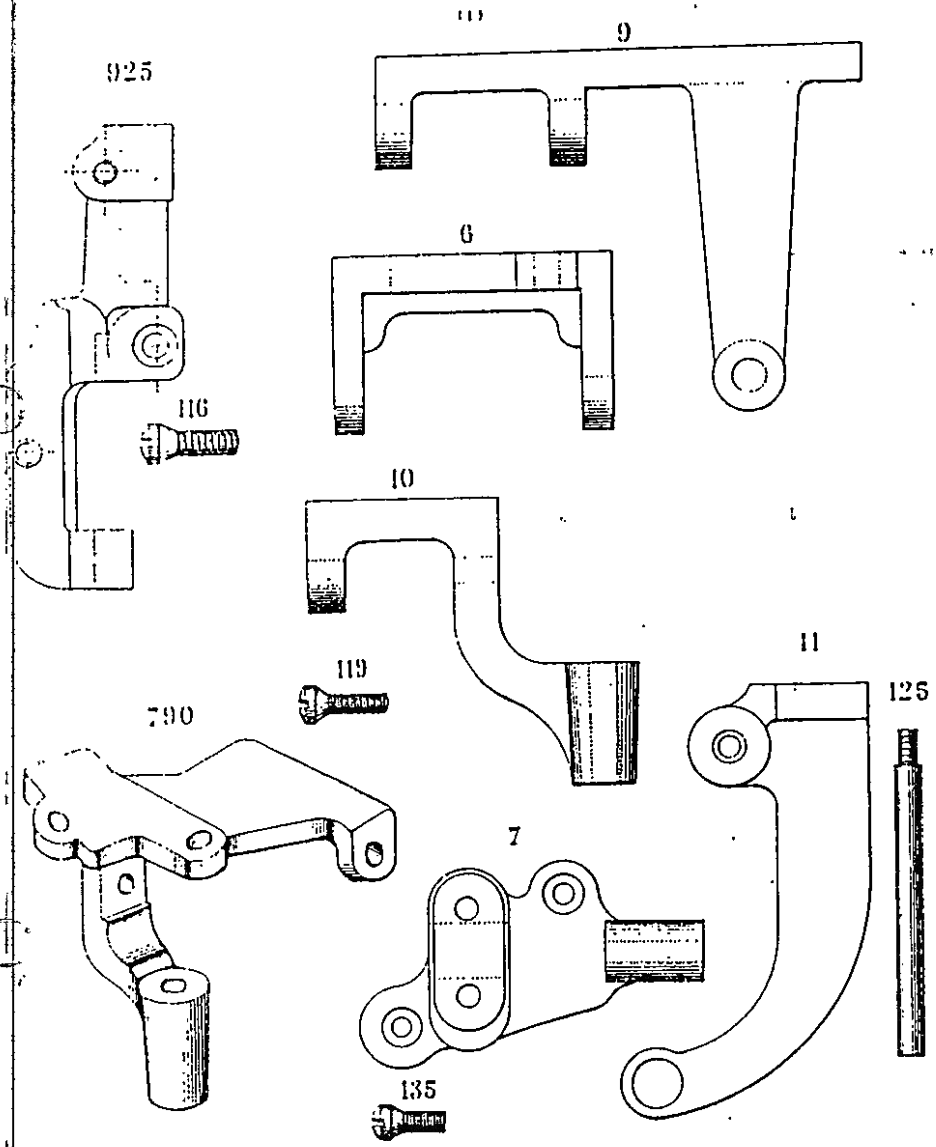
Il est désirable, en commandant des pièces de rechange, de toujours indiquer les numéros des machines pour lesquelles elles sont destinées afin d'éviter des confusions.

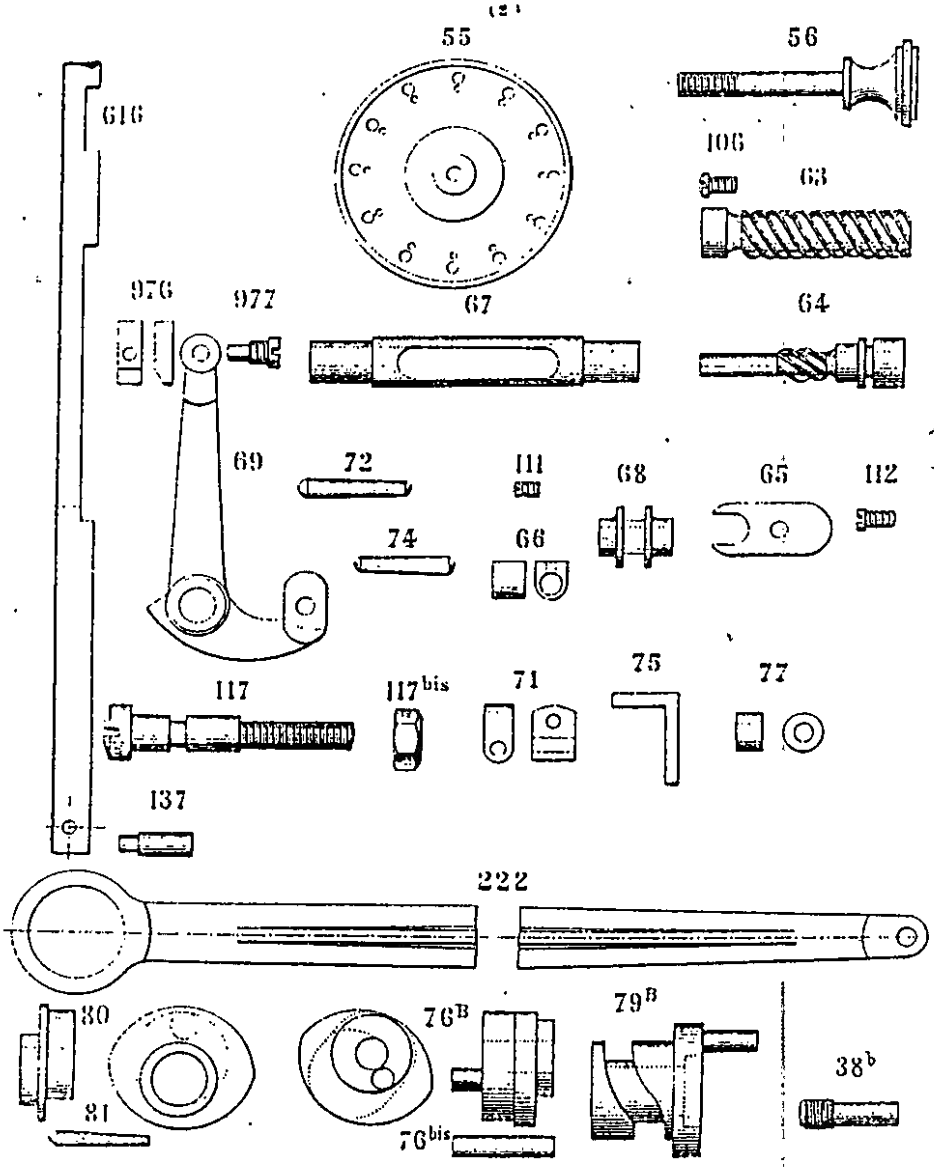
SUM. CORNELY

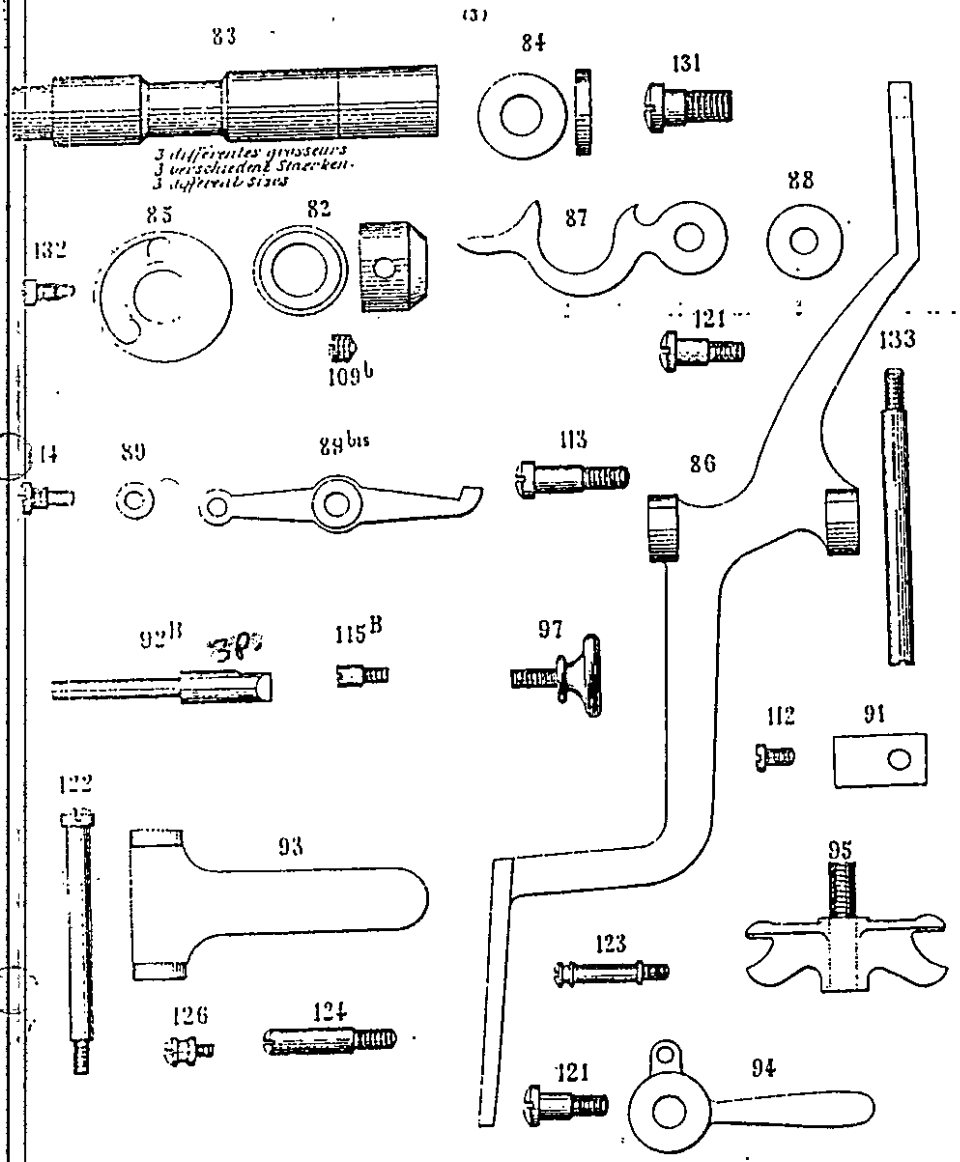
9 rue FRANÇOIS COPPÉE

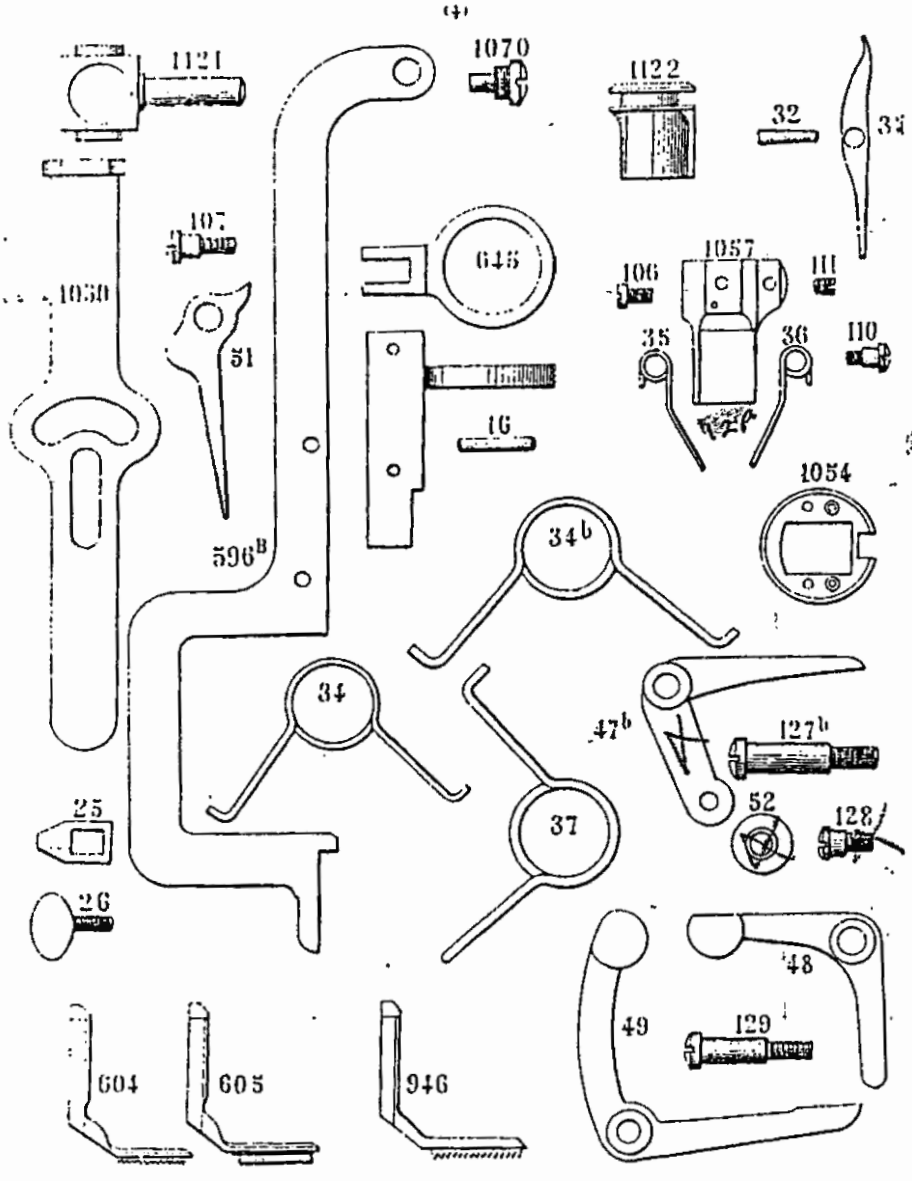
92 – MALAKOFF (FRANCE)

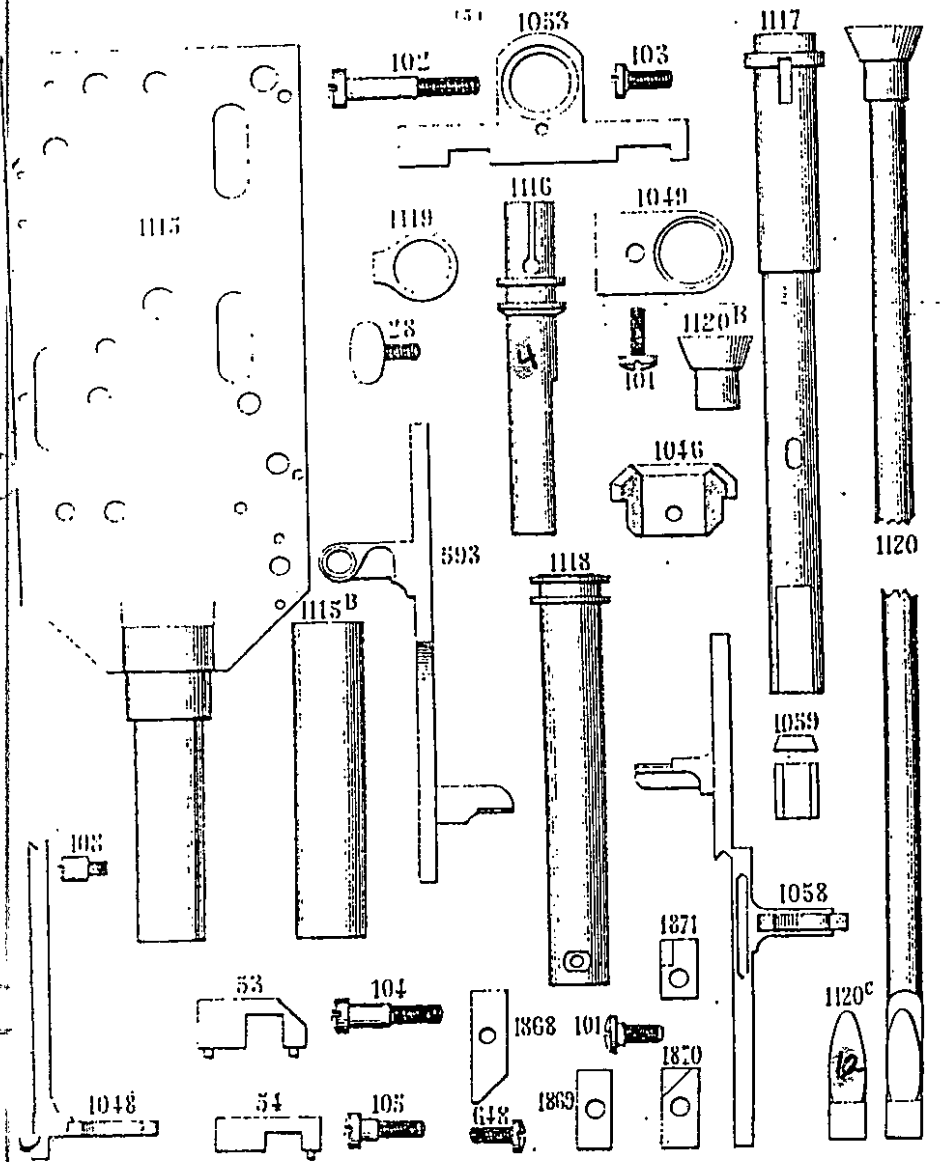
R. C. Seine 189 385

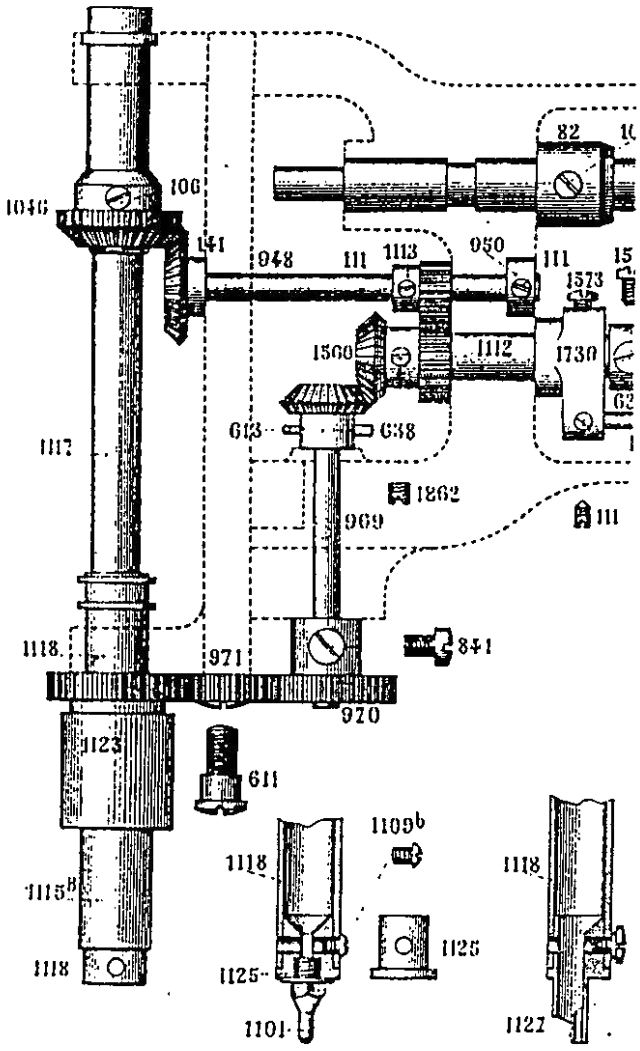

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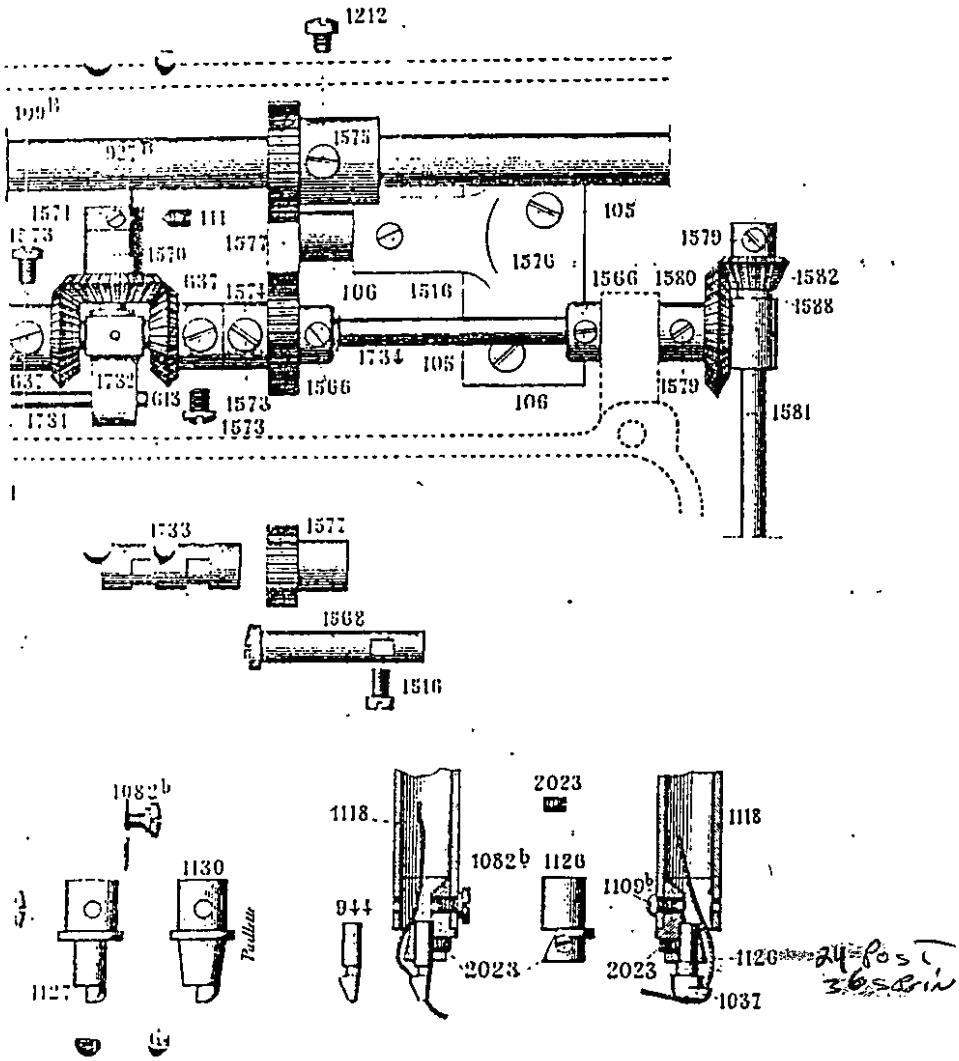

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79B
38b
76bis

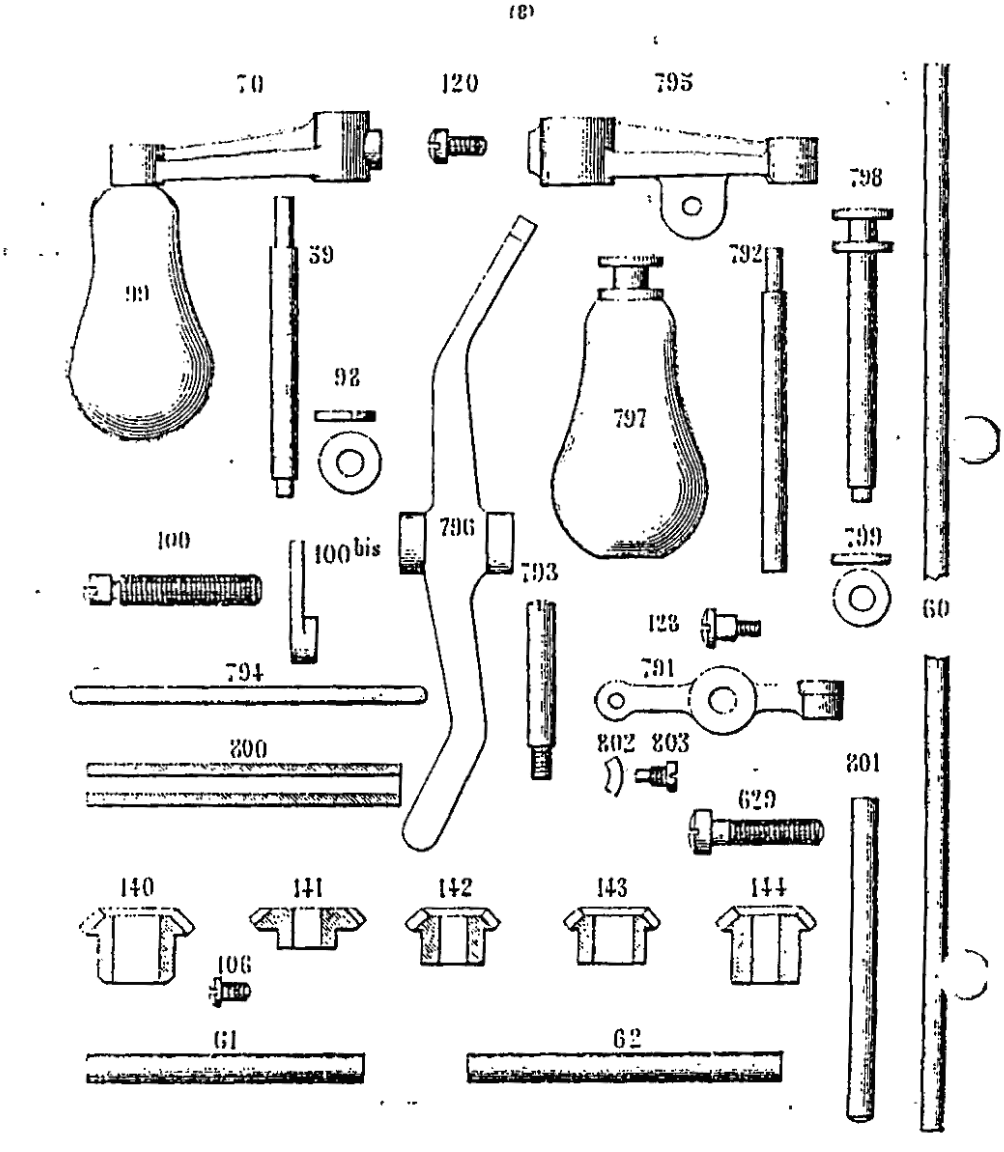

(3)
83
84
131
3 différentes grosseurs
3 verschiedene Stärken
3 different sizes
88
85
82
87
132
121
133
109b
14
89
89bis
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86
92B
115B
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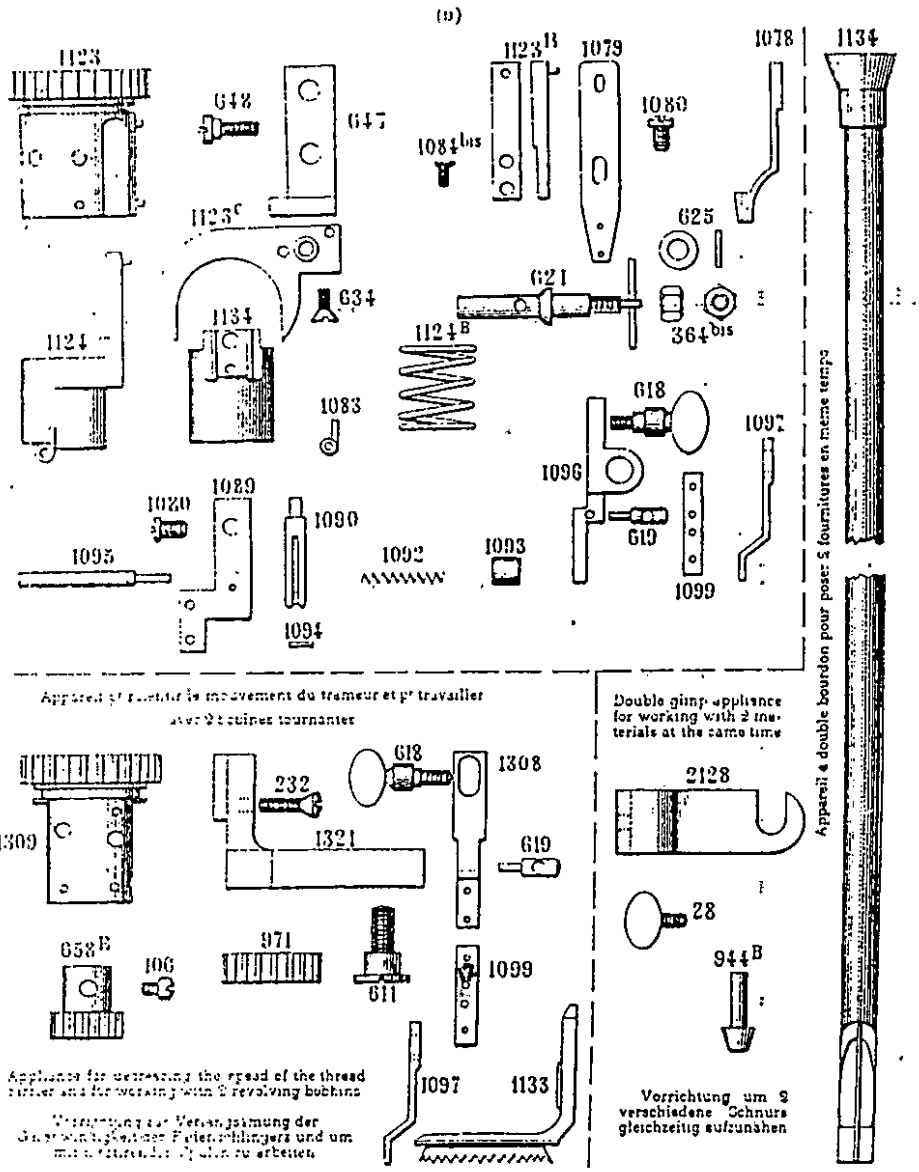

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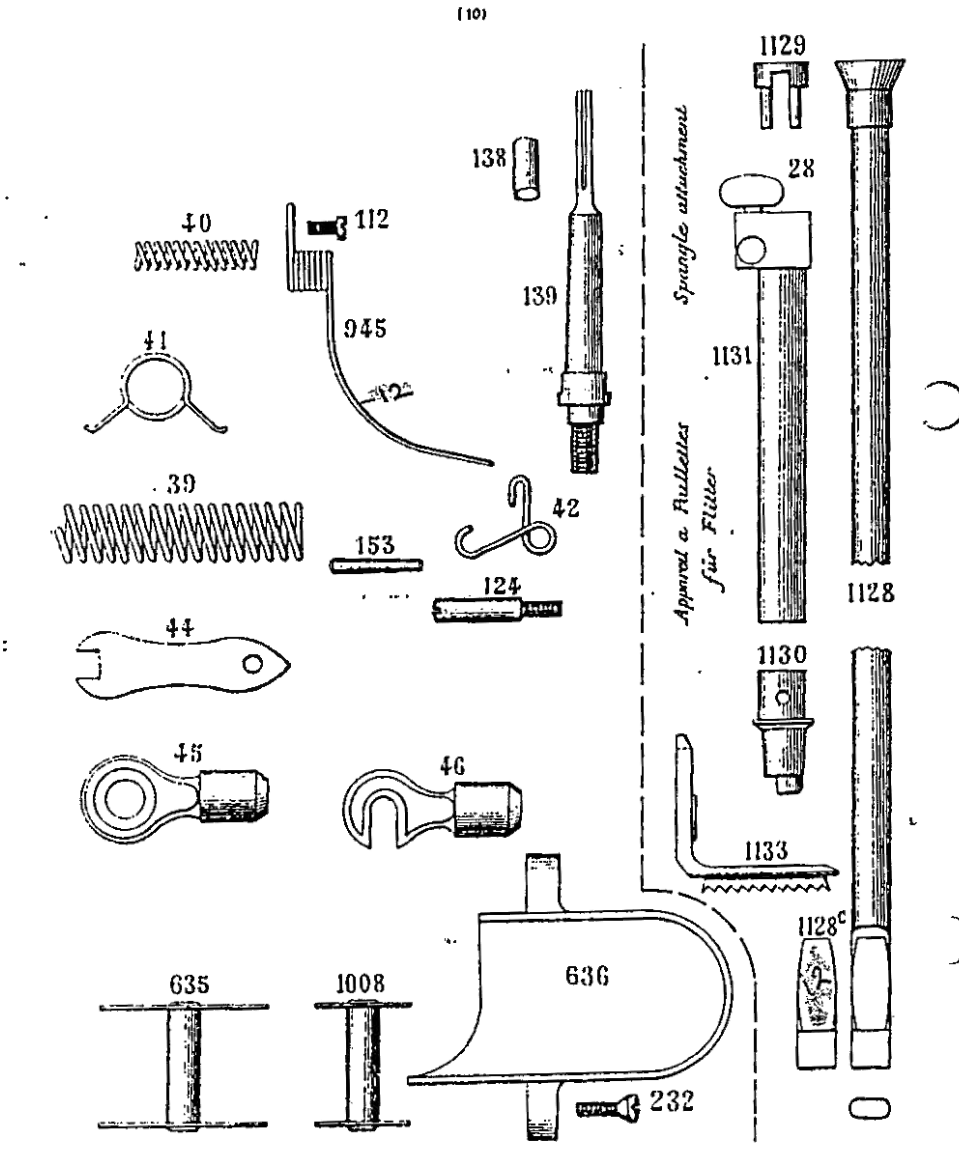

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1871
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1868
101
1120C
1870
1048
54
105
648
1869


1046
106
141
948
111
1113
950
111
1573
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1730
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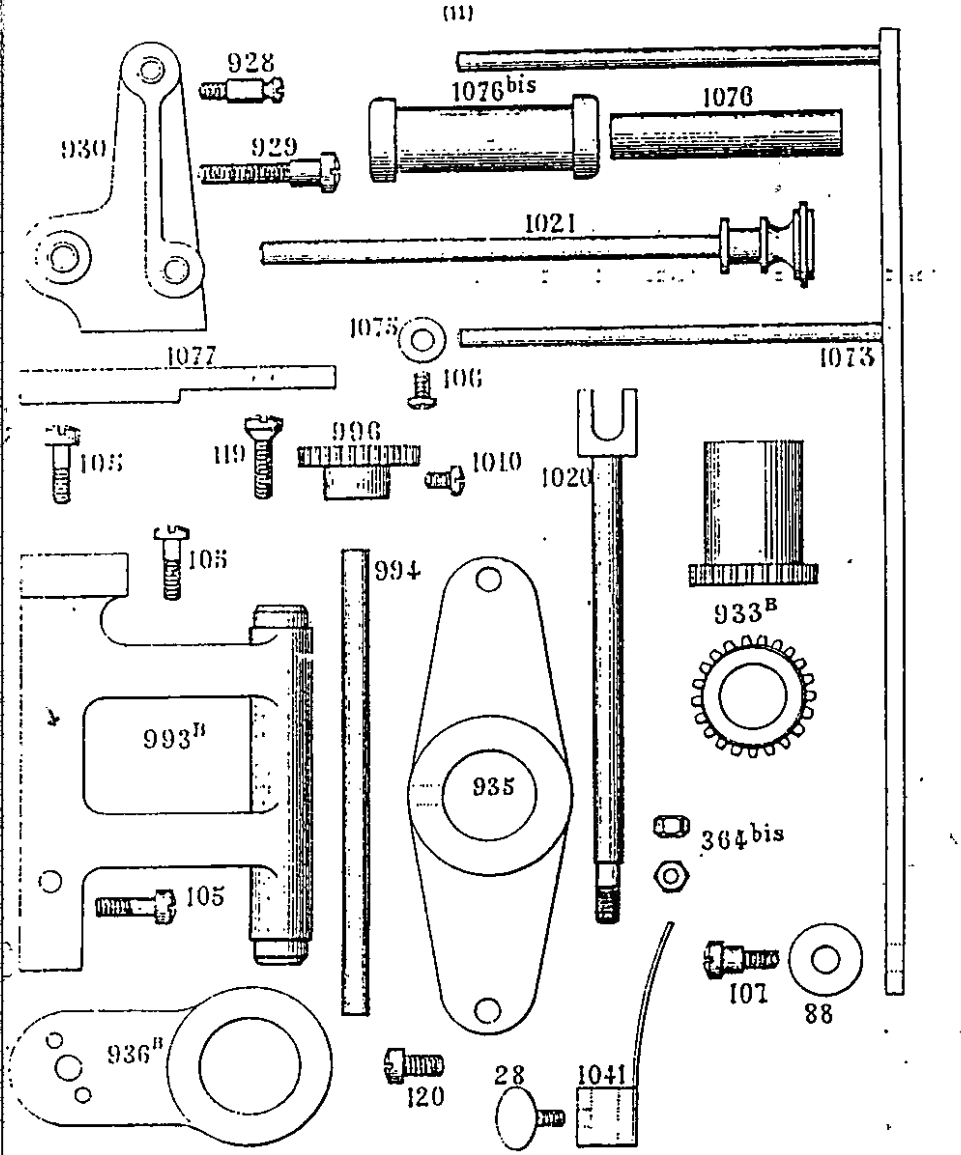

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1733
1577
1568
1516
1082b
1130
1127
Pallier
1118
1082b
1126
944
2023
2023
1109b
1118
1126
1037
24 Pos
36 Stück


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120
795
798
99
59
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792
797
796
793
799
100
100bis
60
123
794
791
802 803
800
801
629
140
141
142
143
144
106
61
62


(9)
1123
648
647
1123B
1079
1078
1134
1084bis
1080
1123C
625
621
634
364bis
1124
1134
1124B
1083
618
1097
1096
1020
1089
1090
619
1095
1092
1093
1099
1094
Appareil pr fournir le mouvement du trameur et pr travailler avec 2 navettes tournantes
Double gimp appliance for working with 2 materials at the same time
Appareil à double bourdon pour poser 5 fournitures en même temps
1309
232
618
1308
1321
619
2128
28
658B
106
971
611
1099
944B
1097
1133
Appliance for measuring the spead of the thread carrier and for working with 2 revolving bobbins
Vorrichtung zur Messgeschwindigkeit des Fadenführers und um mit 2 rotierenden Spulen zu arbeiten
Vorrichtung um 2 verschiedene Schnure gleichzeitig aufzunähen


(10)
1129
138
28
40
112
139
945
41
1131
Spangle attachment
Appareil a Paillettes
für Flitter
39
42
153
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1128
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1130
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46
1133
1128c
636
635
1008
232

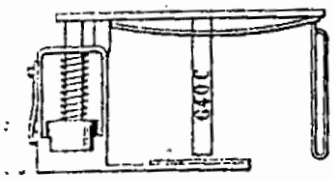
(11)


928
1076bis
1076
930
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1021
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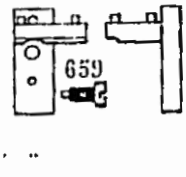
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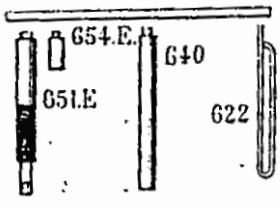
632.E.Complet

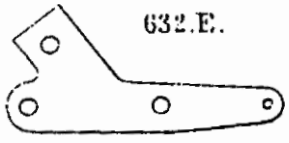


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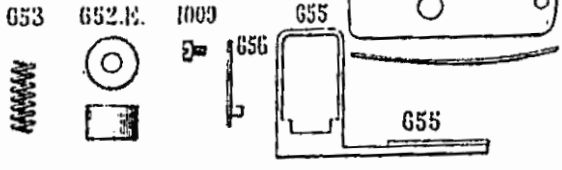


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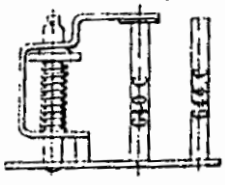


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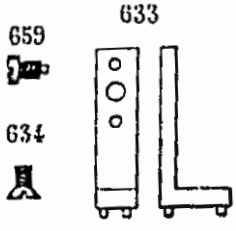


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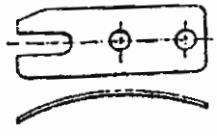
632 K. Complet



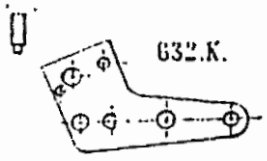
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646 K.



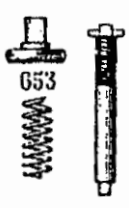
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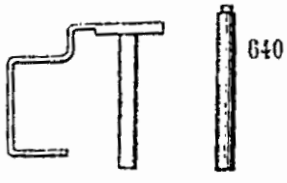
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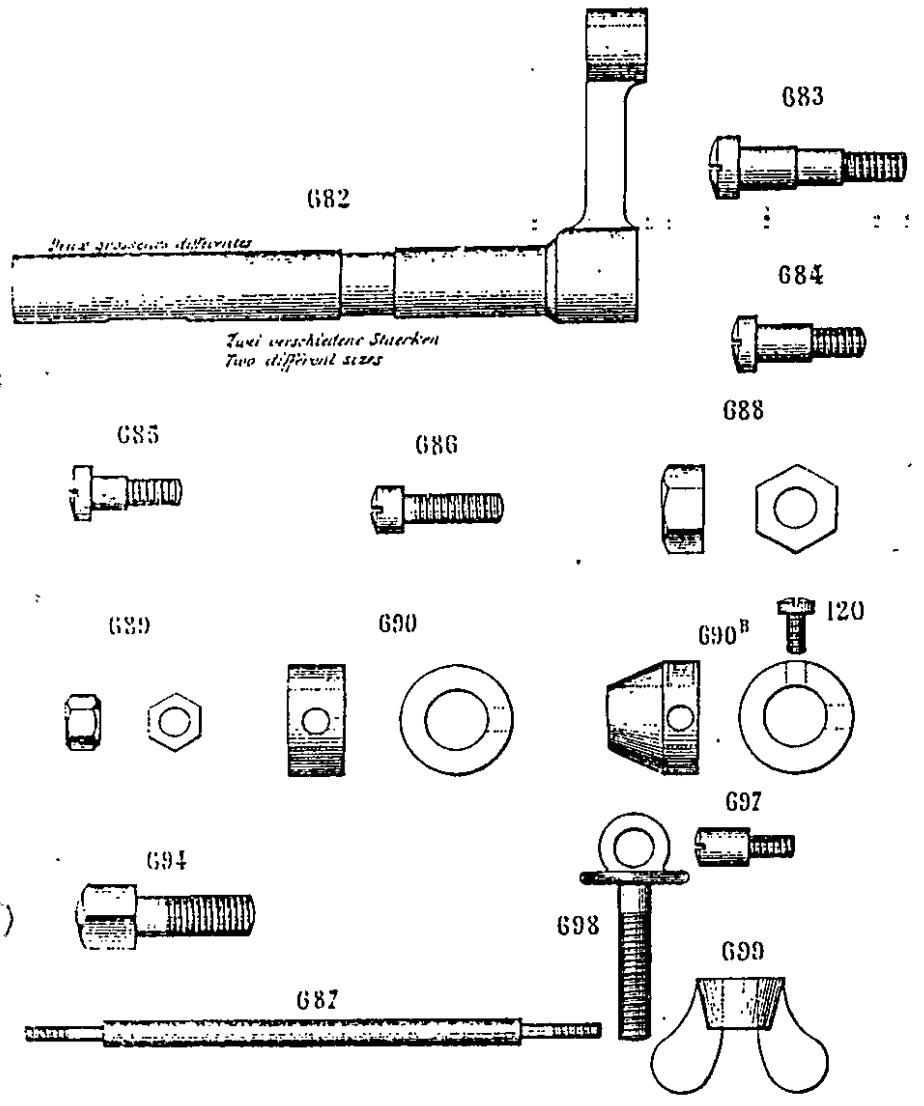
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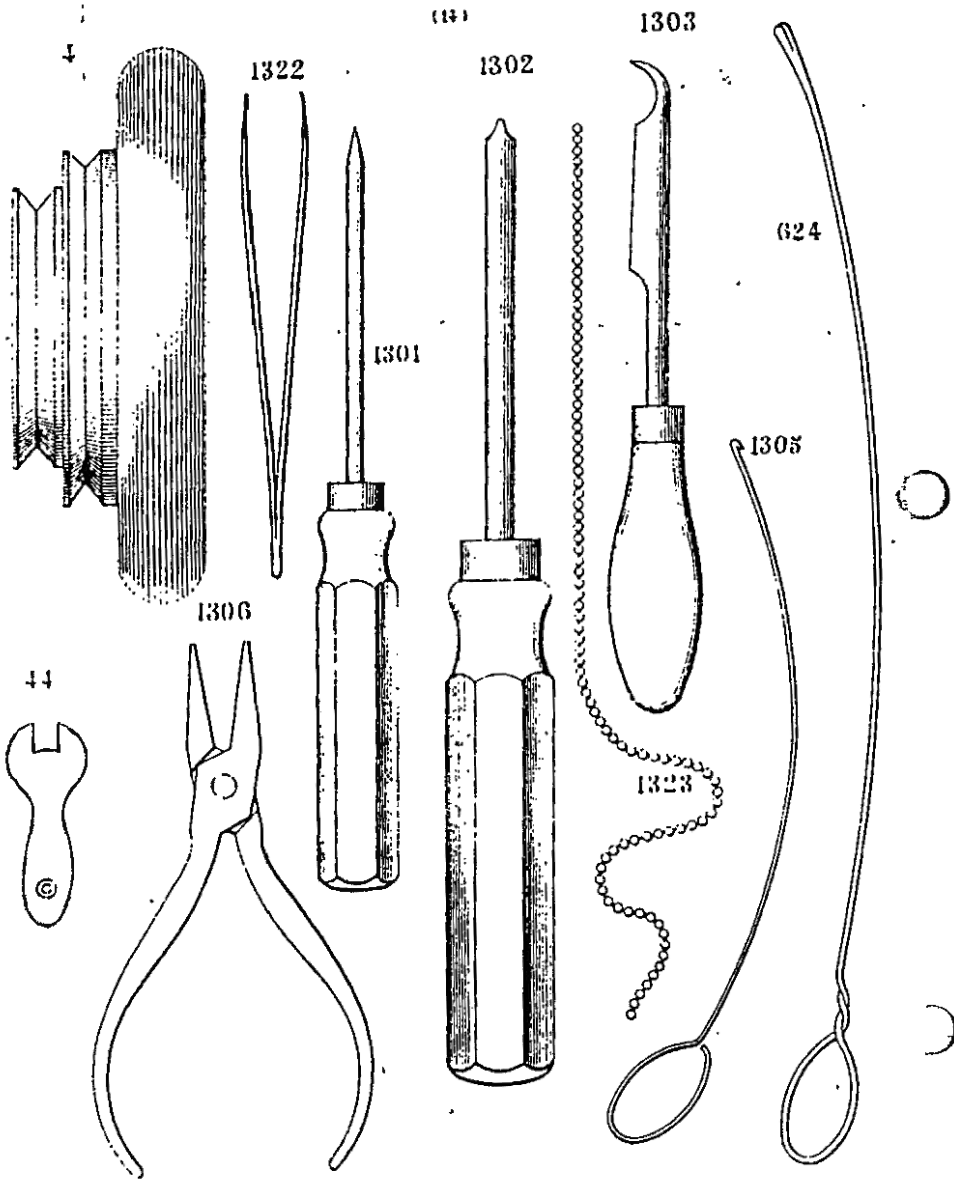


650.K.



(13)


682
Zwei verschiedene Stärken
Two different sizes
683
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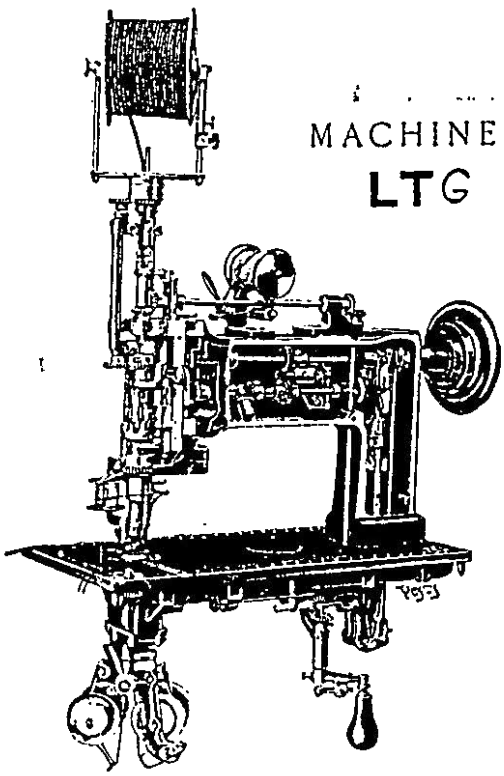

1322
1302
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CATALOGUE ILLUSTRÉ

DES PIECES DE RECHANGE DU

Couso-Brodeur à Quatre Fils

Perfectionné avec APPAREIL A SOUTACHER



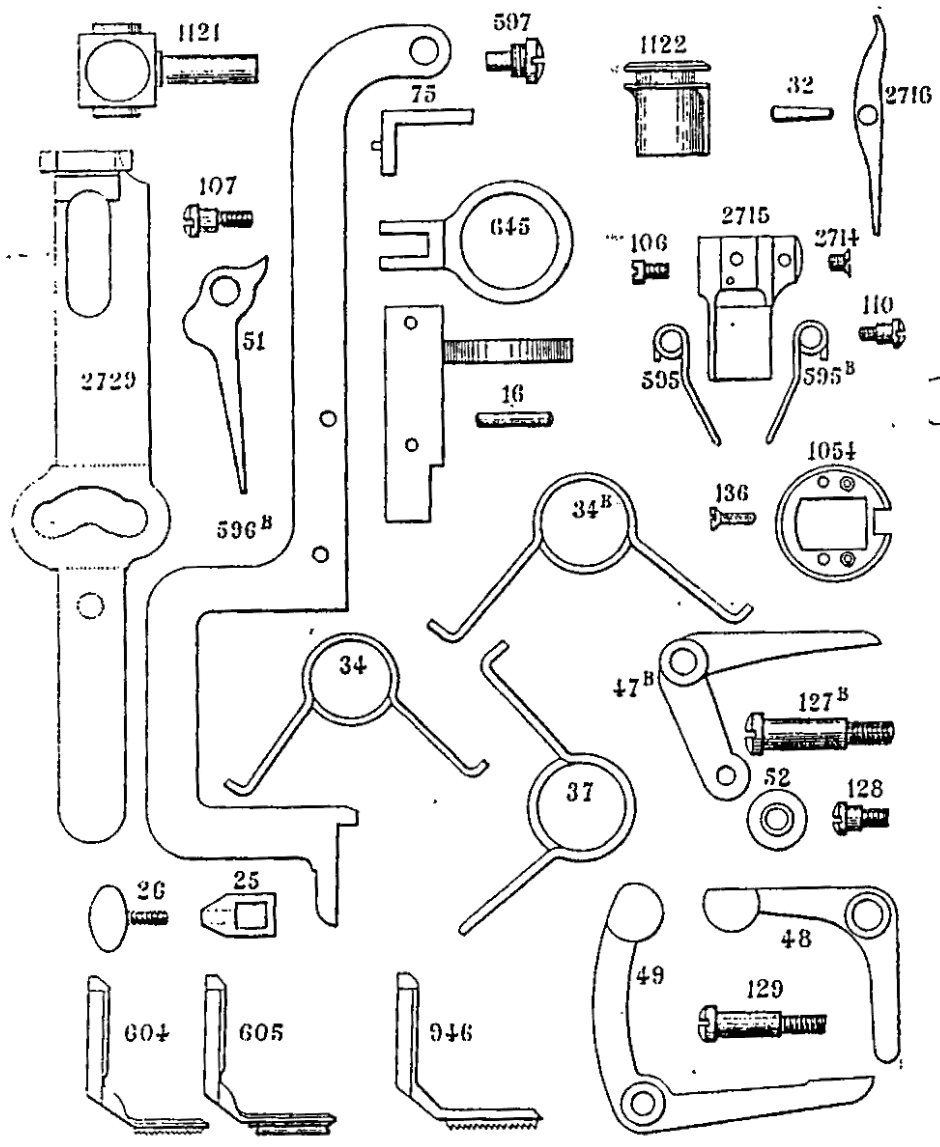
MACHINE

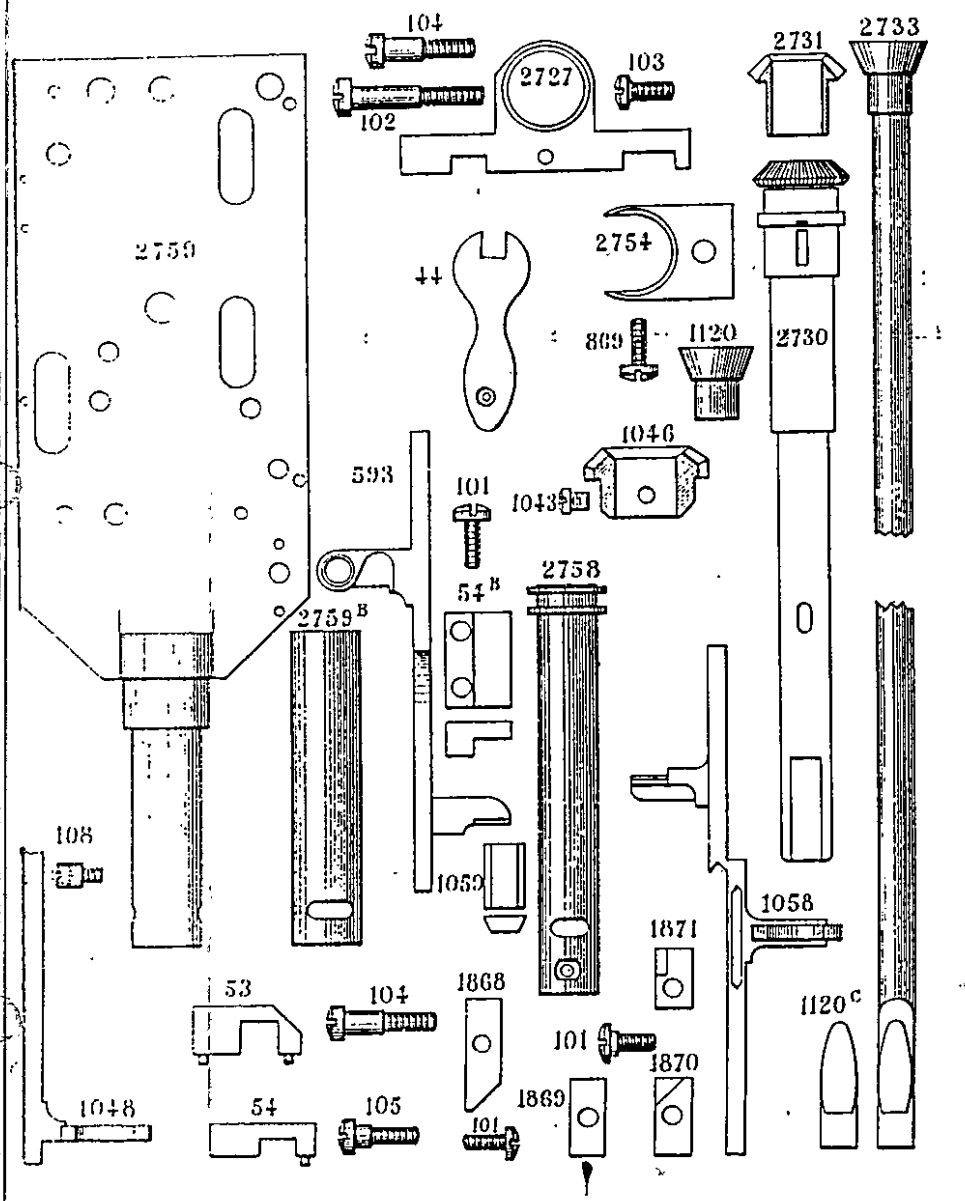
LTG

CORNELY

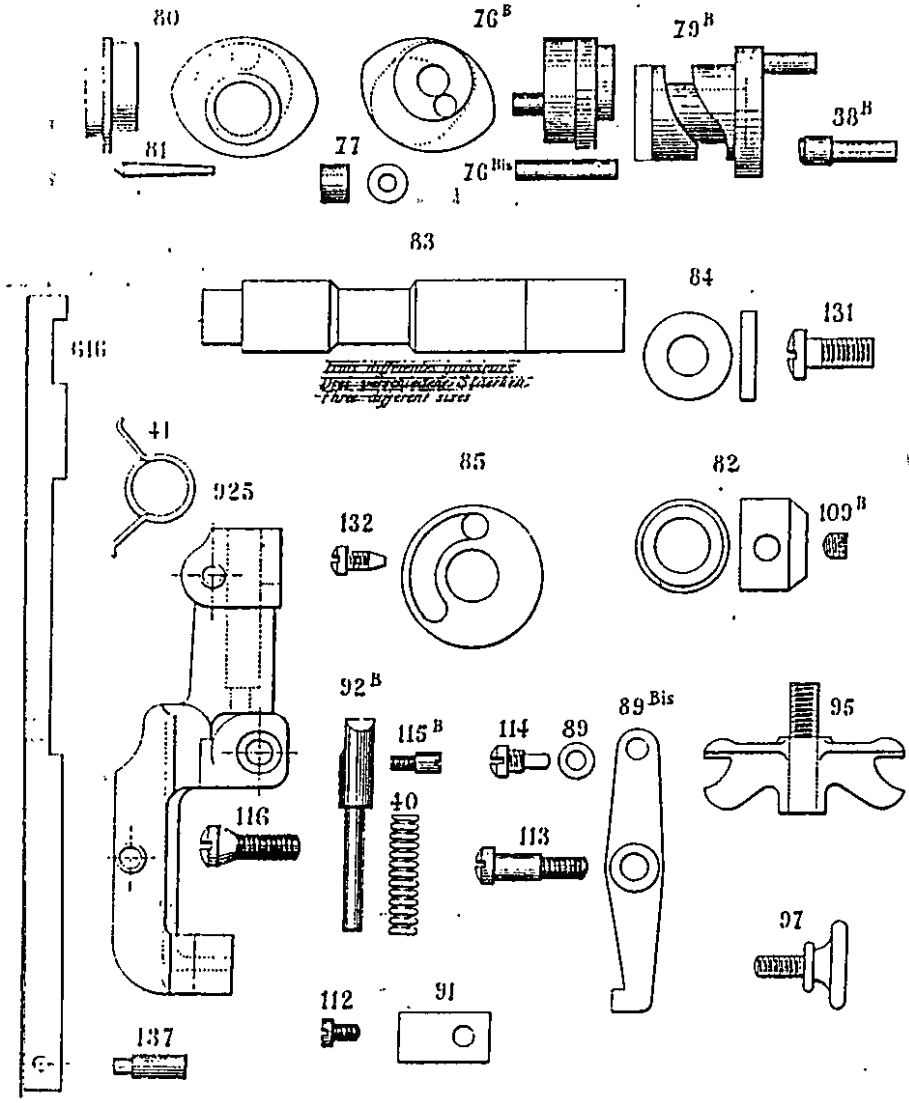
9, rue François COPPÉE

92 – MALAKOFF (FRANCE)

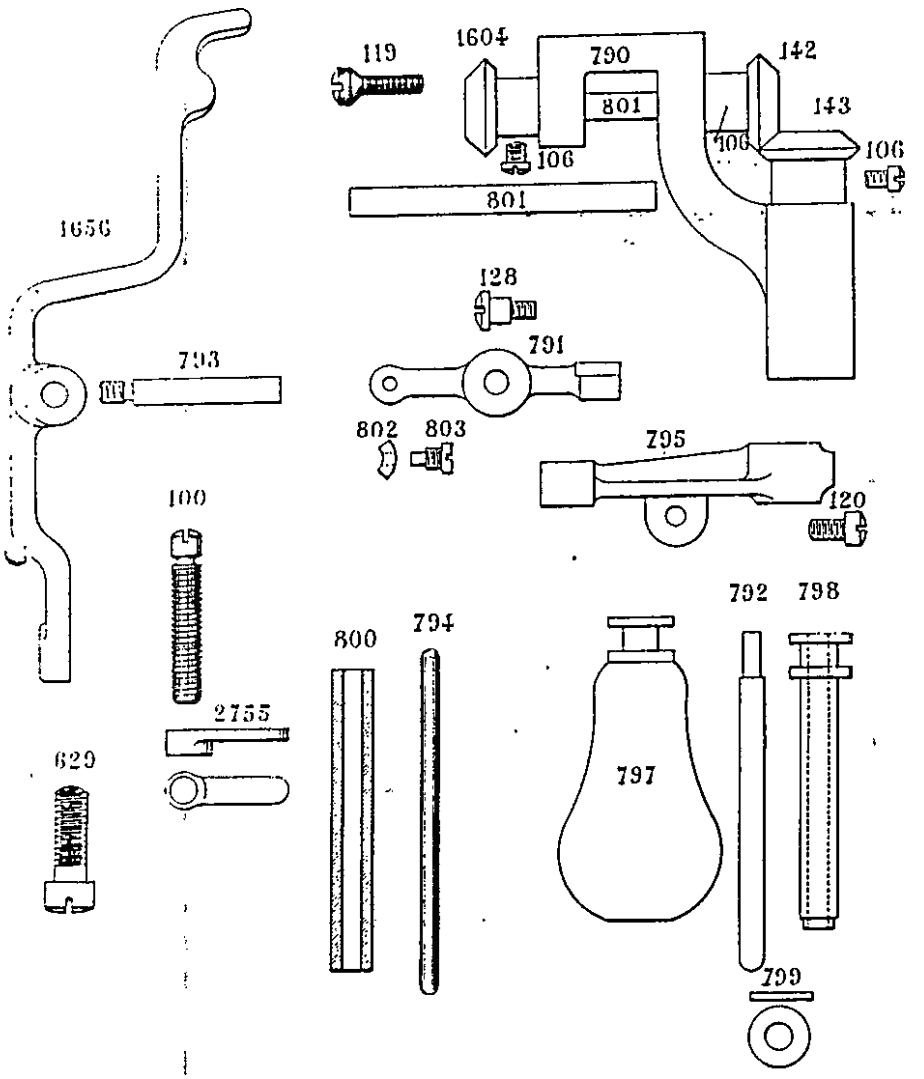

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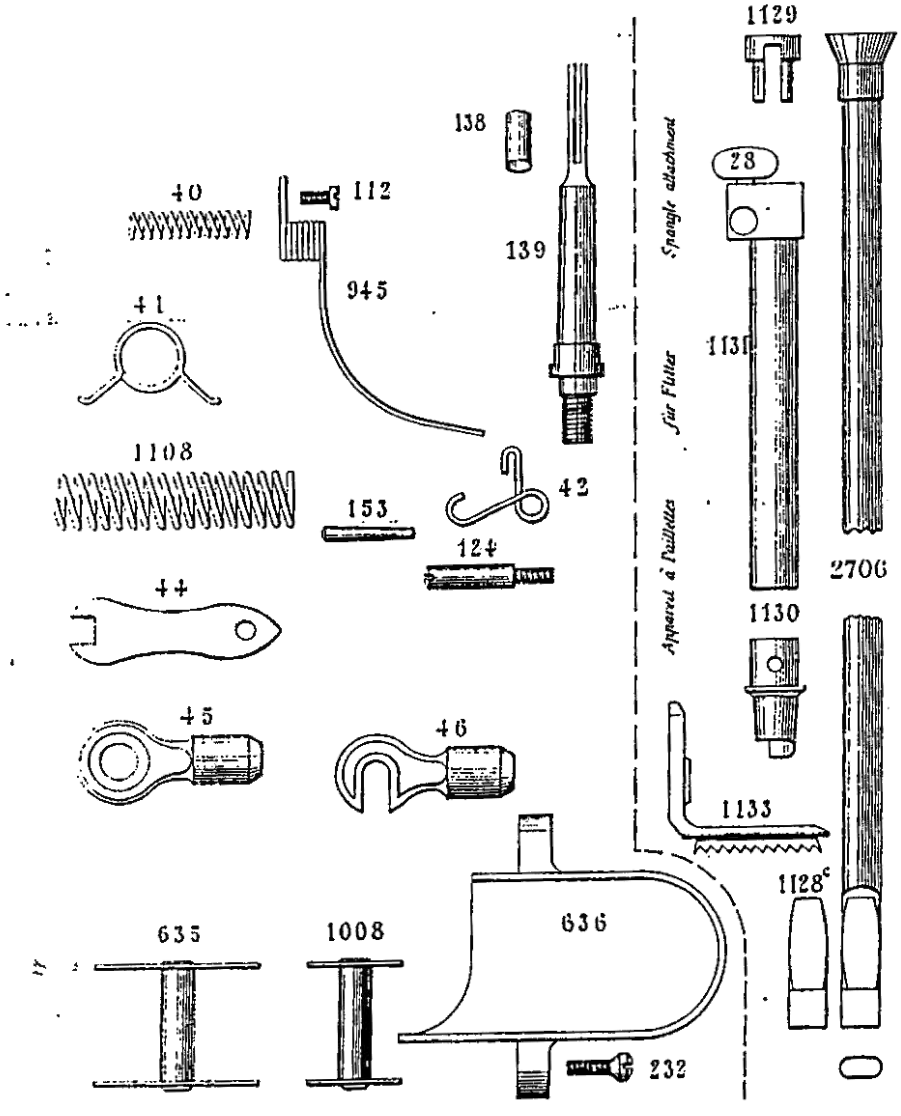
-3-


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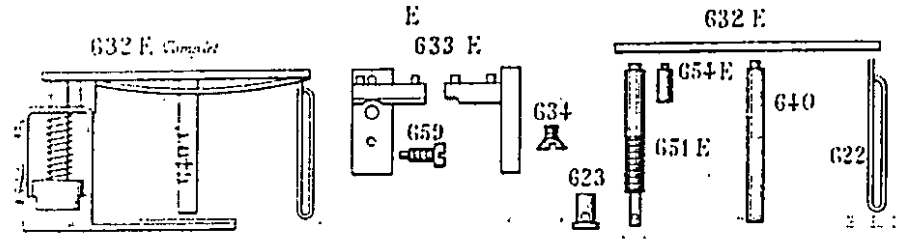
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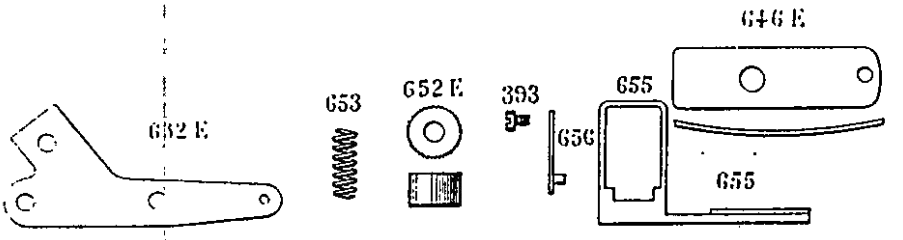

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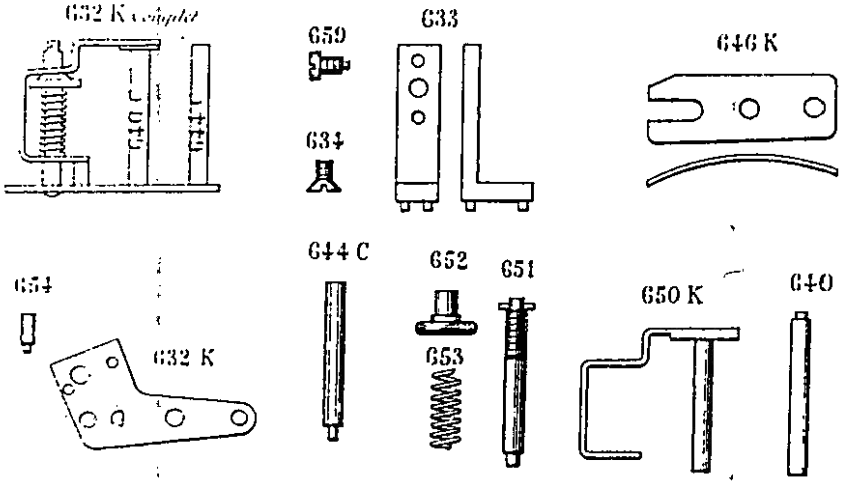

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Spangle attachment
für Flitter
Appareil à Paillettes

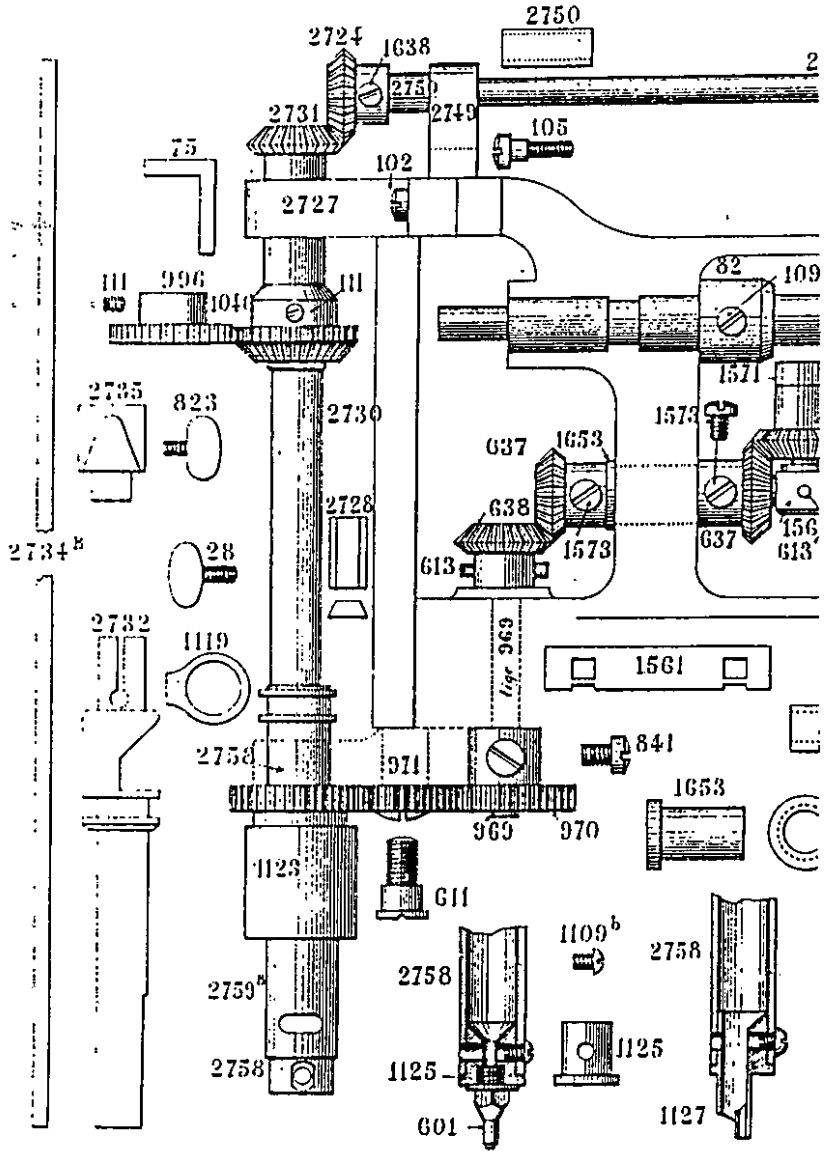
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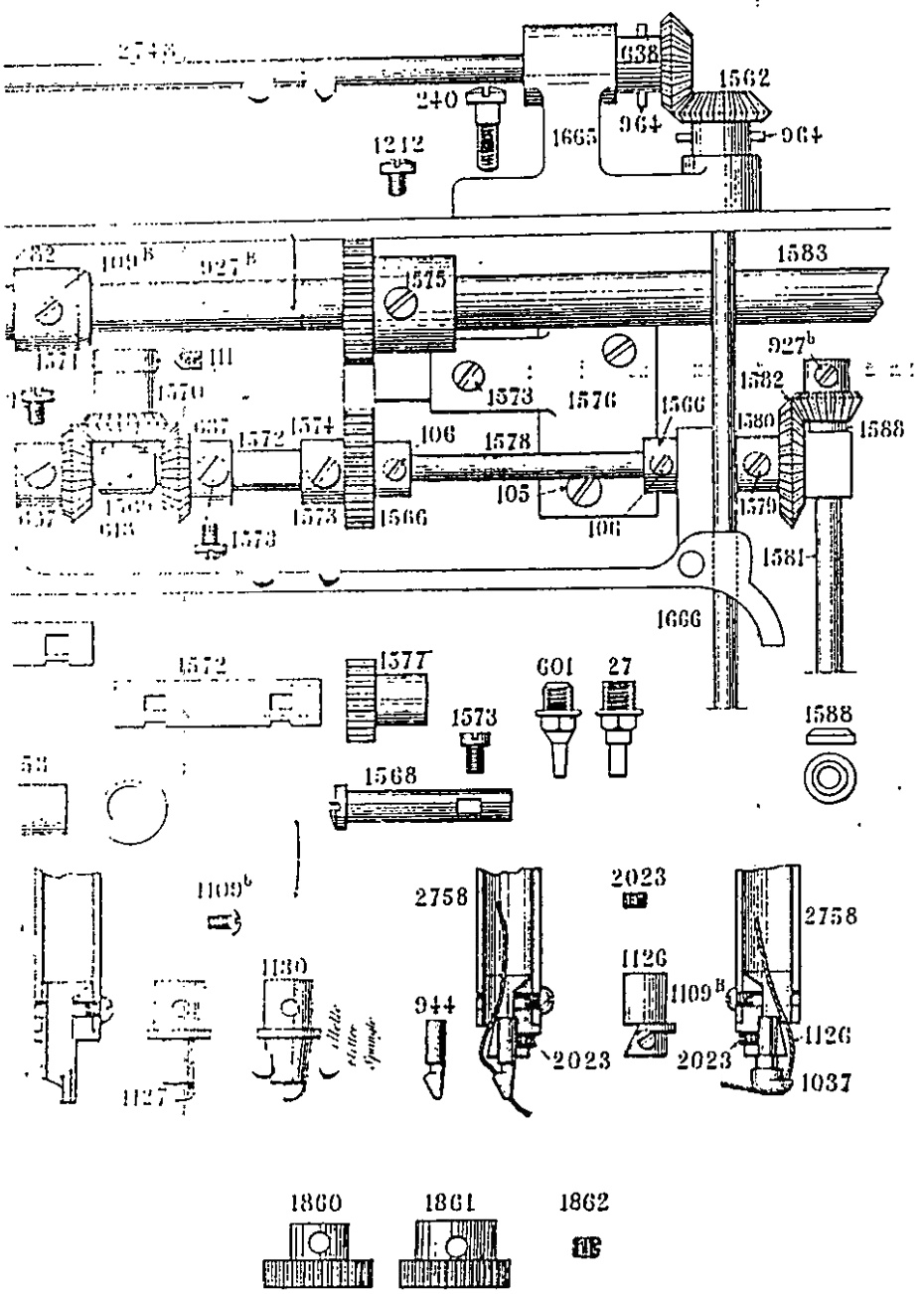

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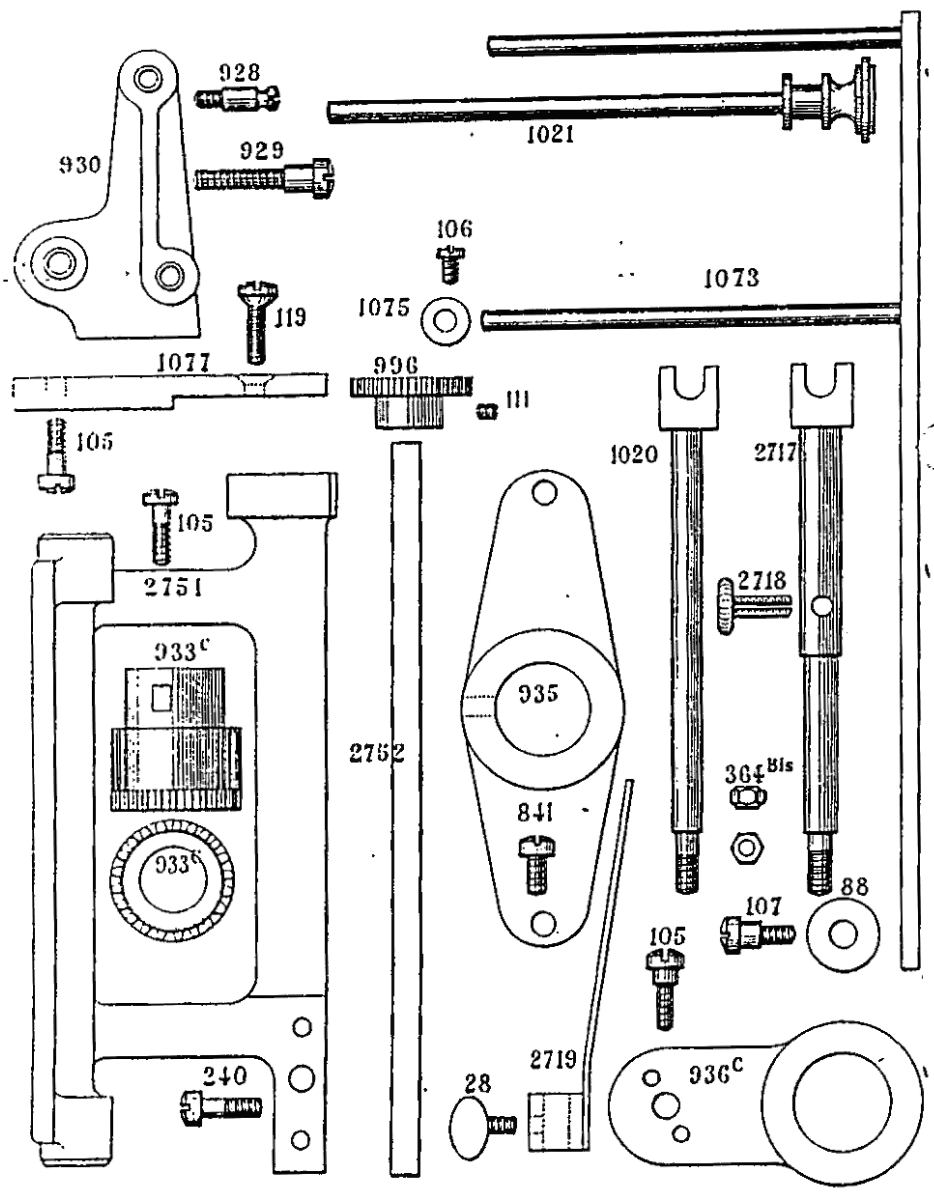

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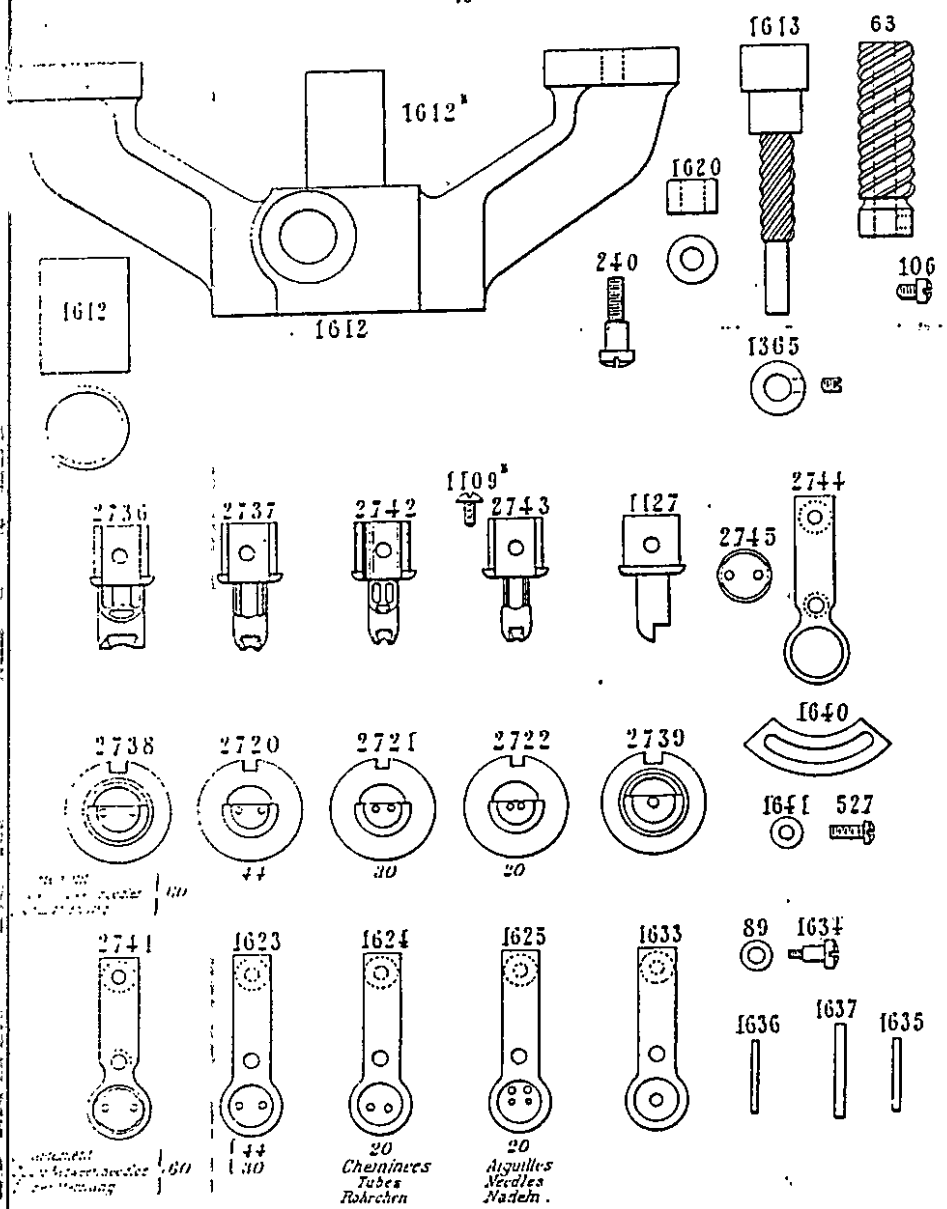
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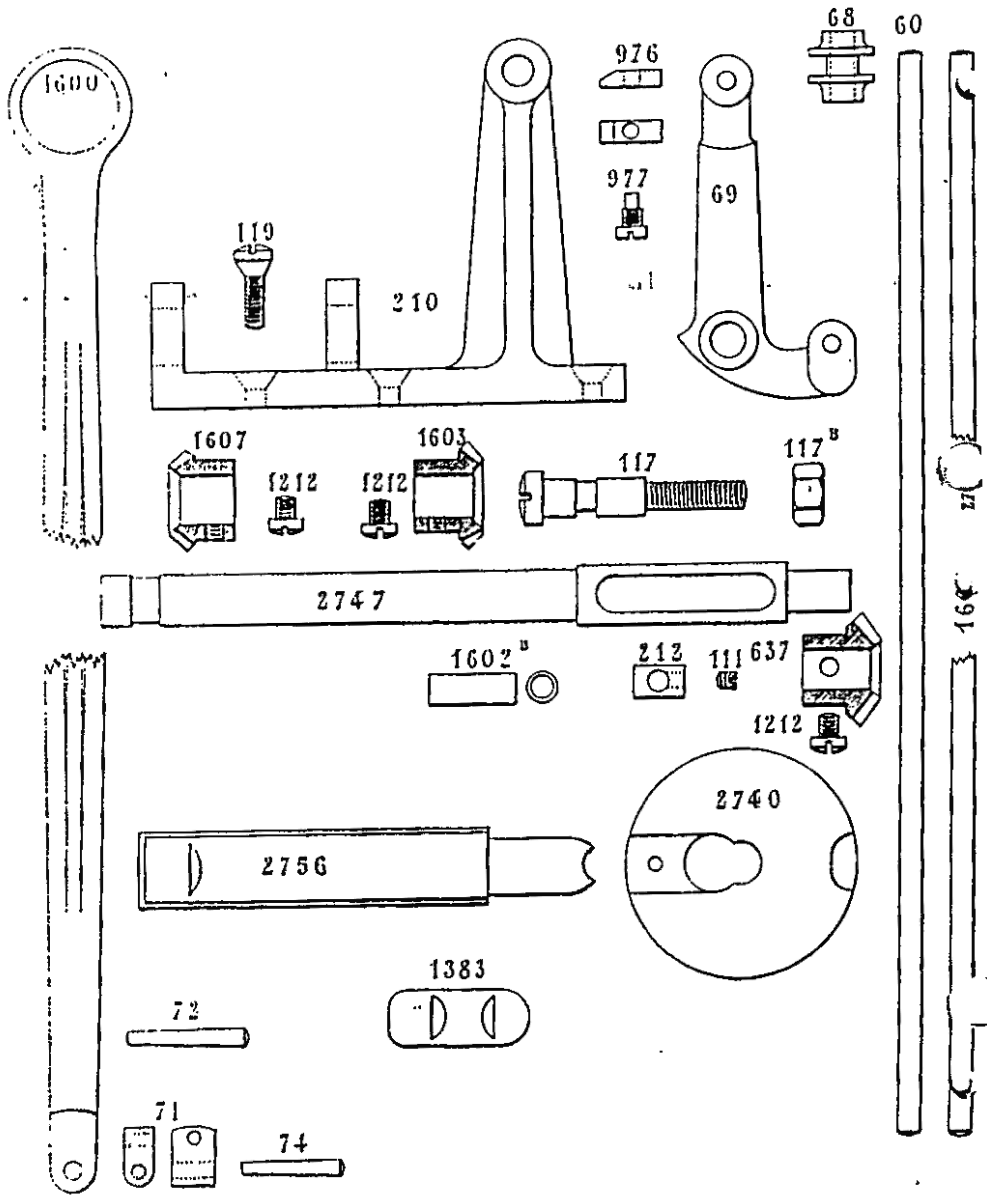

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650 K
640
632 K
653

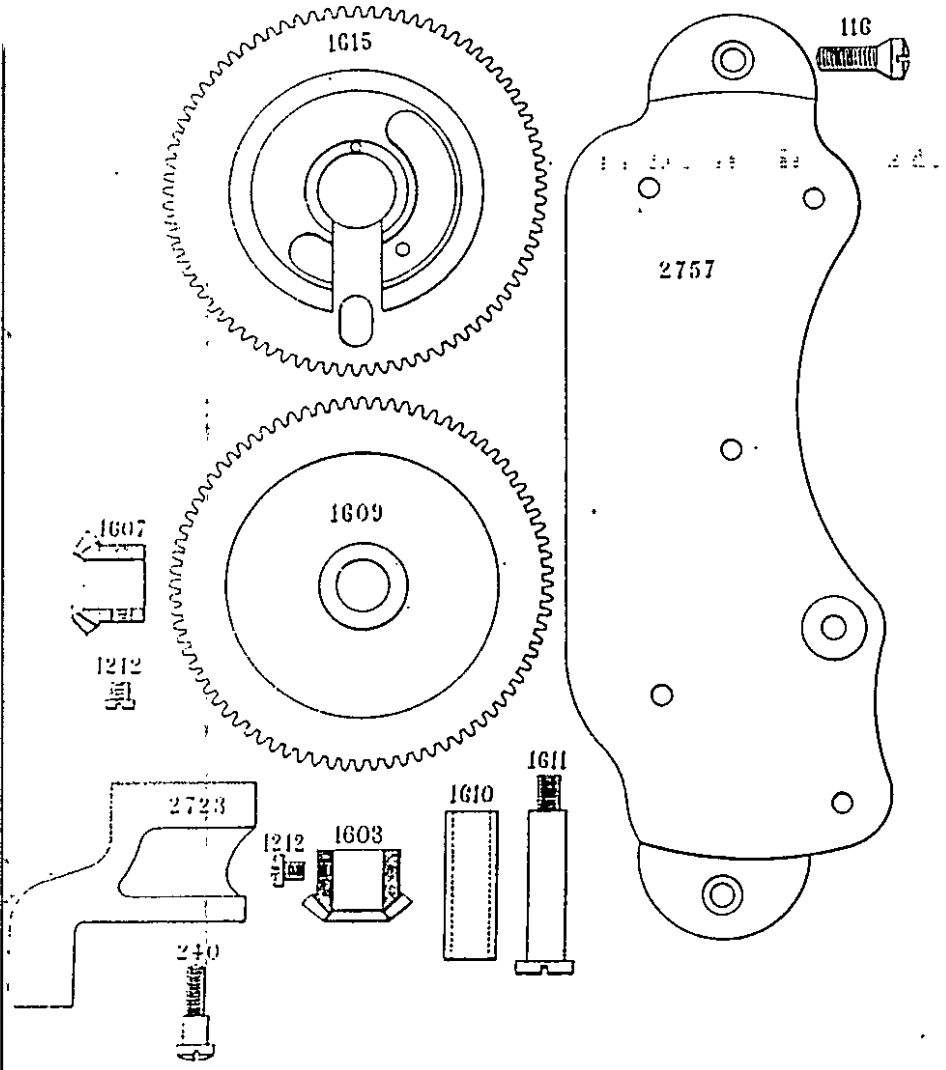

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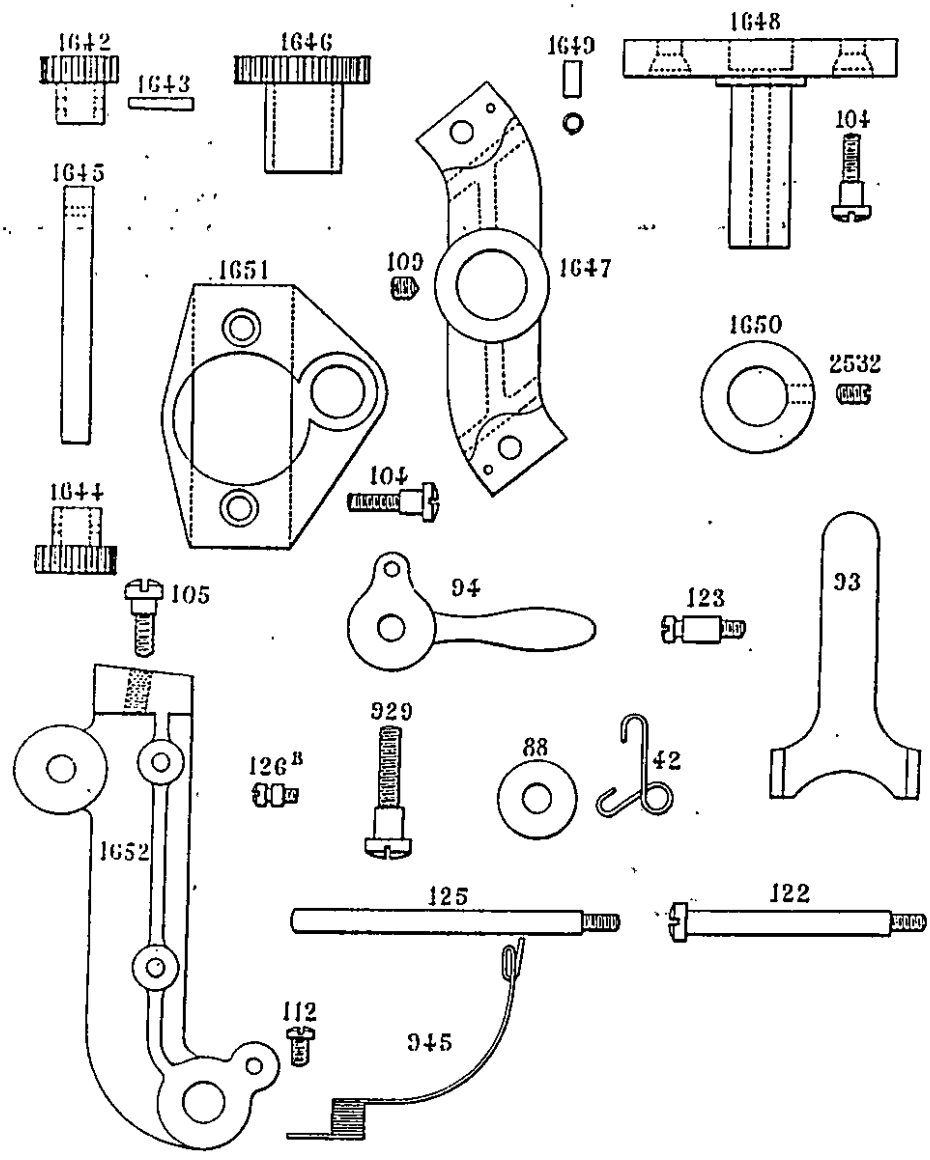

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1577
601
27
1573
1588
53
1568
1109b
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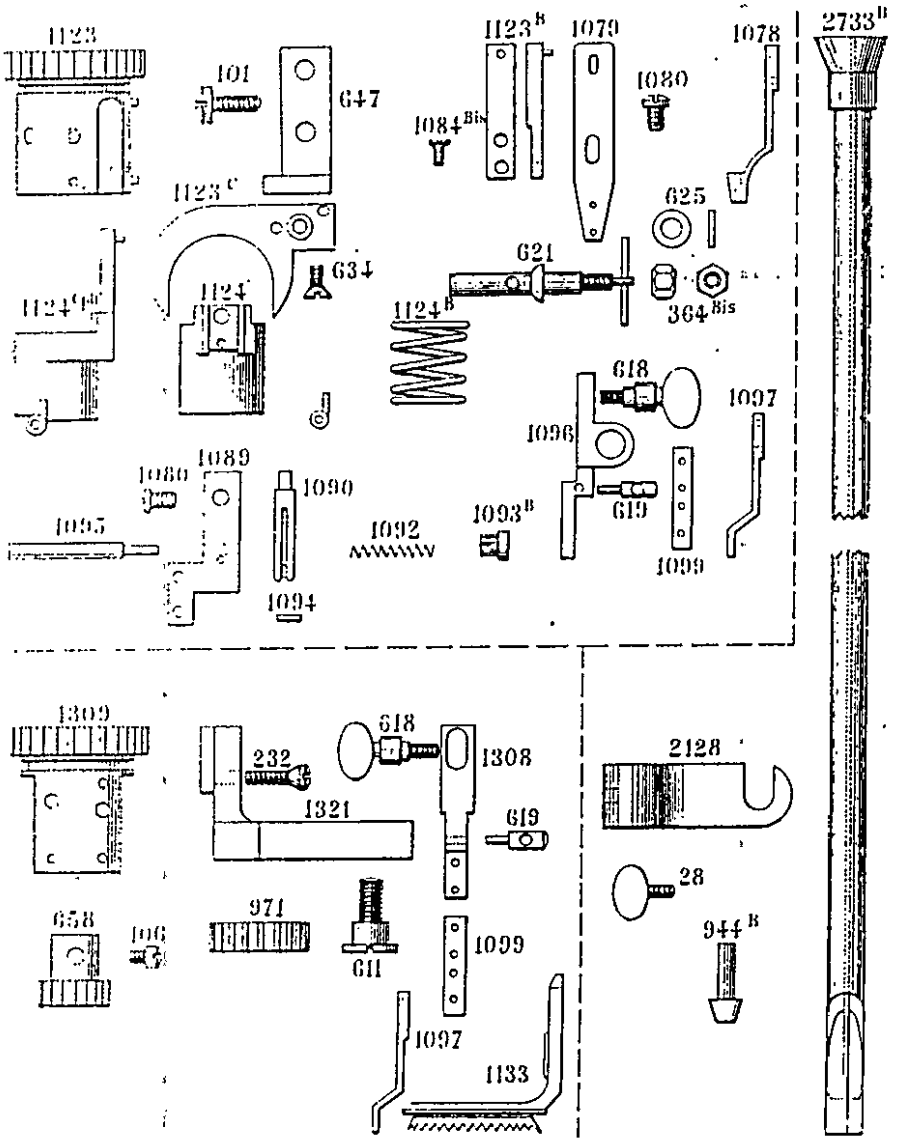

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2718
933C
935
2752
841
364Bis
933B
88
107
105
240
28
2719
936C


1612*
1612
1612
1620
240
1613
63
106
1365
2736
2737
2742
1109*
2743
1127
2745
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2738
2720
2721
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1640
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527
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2741
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89
1634
1636
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30
20
Cheminées
Tubes
Röhrchen
20
Aiguilles
Needles
Nadeln.
60


1600
976
977
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119
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1607
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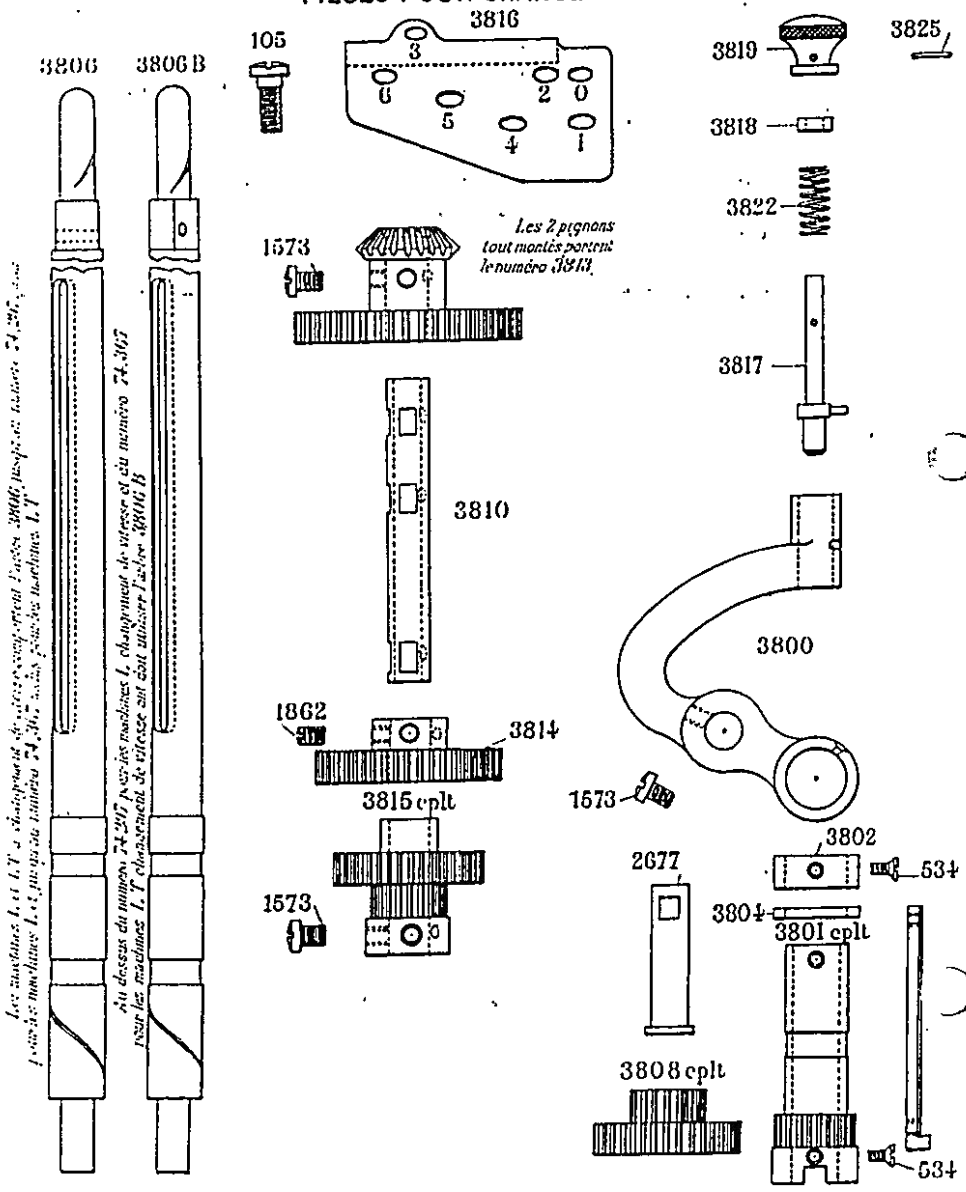

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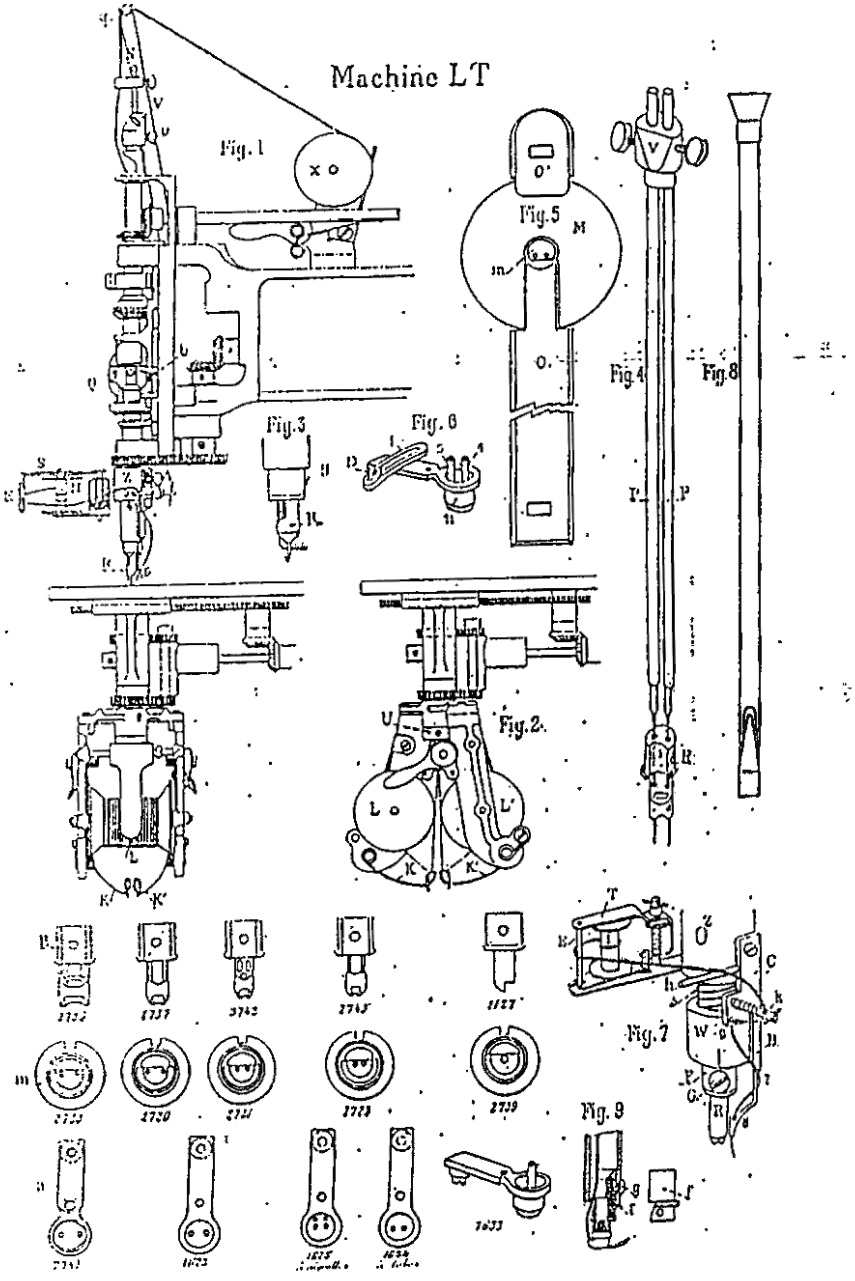

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2733B
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364Bis
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618
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619
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1093B
1099
1094
1309
618
232
1308
1321
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944B
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1133

- 15 -

PIECES POUR CHANGEMENT DE VITESSE



Machine LT

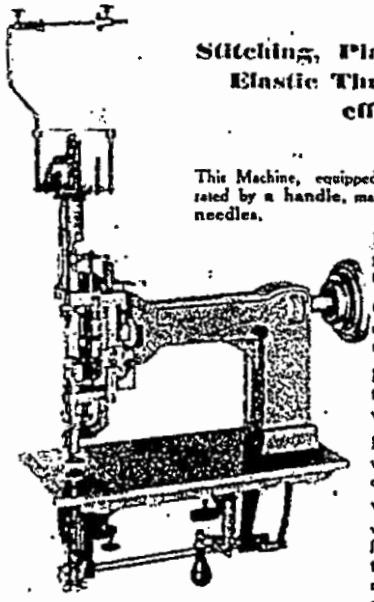


Cornely

Machine Type F.B.N.

for

Stitching, Plain Stitching with Elastic Thread, Raised Cord effect, and Braiding.



This Machine, equipped with a universal feed operated by a handle, makes a lockstitch with one or two needles.

Its speed of 800 to 1000 stitches per minute ensures large production of :

Ornamental stitching of the most varied nature with a wide range of sewing supplies.

Numerous applications of elastic thread stitching in an infinite variety of designs.

Raised cord effect in various widths from 2 to 7 1/2 m/m, with or without cord.

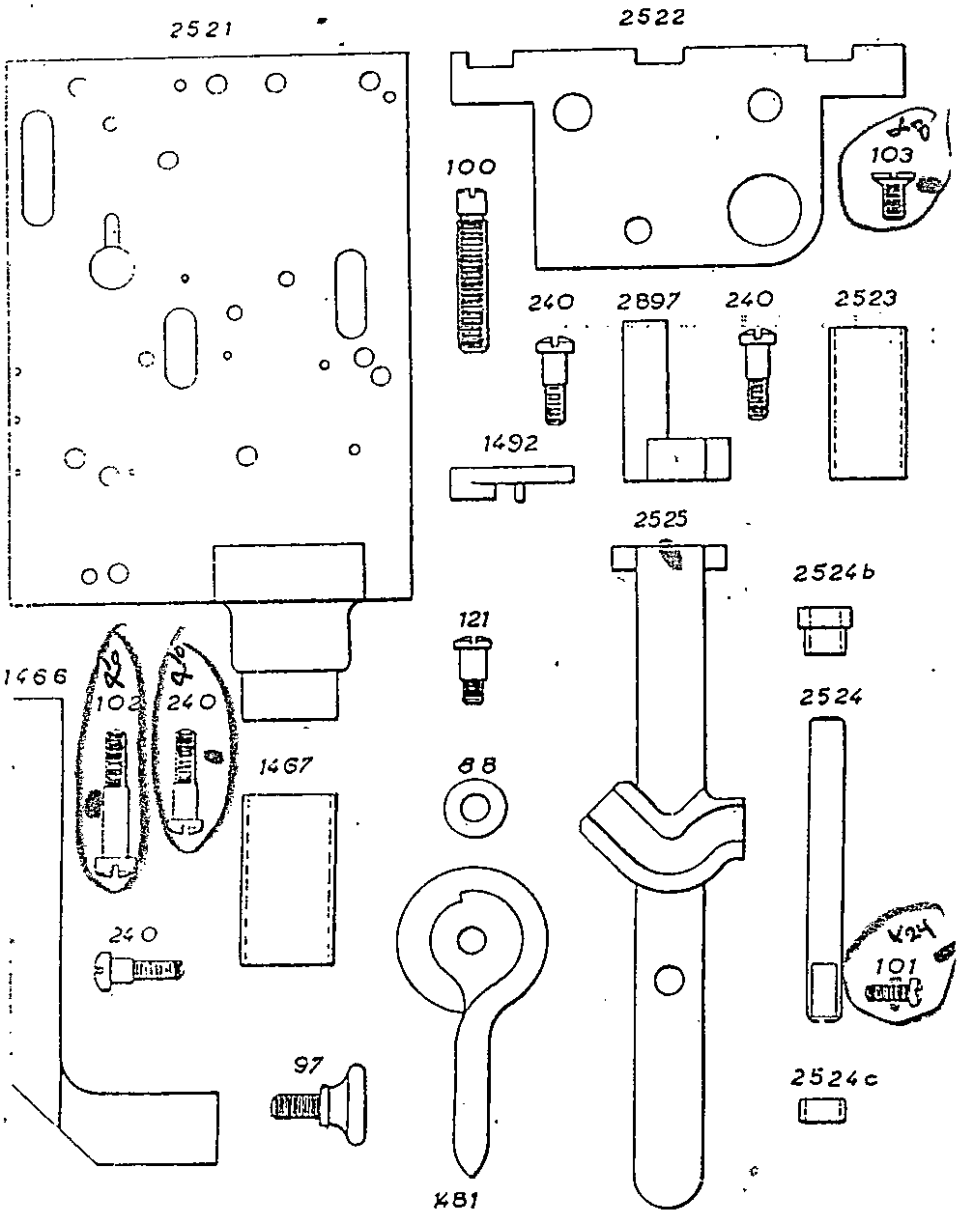
Visible and invisible stitching with one or two needles in various forms such as, flat, raised, central or edge stitching when sewing ribbons, or doing braiding of all kinds.

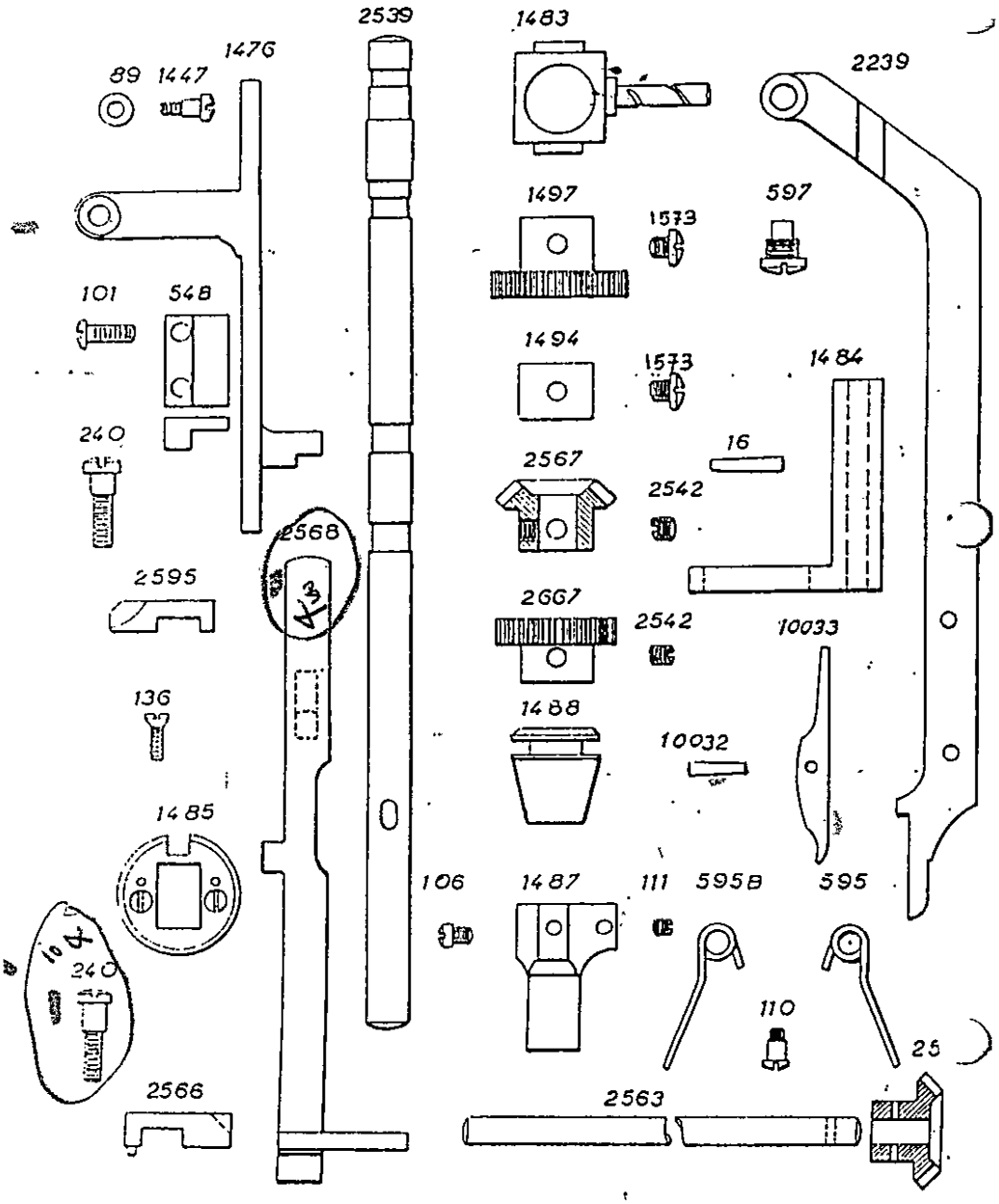
These effects produced with the greatest facility on all kinds of fine or heavy fabrics, SKINS or LEATHERS make the

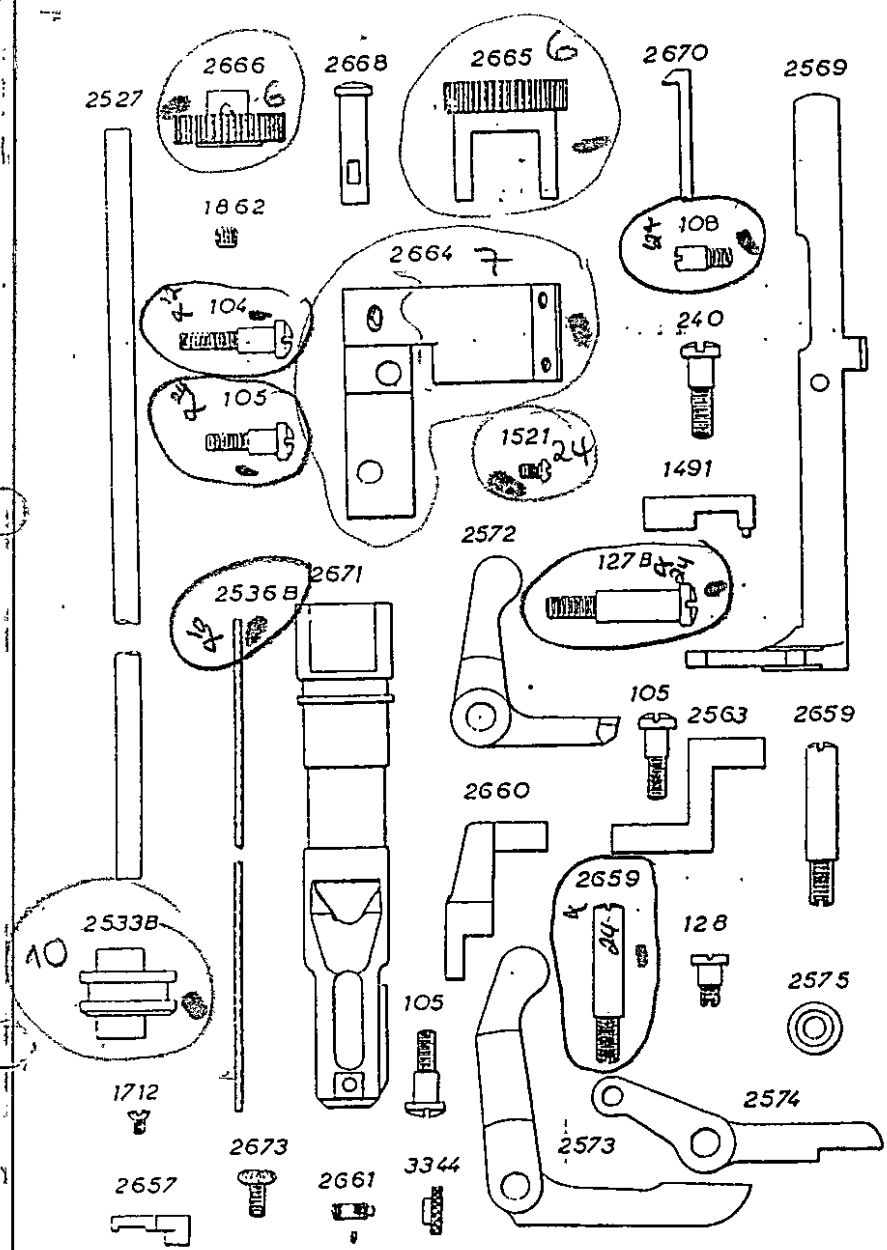
CORNELY MACHINE TYPE F.B.N.

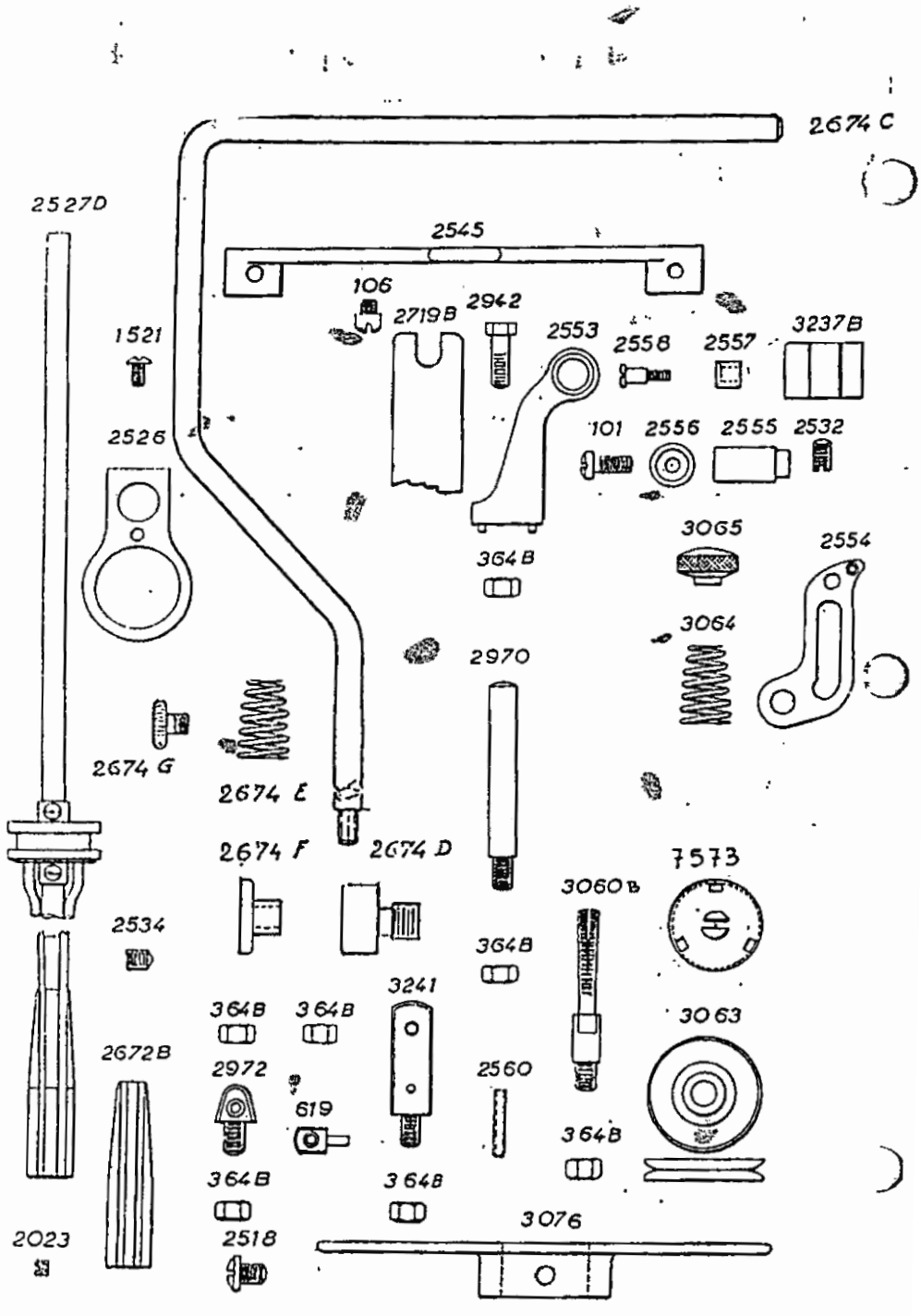
an indispensable accessory of the clothing and luxury trades :

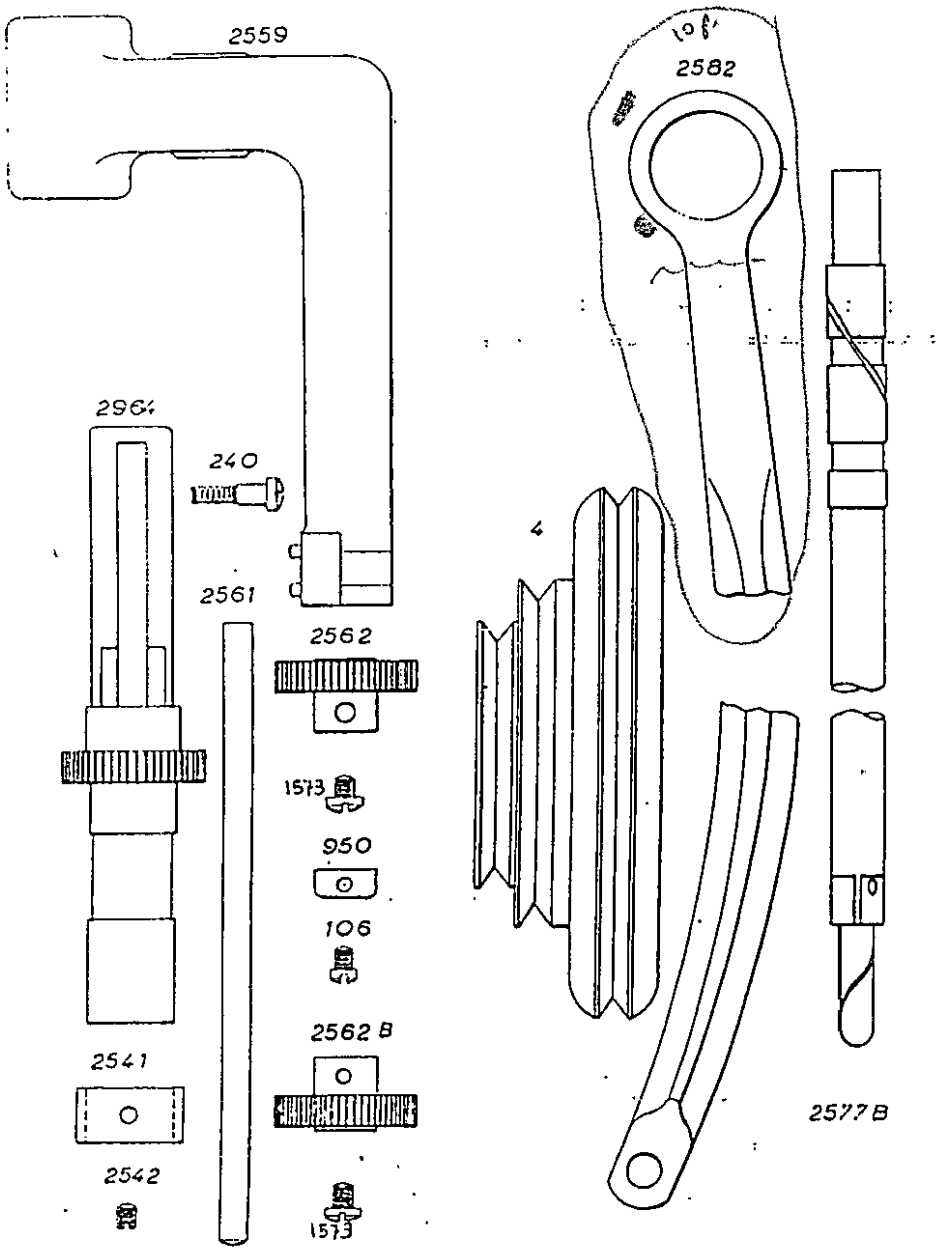
Furnishings, Curtains, Millinery, Dressmaking, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

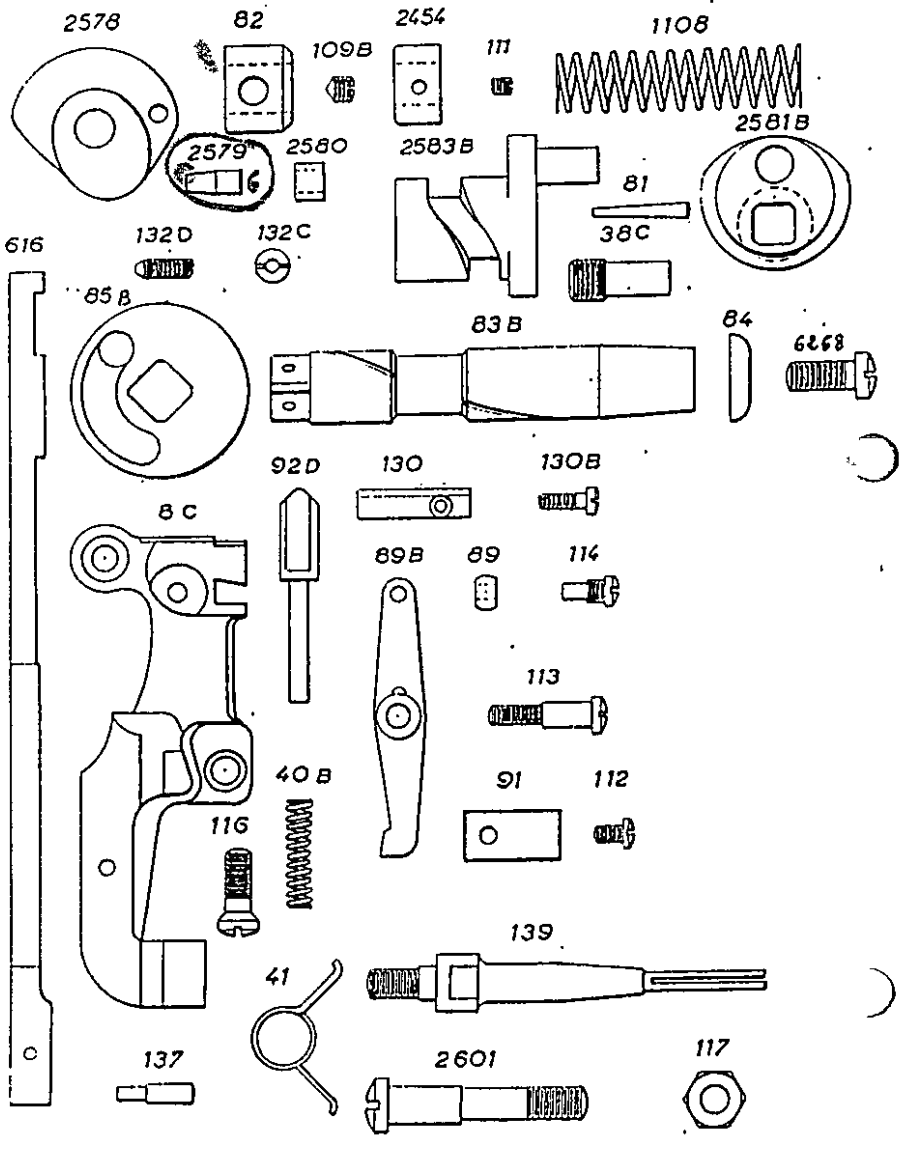

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2524c
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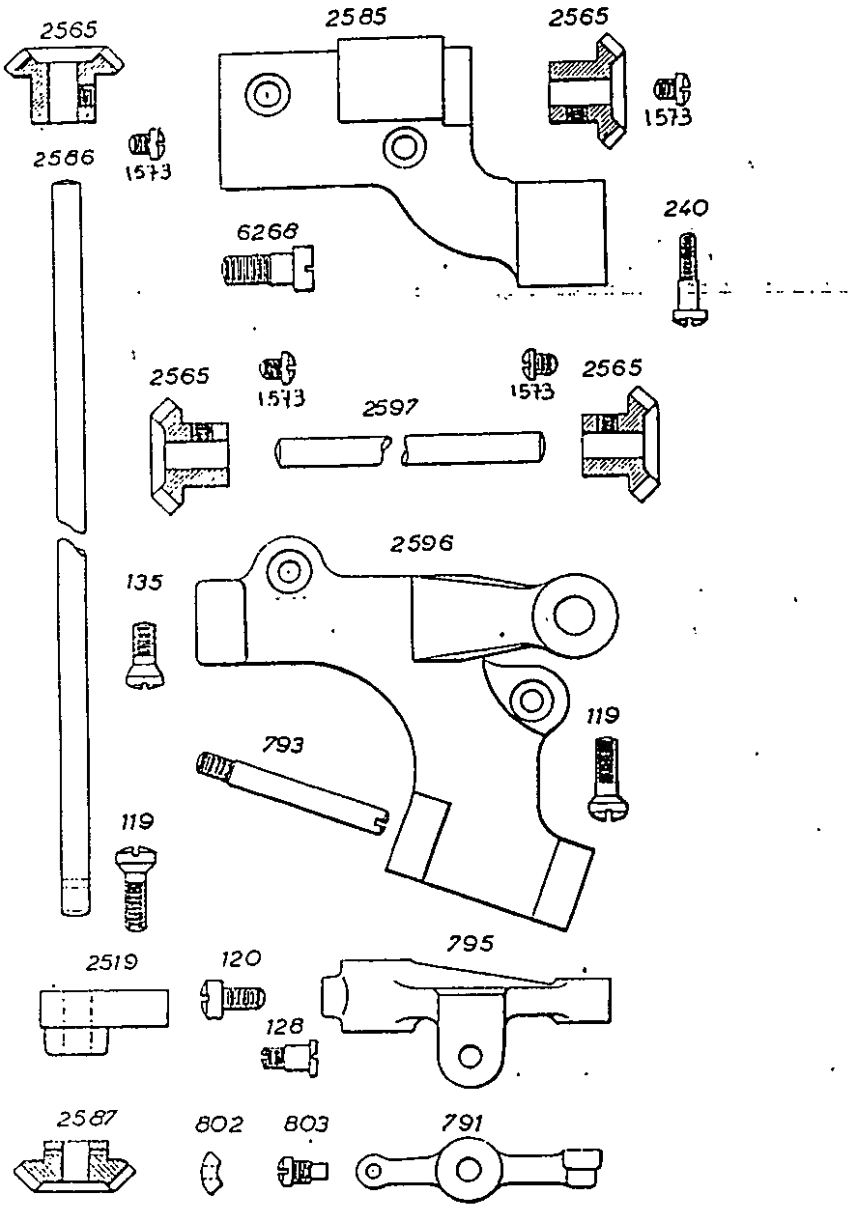

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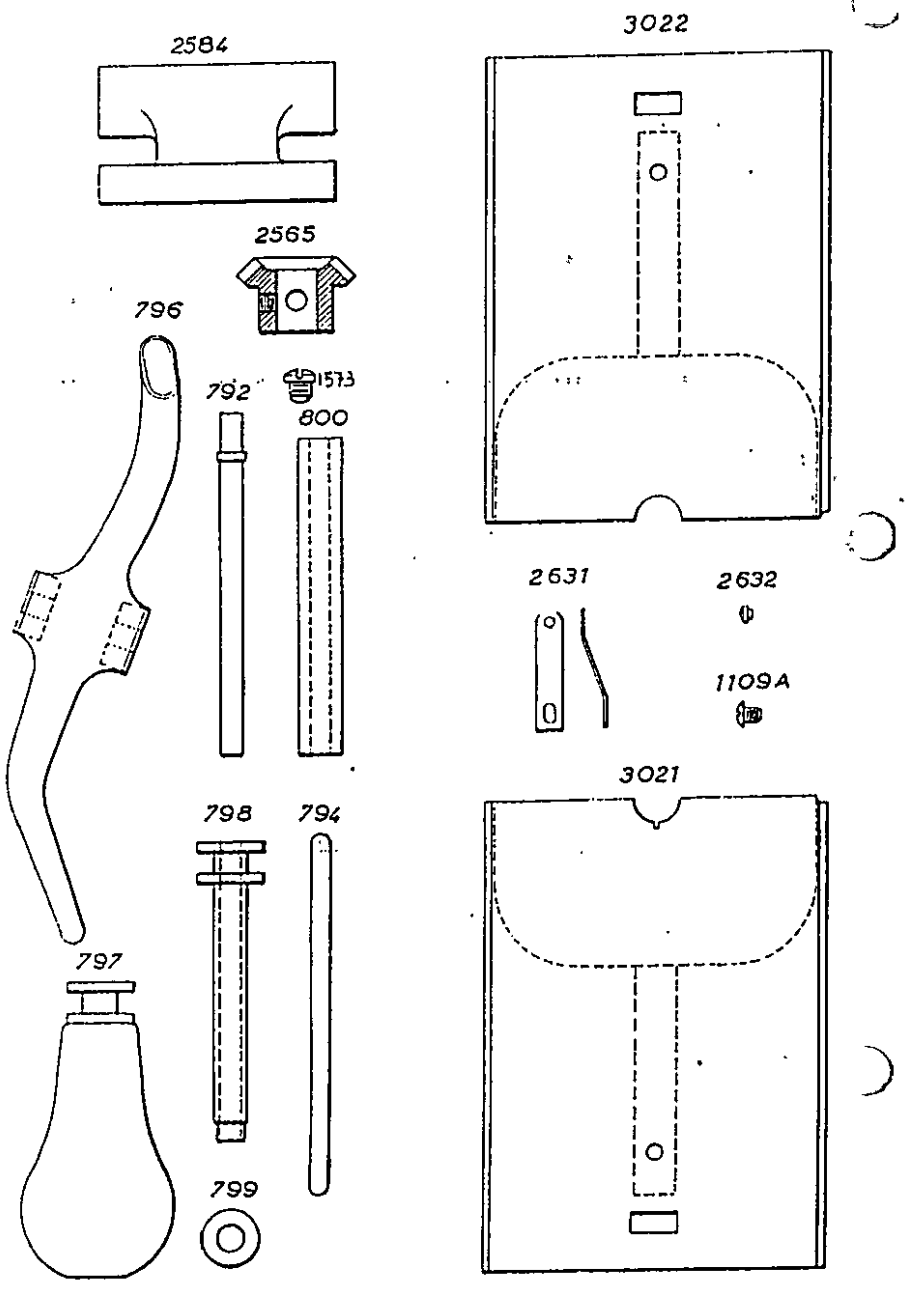

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127B
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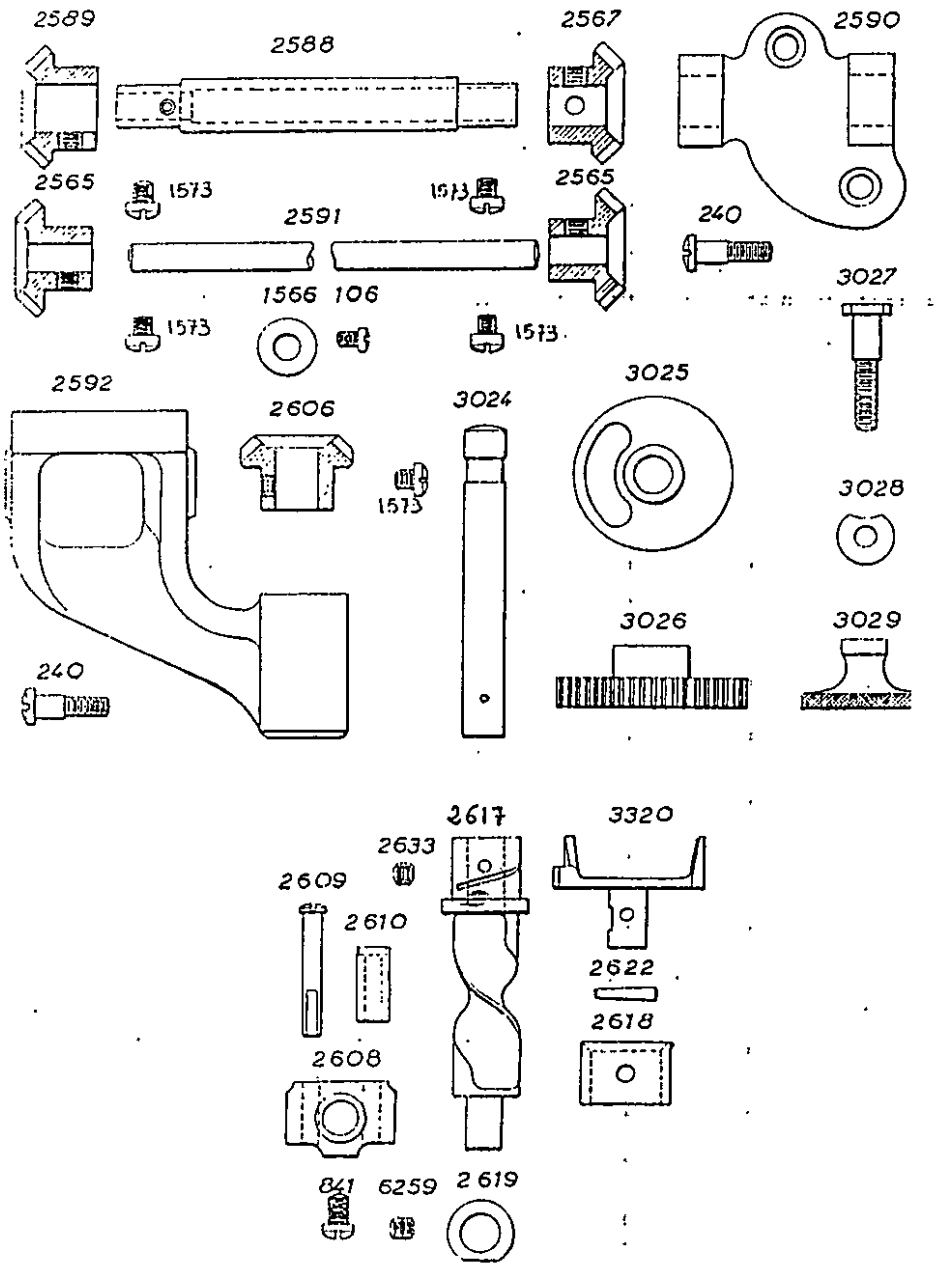

2674 C
2527D
2545
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2719B
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2558
2557
3237B
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2674 E
2674 F
2674 D
7573
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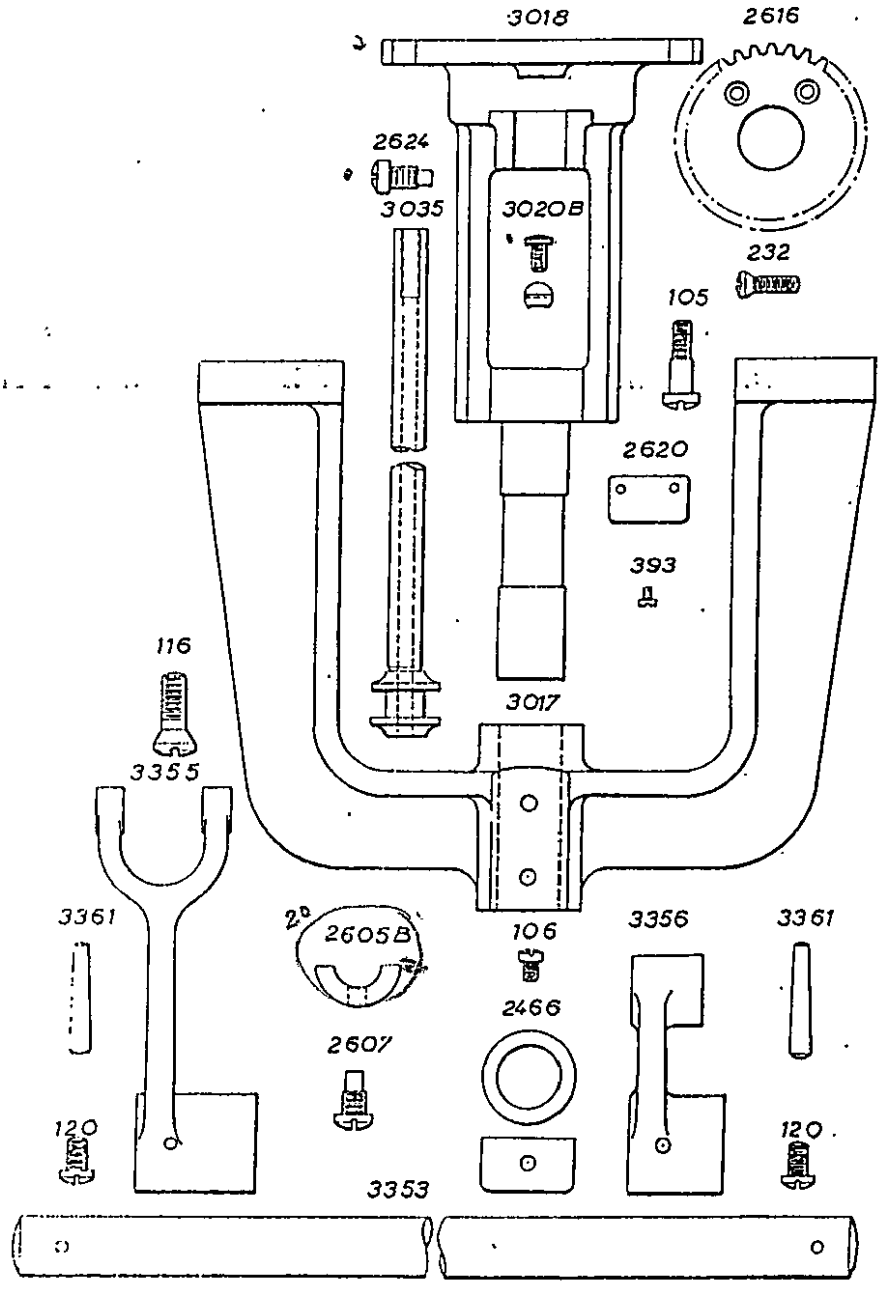

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2577 B

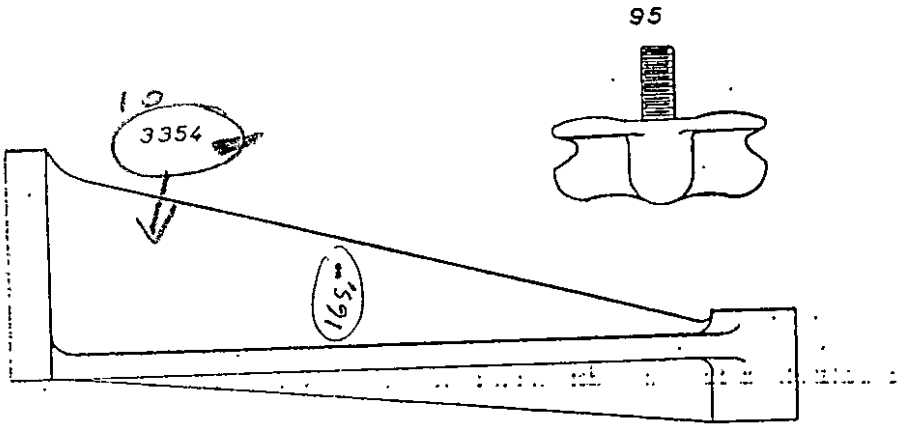

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132C
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83B
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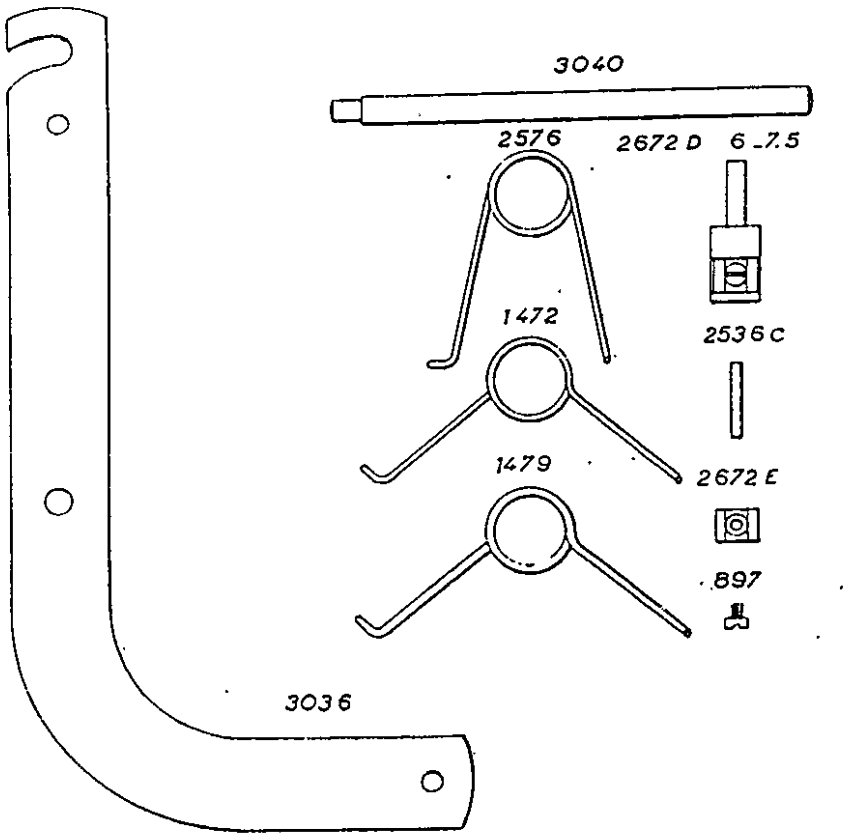

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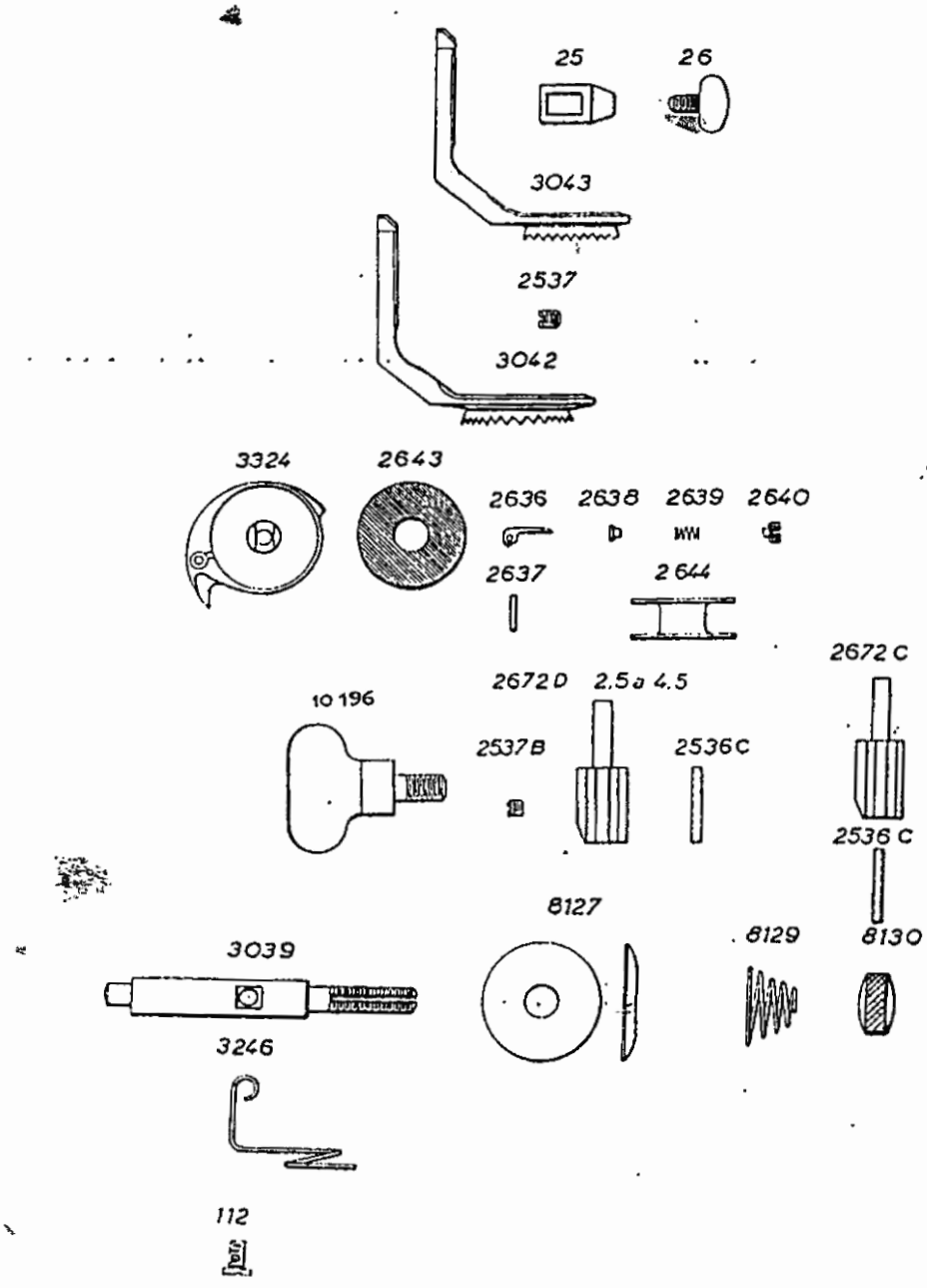

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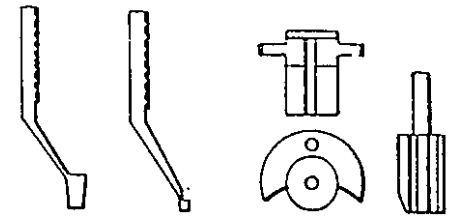

95
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3040
2576
2672 D
6 - 7.5
1472
2536 C
1479
2672 E
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3036


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3324
2643
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2639
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2637
2644
2672 C
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2.5 a 4.5
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8129
8130
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3246
112

Couture simple

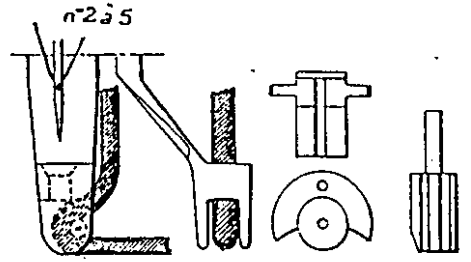
2653 2653B 3020 2672C



Soutache princesse point invisible

2649 3020 2672C

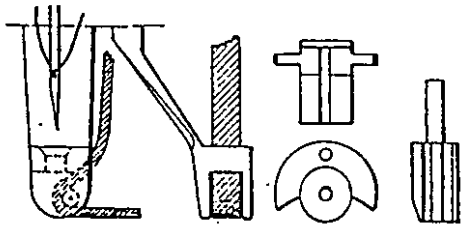
n°2 à 5



Soutache plate point invisible

2650 3020 2672C

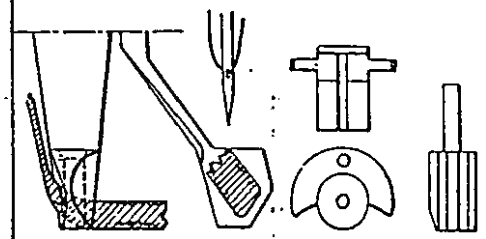
n° 1.25 à 8



Soutache debout

2651 3020 2672C

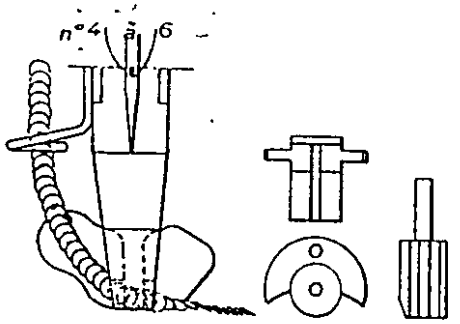
n°1.25 à 6



Paillettes

2650 B 3020 2672 C

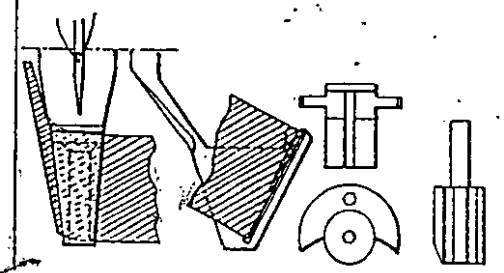
n° 4 à 6



Ruban debout

2651 B 3020 2672 C

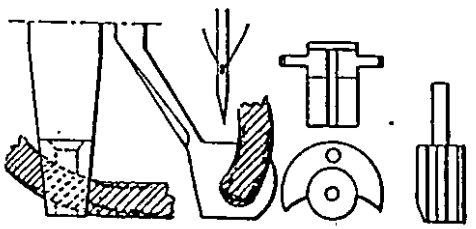
n° 4 à 12



Soutache ronde

2652 3020 2672 C

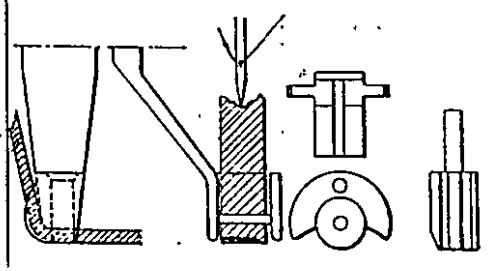
n° 0.7 à 5



Soutache plate .piqure centrée

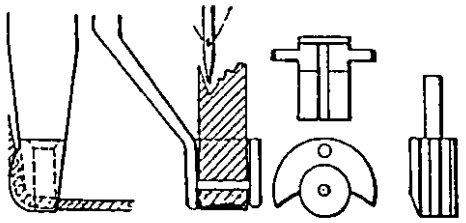
2654 centré 3020 2672 C

n° 1 à 10



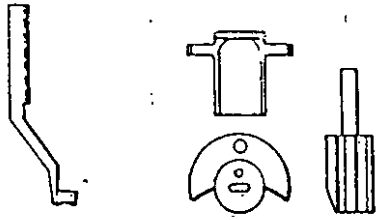
Soutache plate. piqure excentrée

2654 excentré n°2.50 à 8 | 3020 | 2672 C



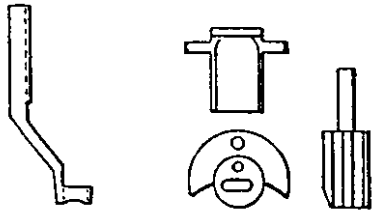
Nervure n° 2.50

2653 D n°2.50 | 3078 n°2.50 | 2672 D n°2.50



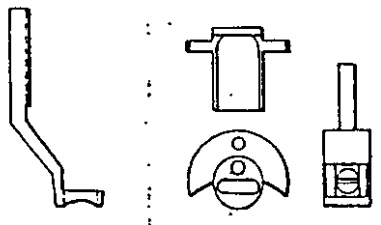
Nervure n° 3.50 à 4.50

2653 D n°4.50 | 3078 n°4.50 | 2672 D n°3.50-4.50



Nervure n° 6 à 7.50

2653 D n°7.50 | 3078 n°8 | 2672 D n°6-7.50



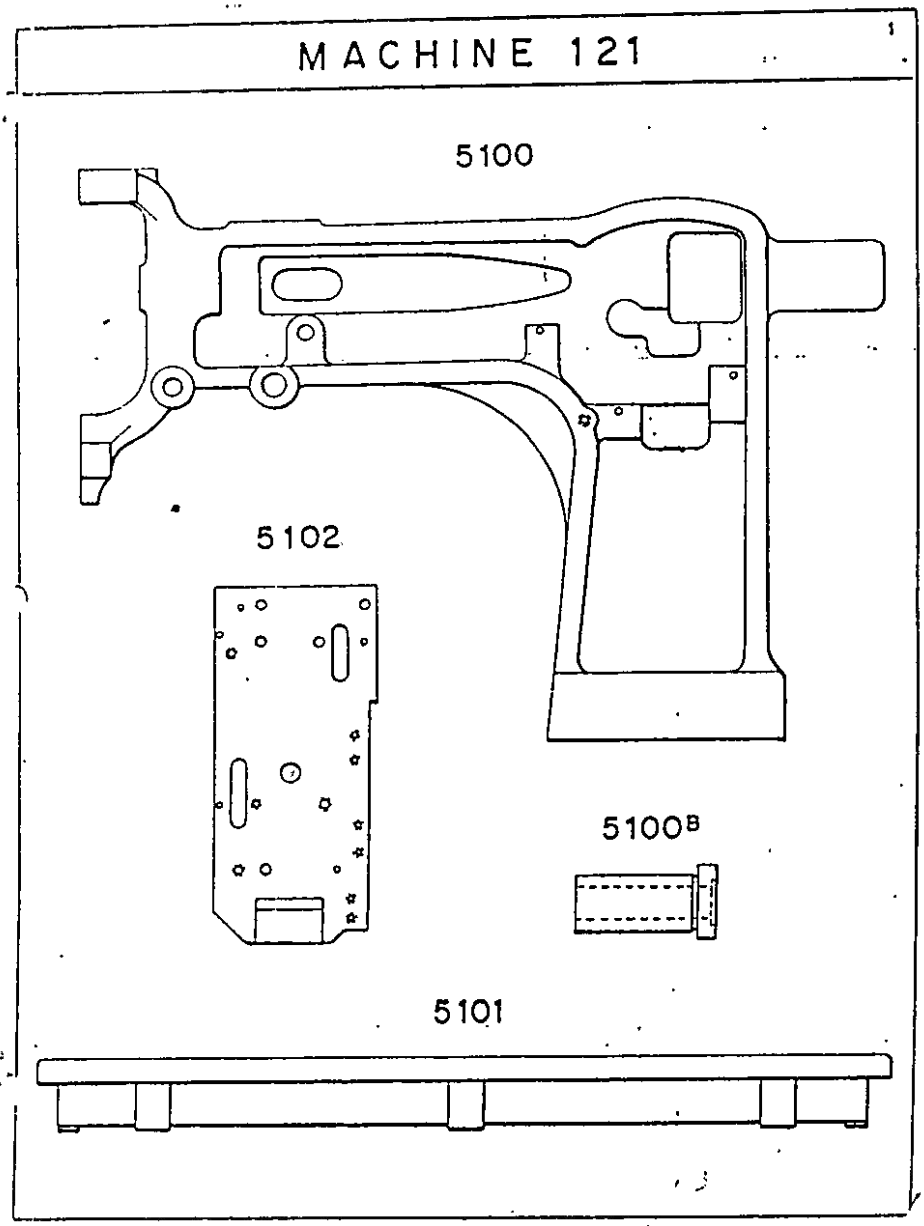
CORNELY MACHINE "121" PARTS LIST

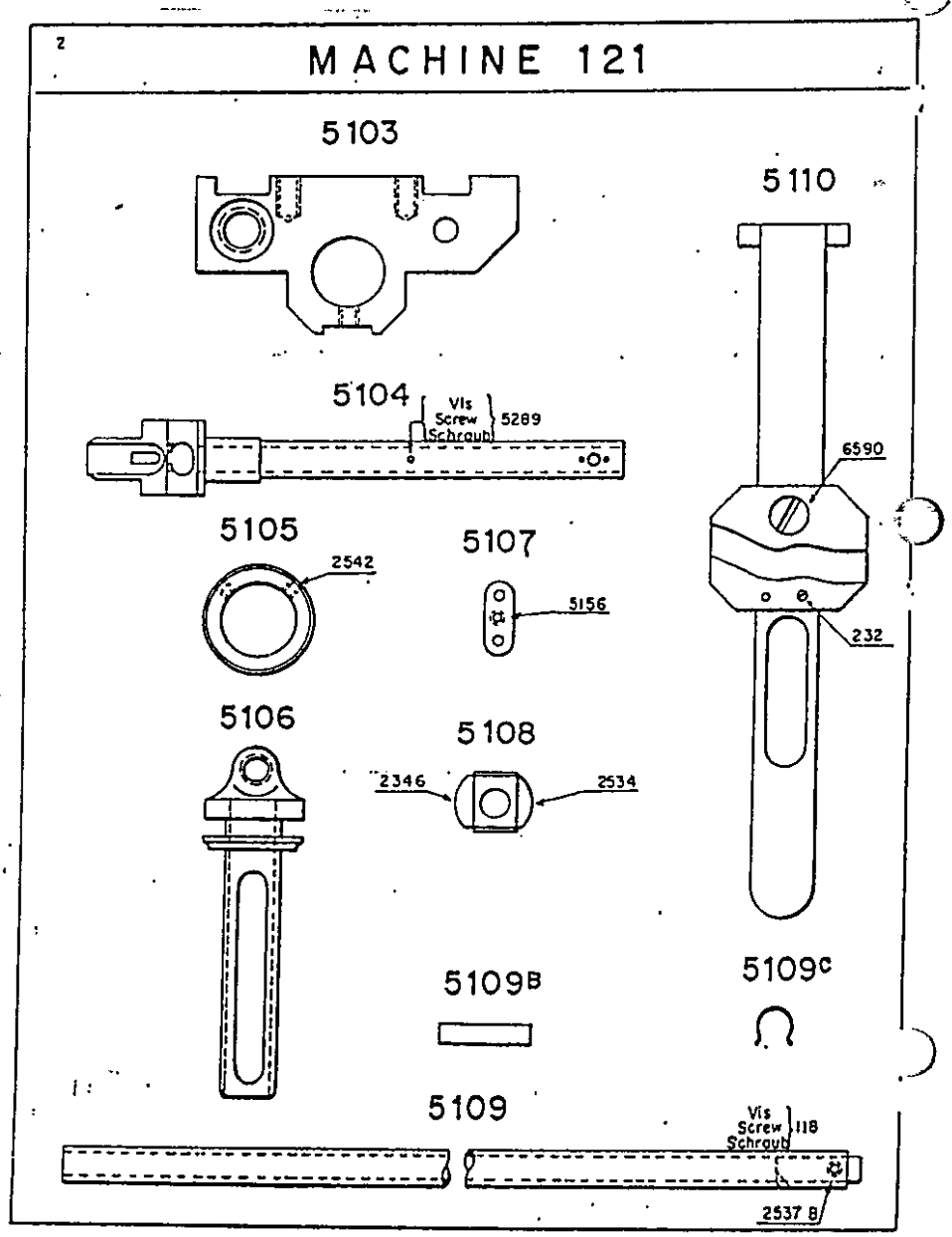
Cornely

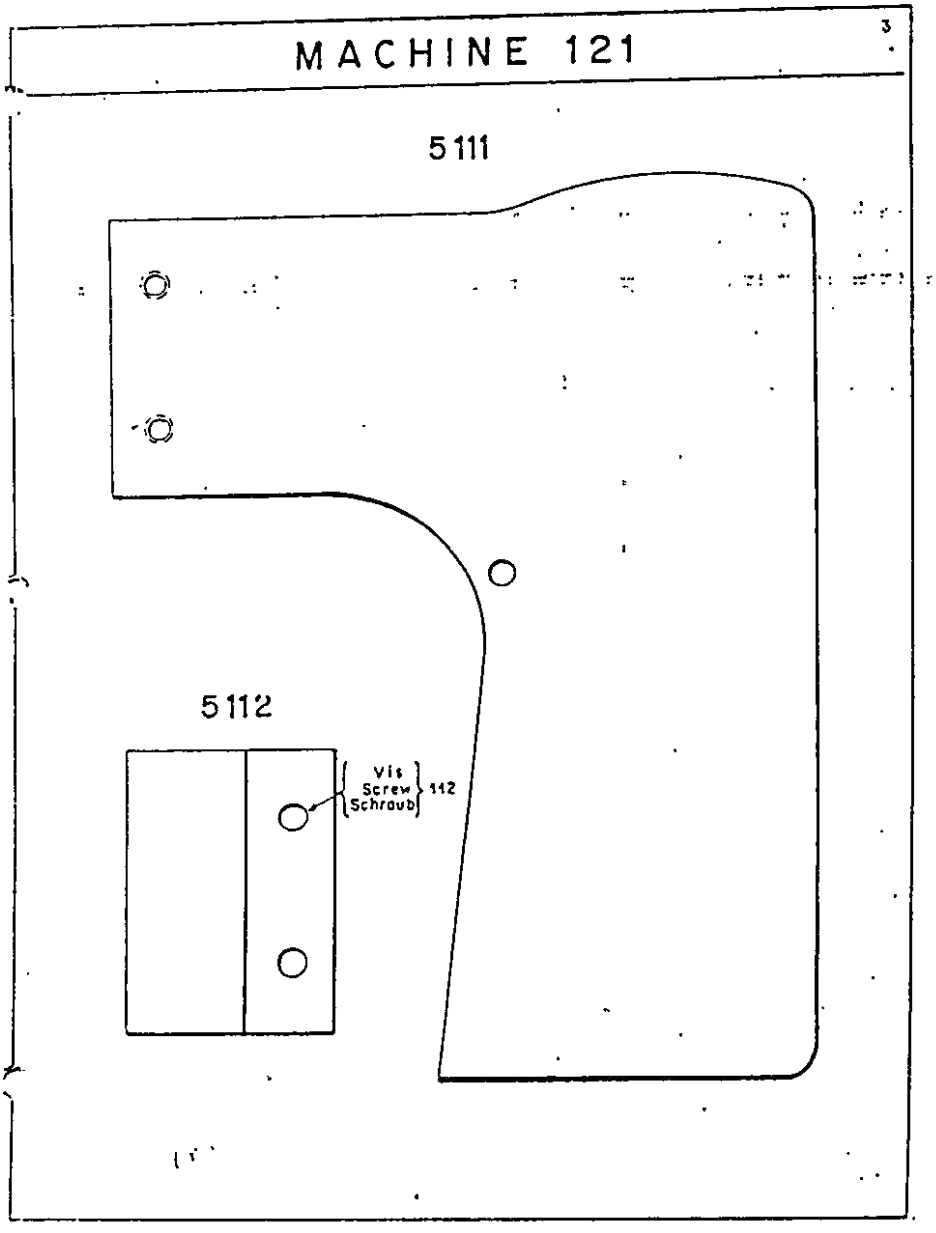
MACHINE 121

S STIX S M X
Phone (312) 842-3700
1840 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, IL 60616

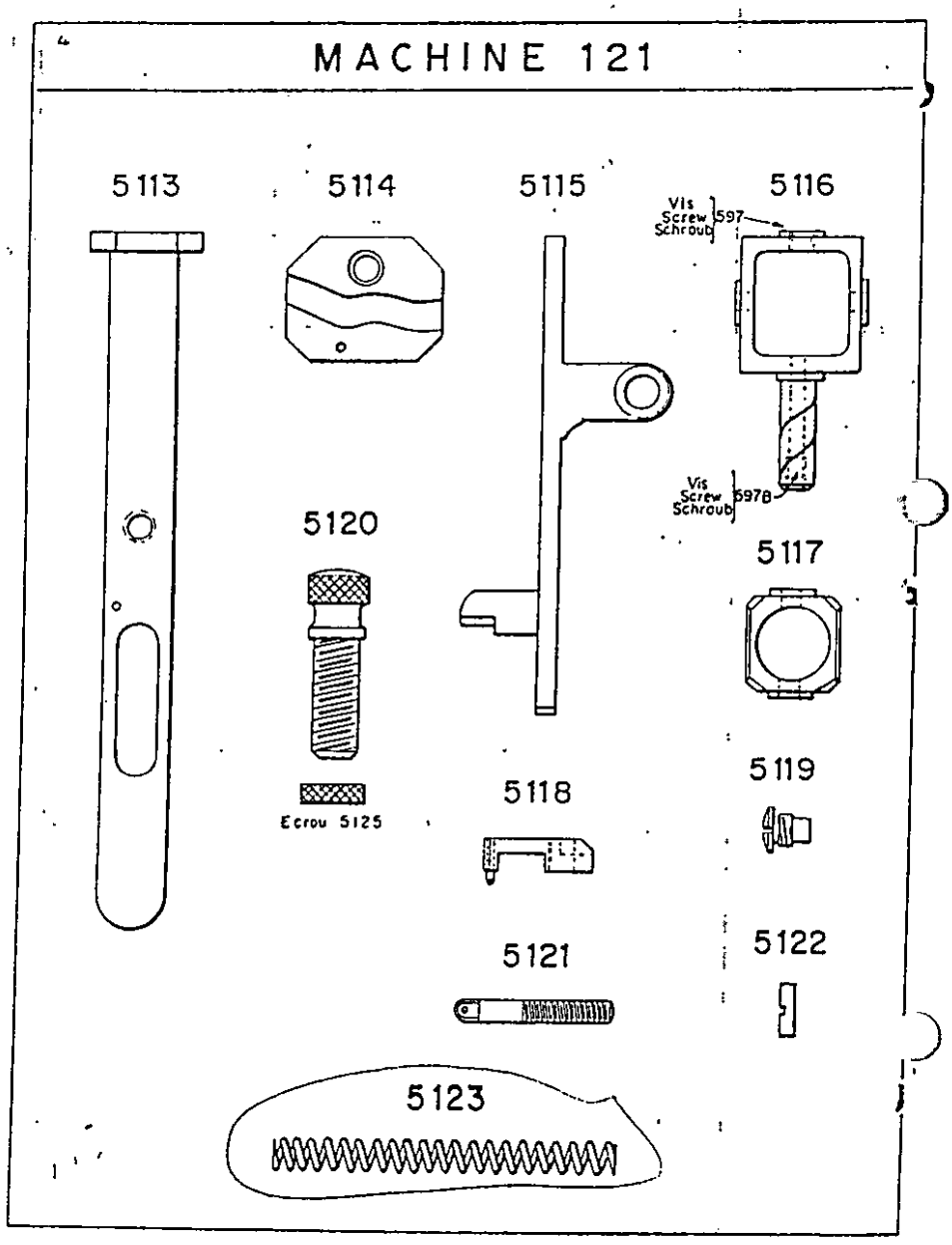
MACHINE 121




MACHINE 121
5103
5110
5104
Vis
Screw
Schraub
5289
6590
5105
2542
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5109C
5109
Vis
Screw
Schraub
118
2537 B

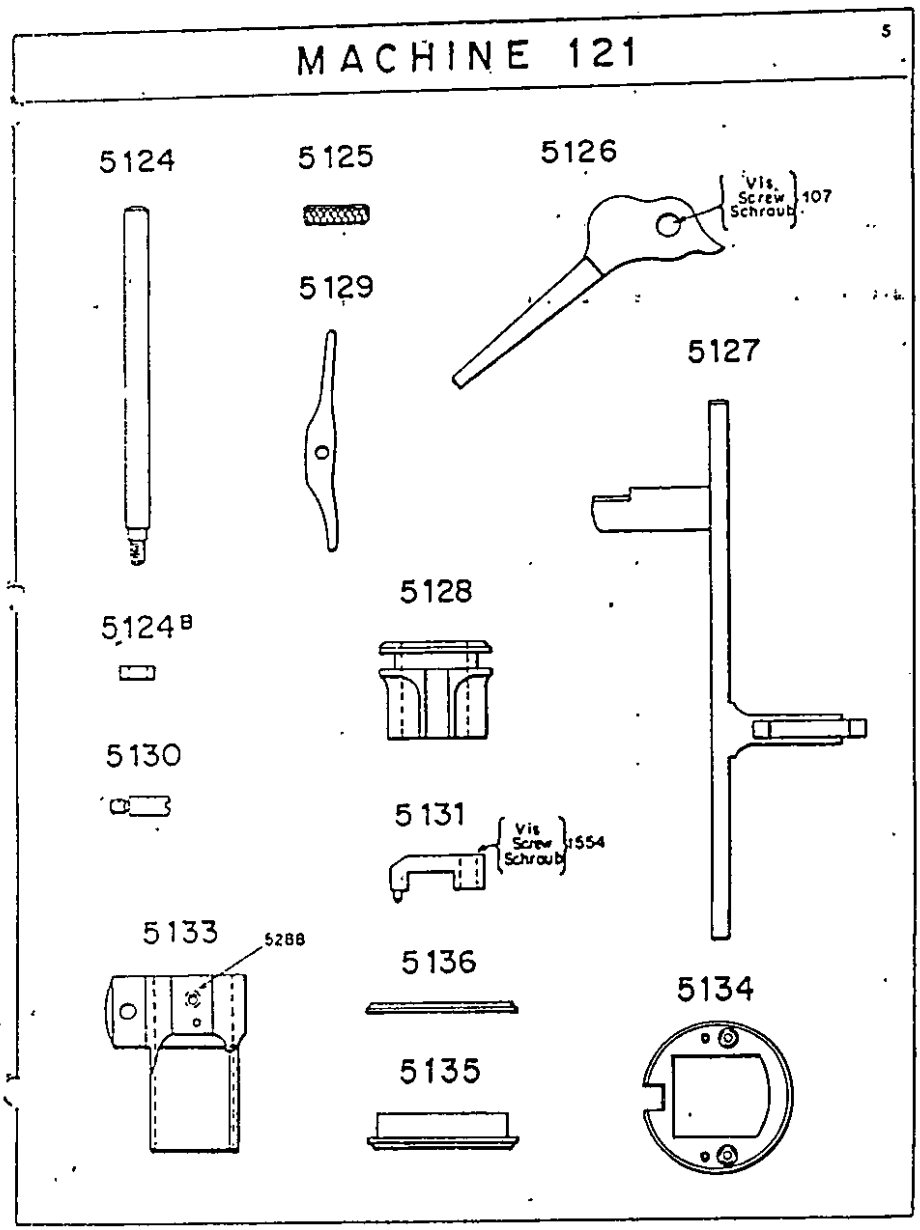

MACHINE 121
3
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Vis
Screw
Schraub
112

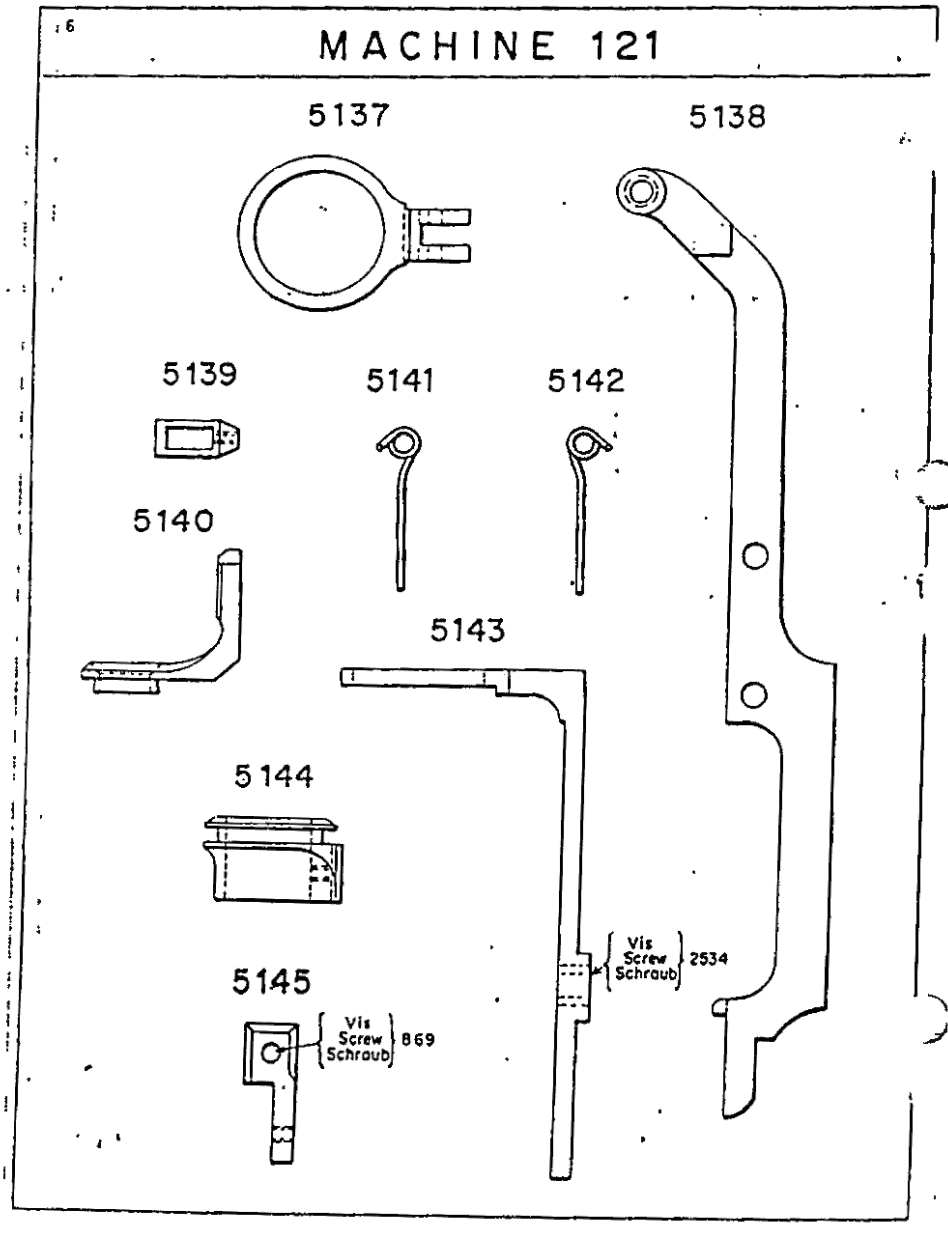
MACHINE 121


5113
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5116
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MACHINE 121

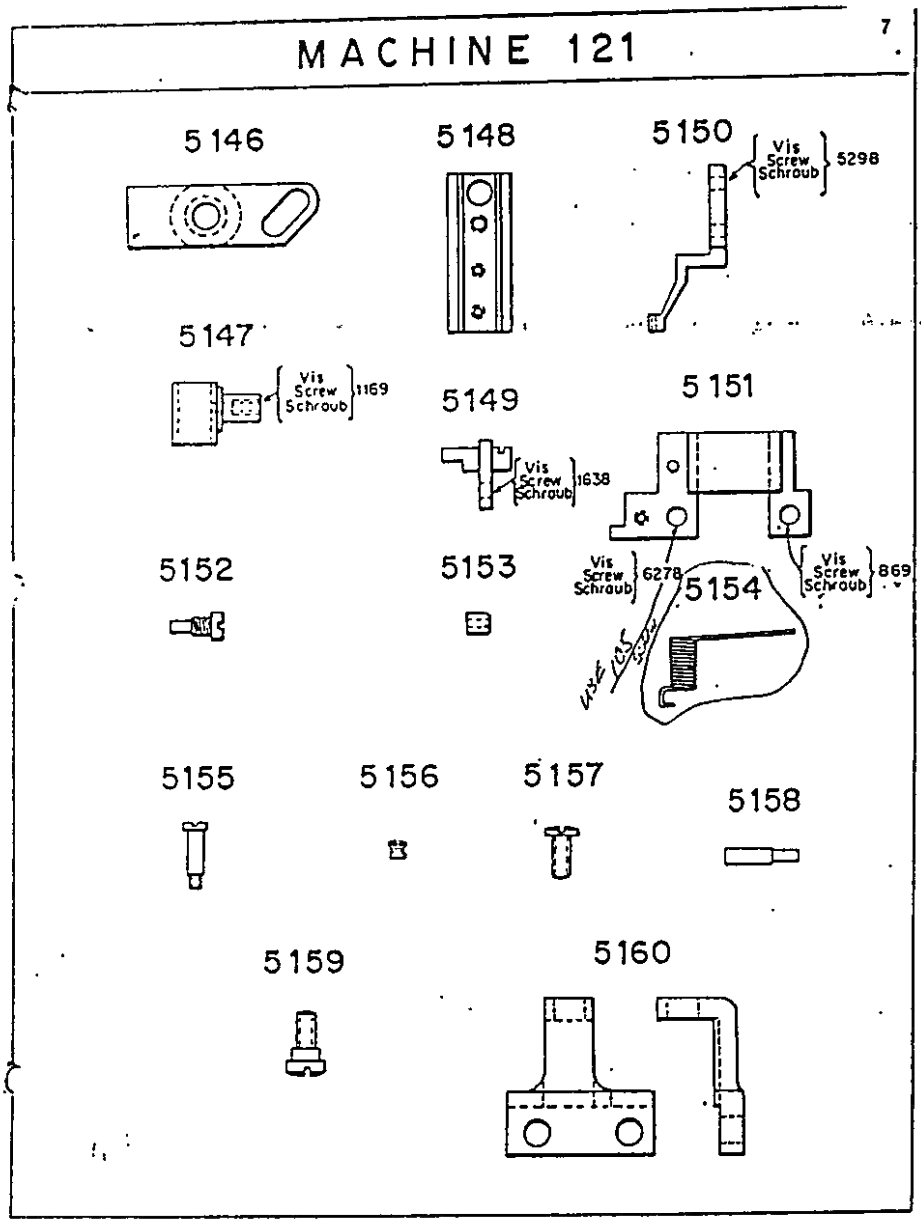
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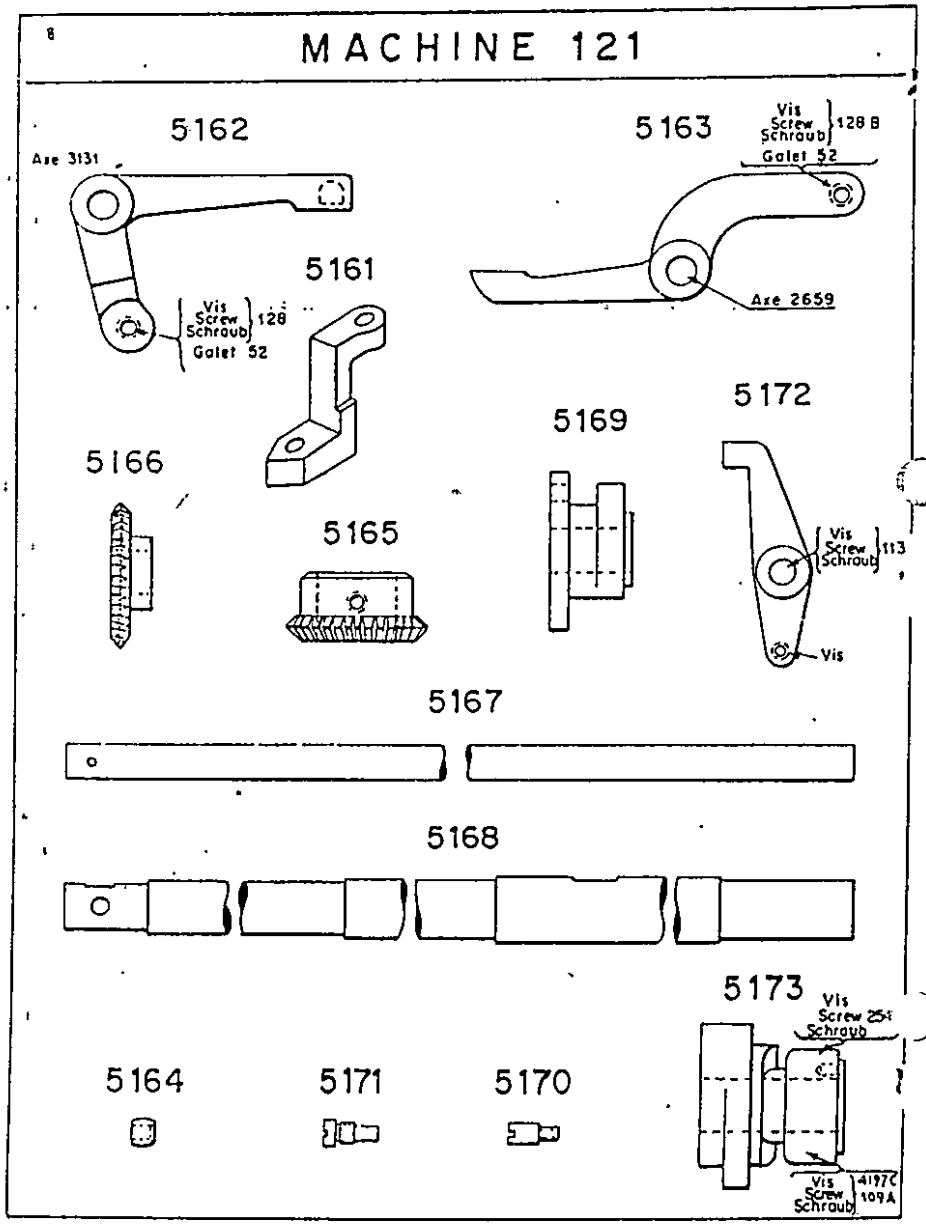



MACHINE 121
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Vis Screw Schraub 2534

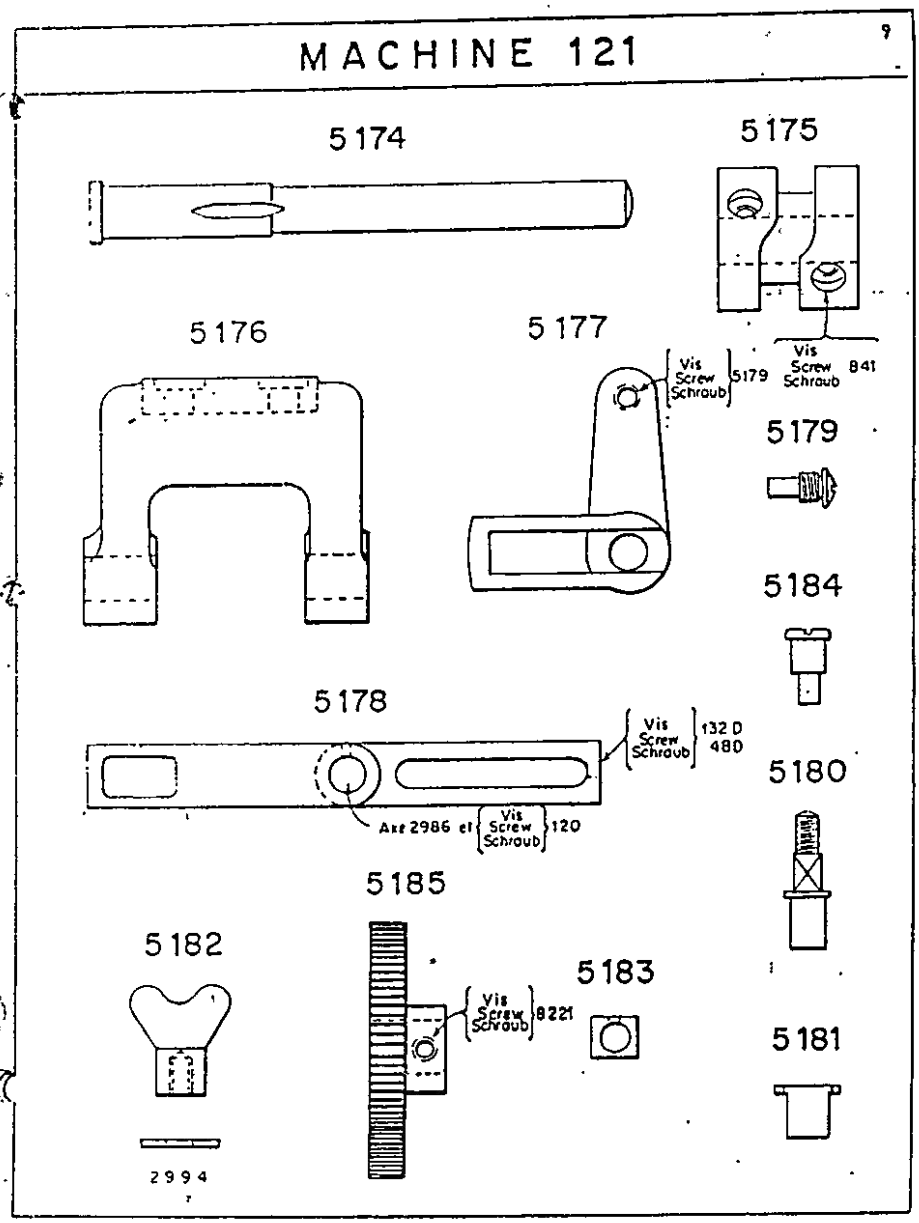
MACHINE 121

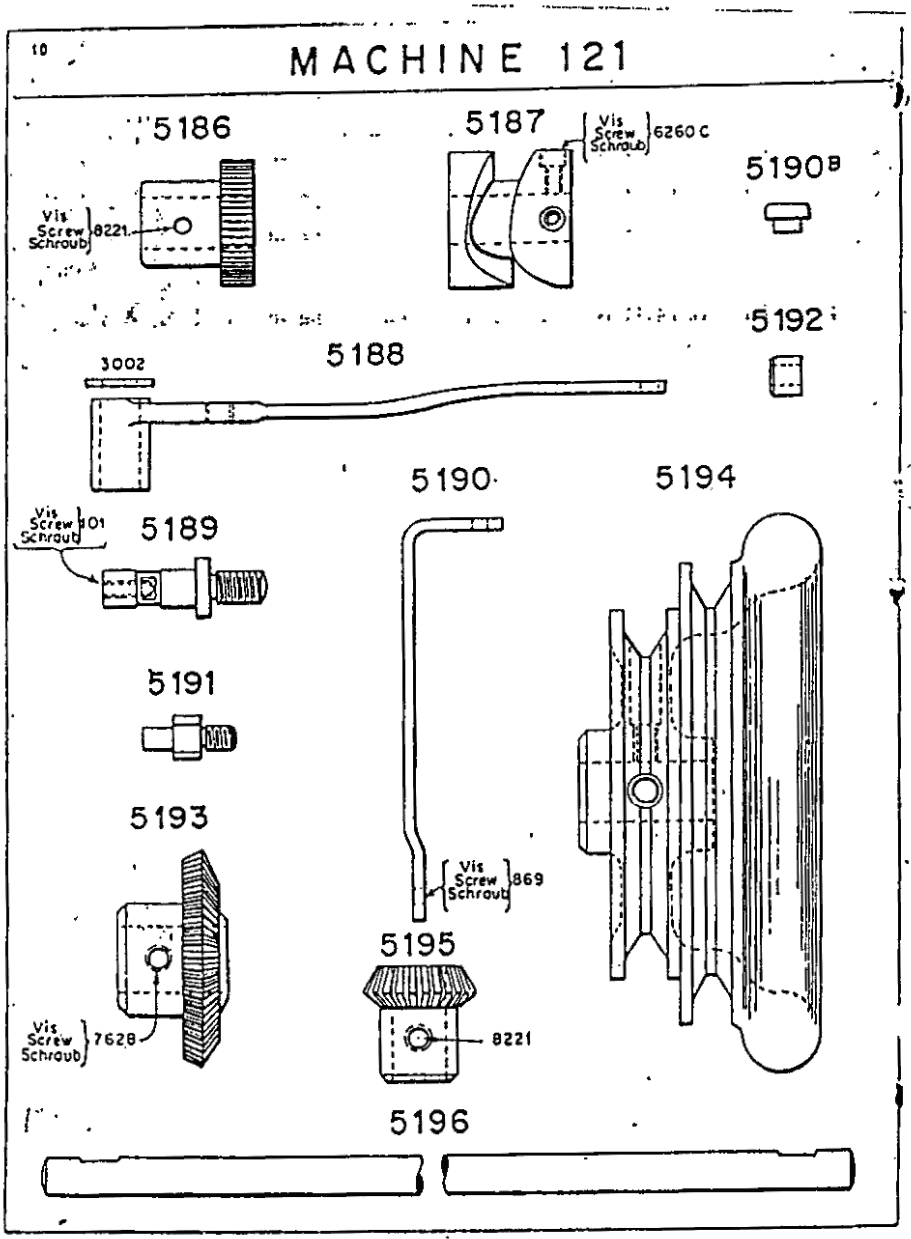
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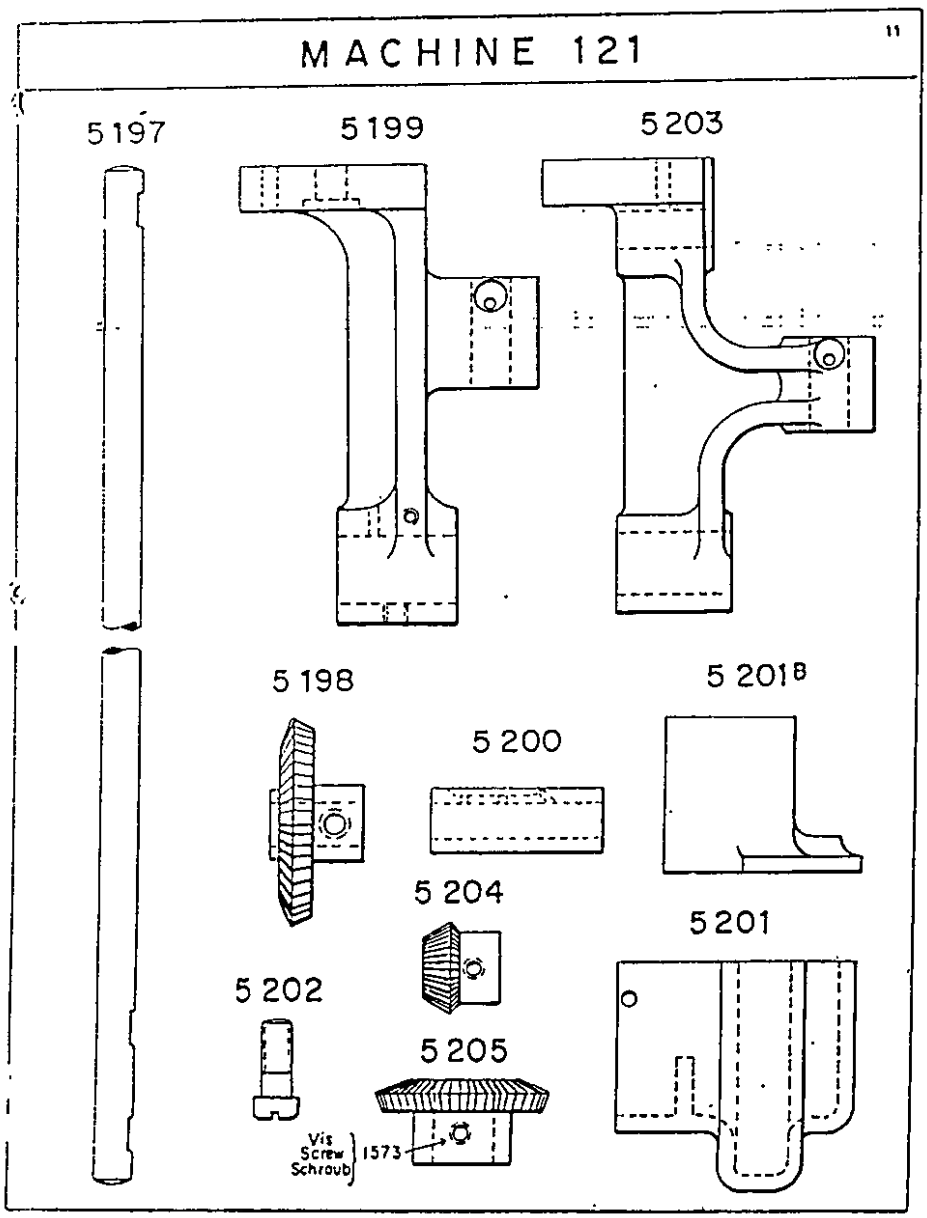


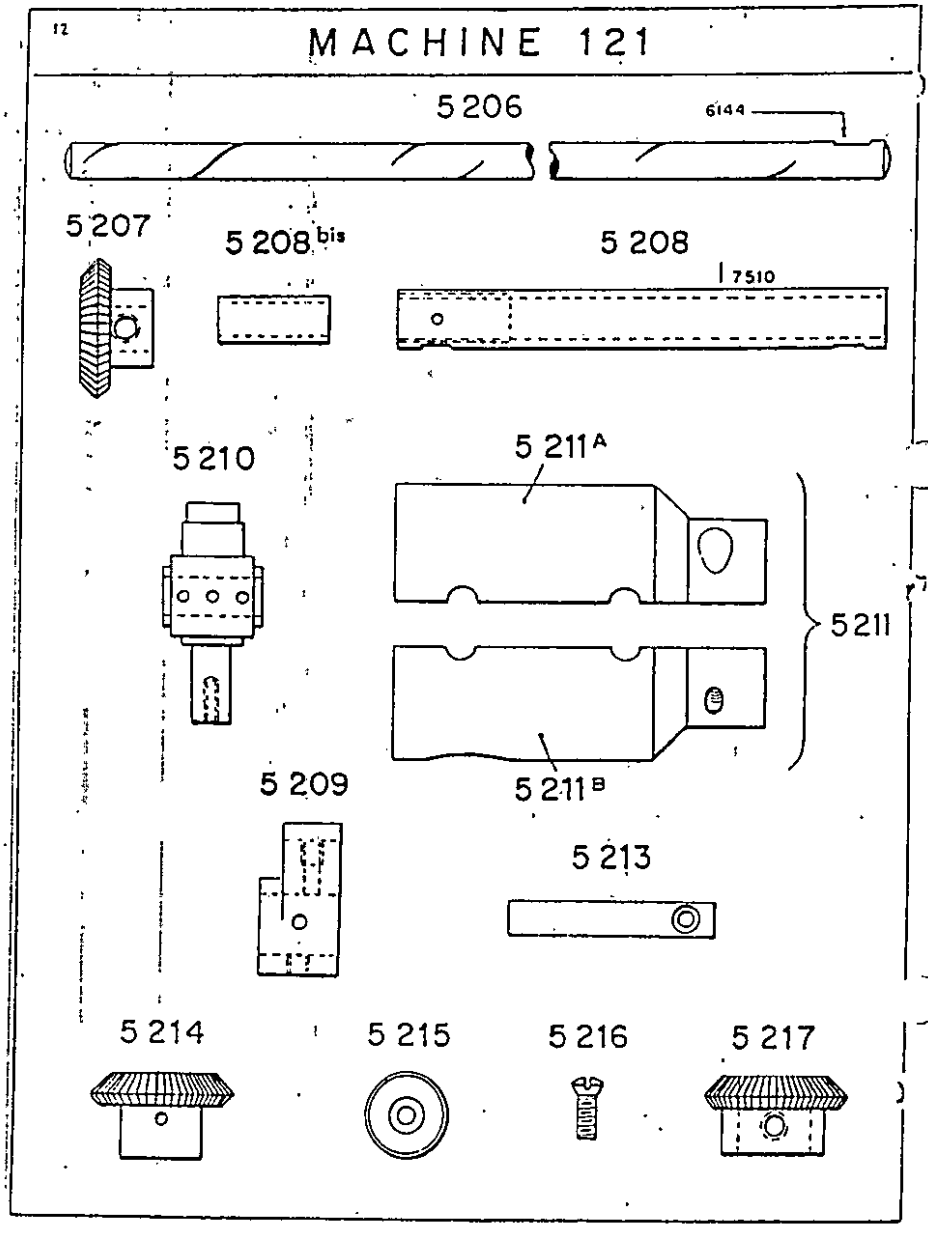

8
MACHINE 121
5162
Axe 3131
5163
Vis Screw Schraub 128 B
Galet 52
Axe 2659
5161
Vis Screw Schraub 128
Galet 52
5172
5169
5166
5165
Vis Screw Schraub 113
Vis
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Vis Screw 25 Schraub
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Vis Screw Schraub 4197 C 109 A

MACHINE 121

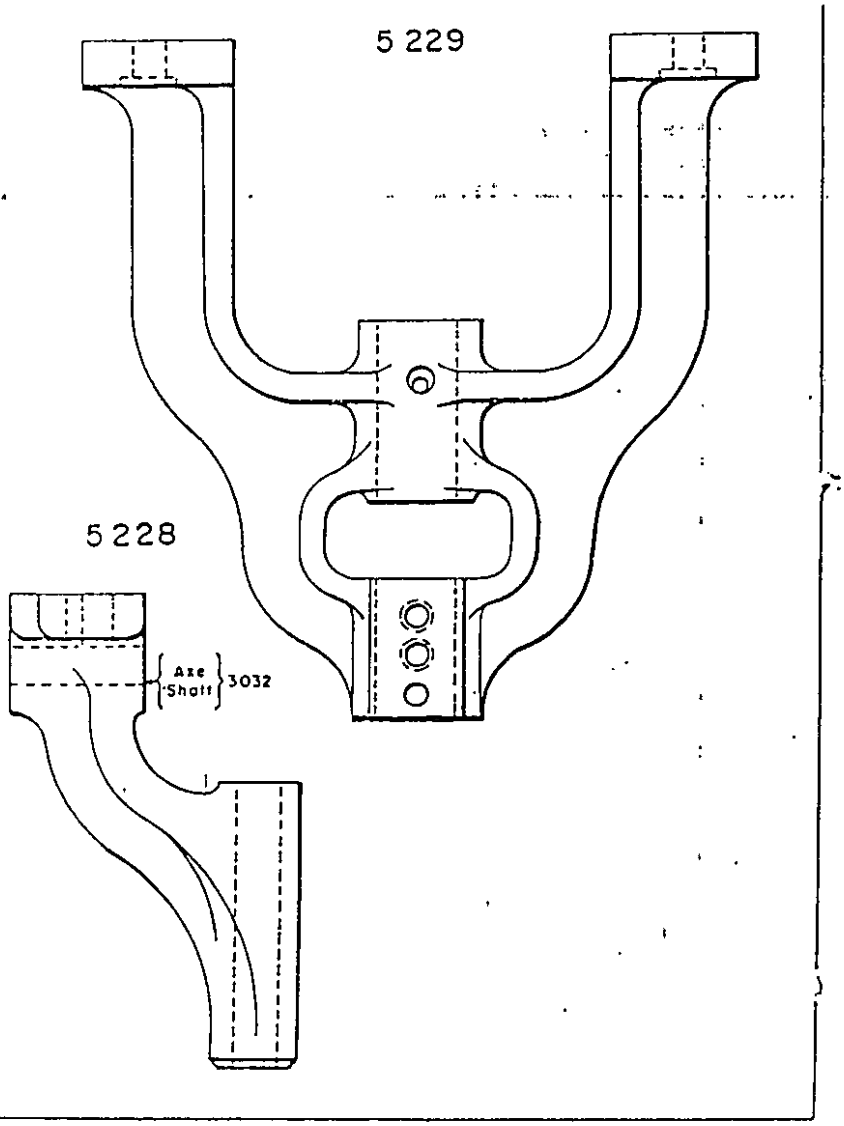

5174
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Vis Screw Schraub 841
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Vis Screw Schraub 5179
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Vis Screw Schraub 132 D 480
Axe 2986 et Vis Screw Schraub 120
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Vis Screw Schraub 8221
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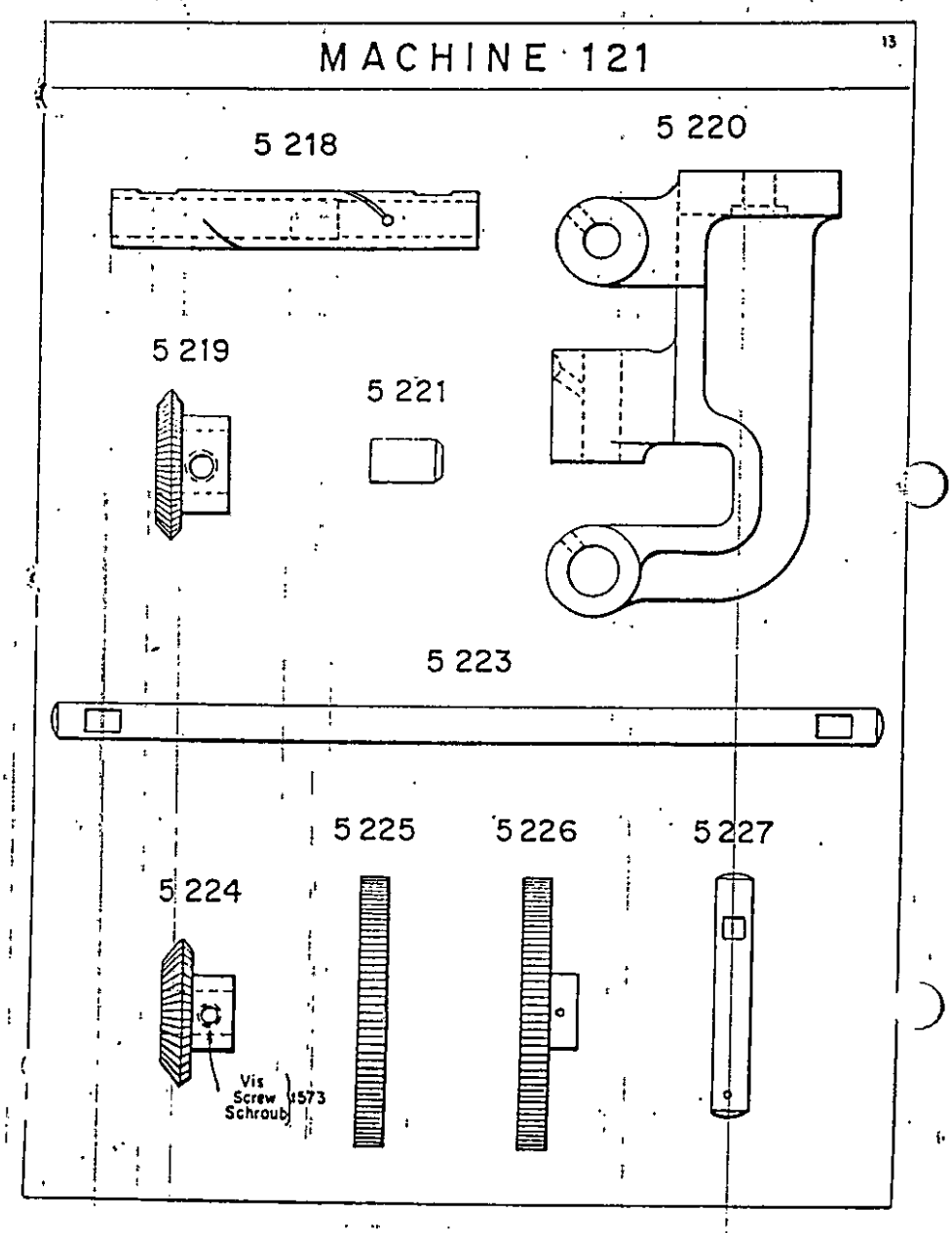

10
MACHINE 121
5186
Vis Screw Schraub 8221
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Vis Screw Schraub 6260 c
5190B
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3002
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5194
Vis Screw Schraub 801
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5193
Vis Screw Schraub 869
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Vis Screw Schraub 7628
8221
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MACHINE 121
11
5197
5199
5203
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5200
5201B
5204
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5202
5205
Vis
Screw
Schraub
1573


12
MACHINE 121
5 206
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5 208 bis
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5 211 A
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5 211 B
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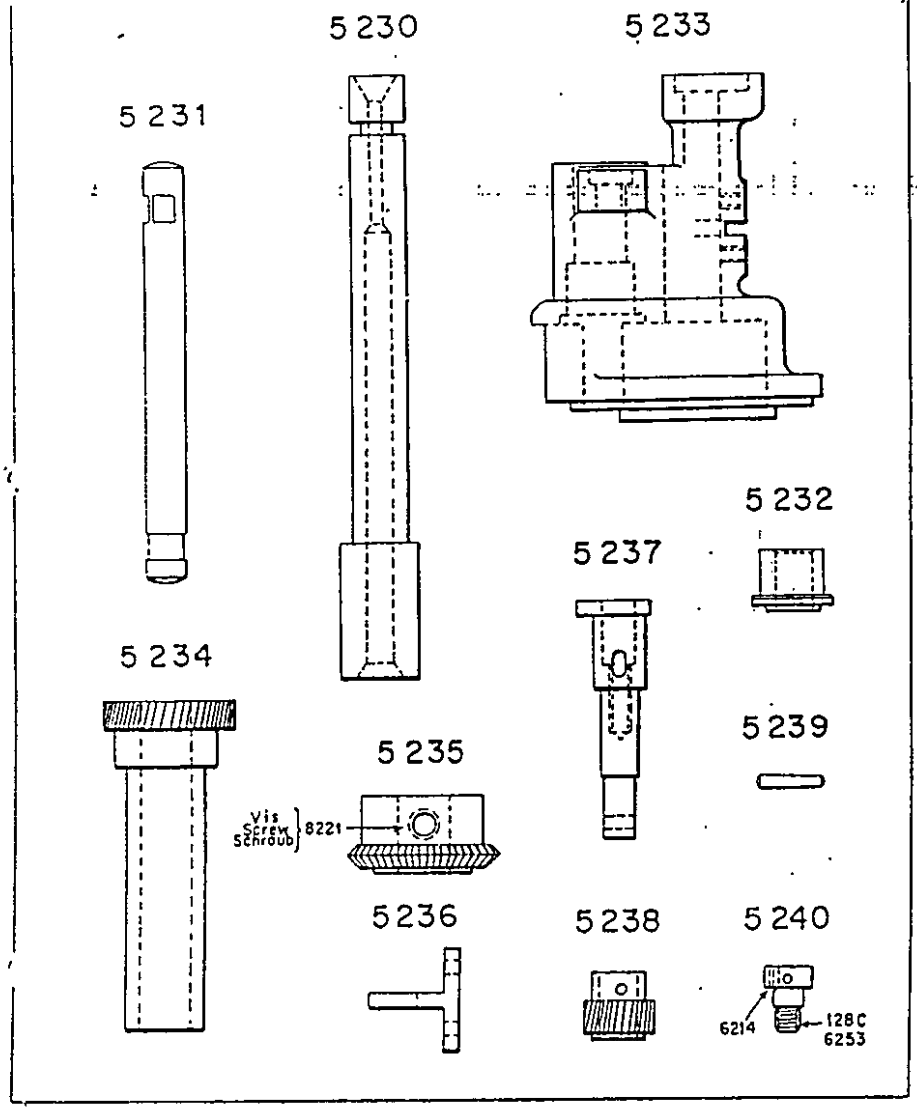
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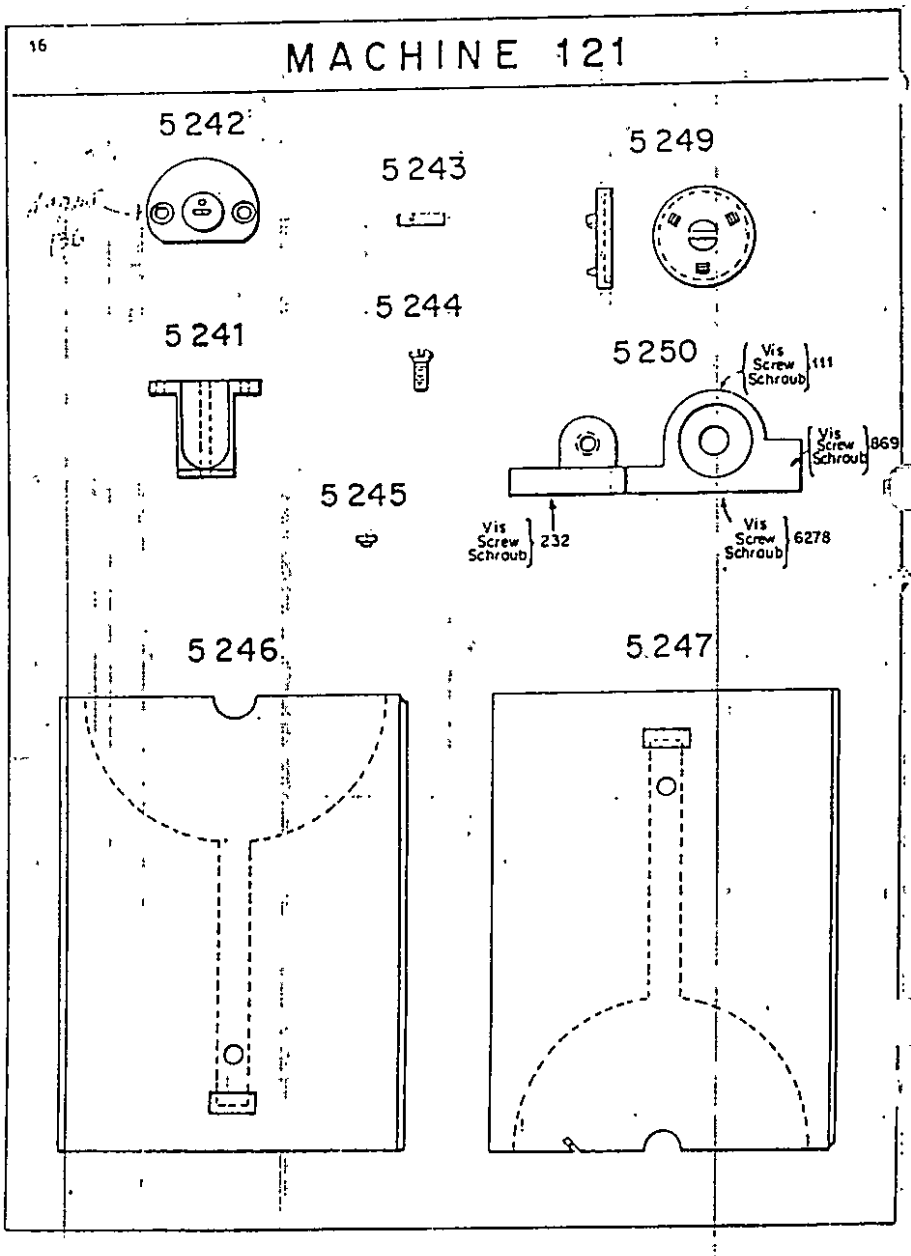



MACHINE 121
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5 218
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MACHINE 121

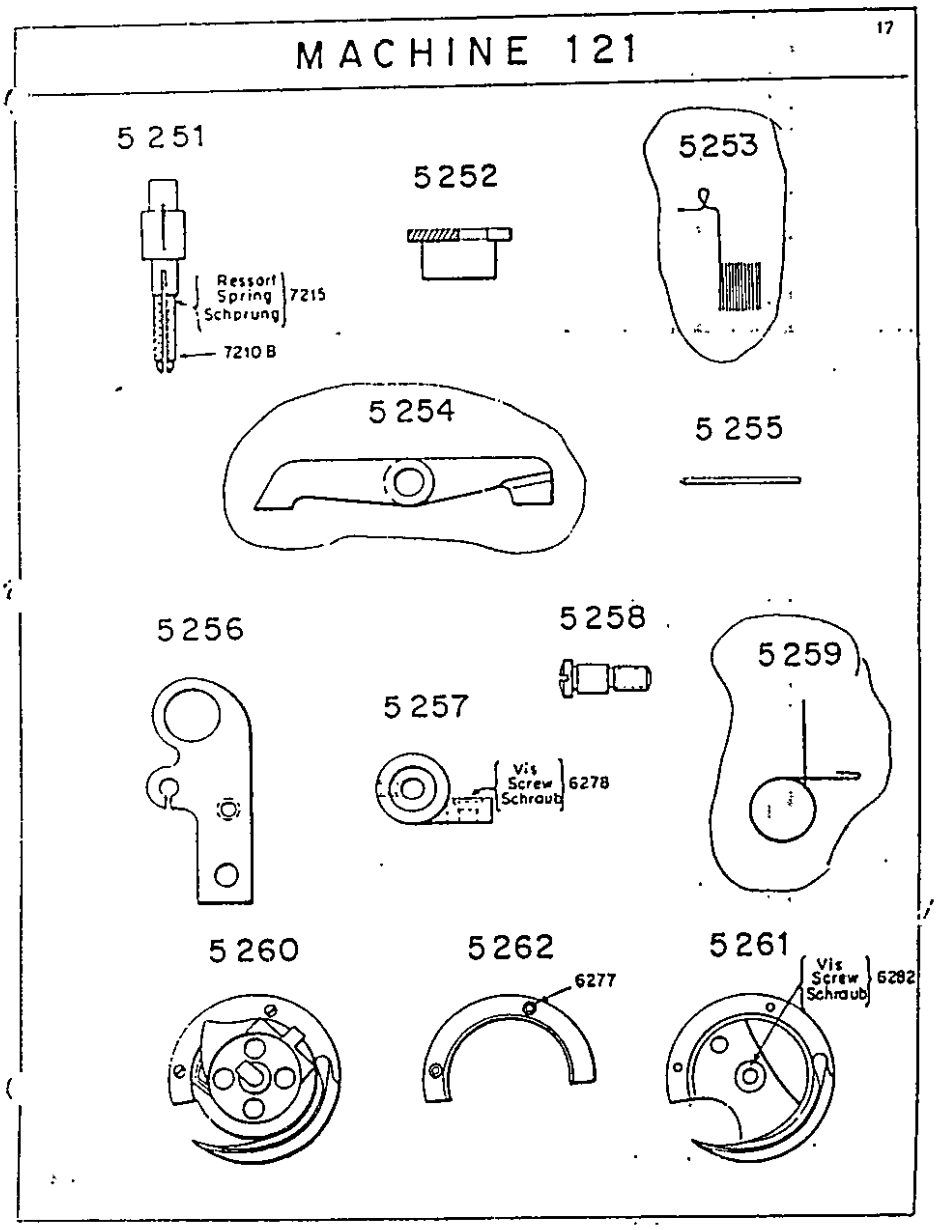
15




16
MACHINE 121
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Vis Screw Schraub 111
Vis Screw Schraub 869
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Vis Screw Schraub 232
Vis Screw Schraub 6278
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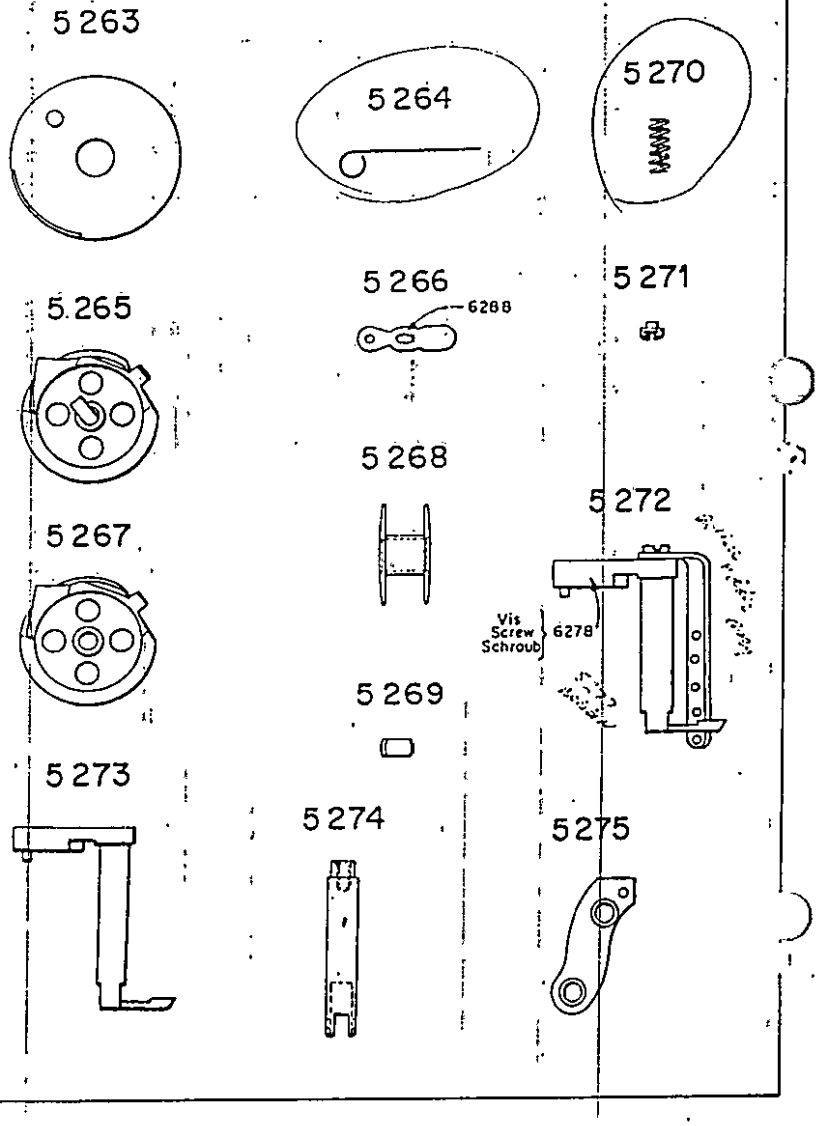
MACHINE 121

17



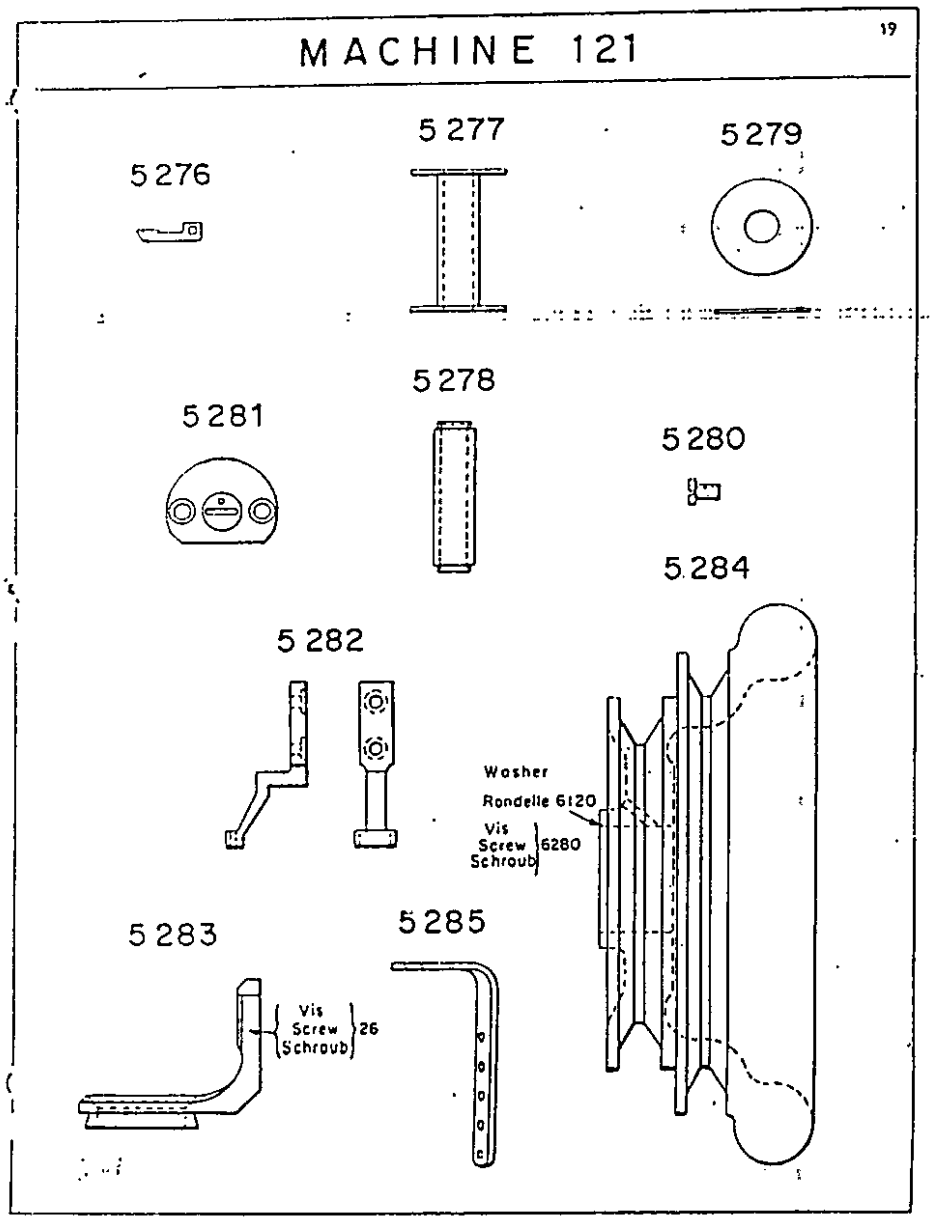
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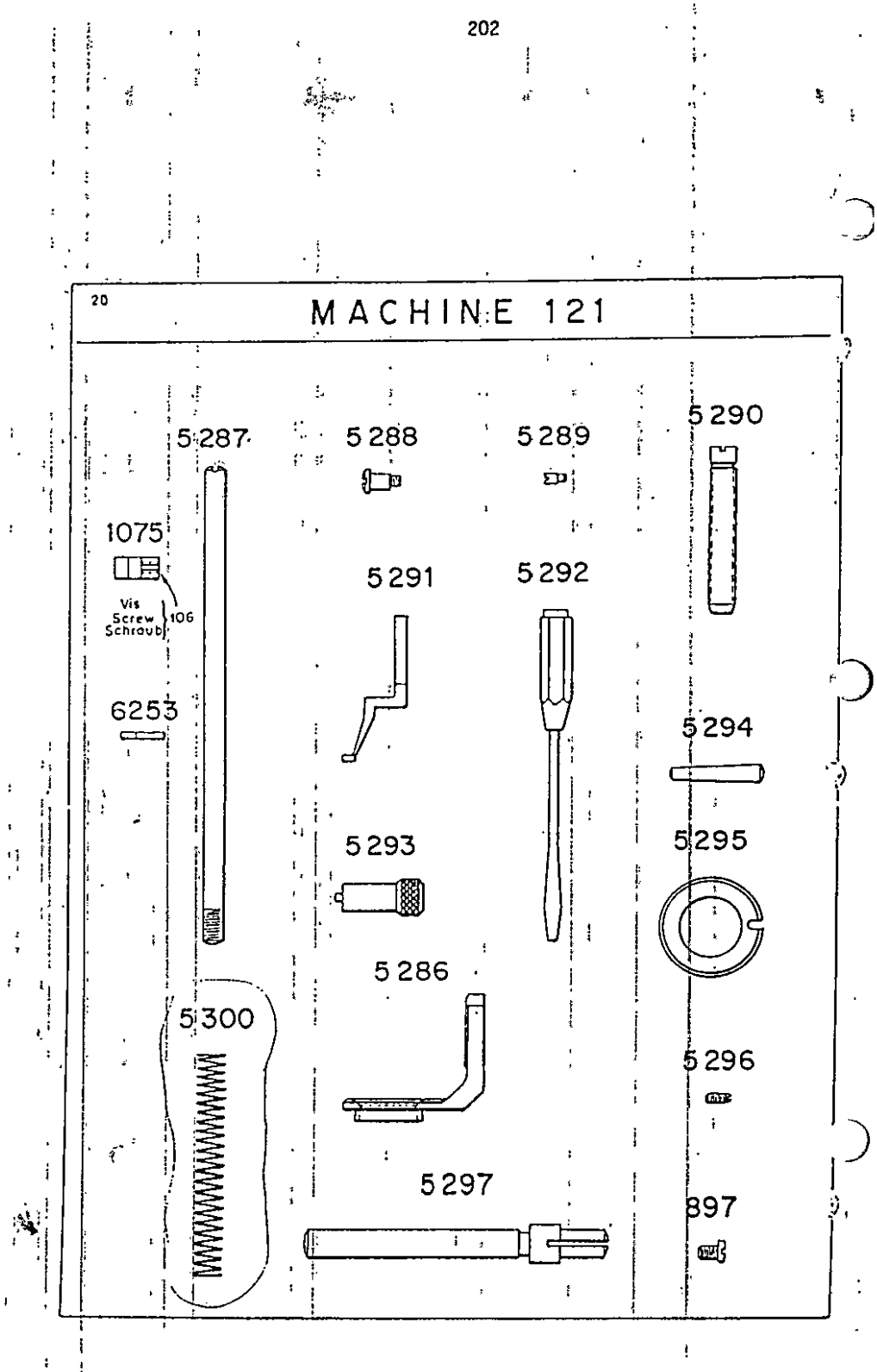
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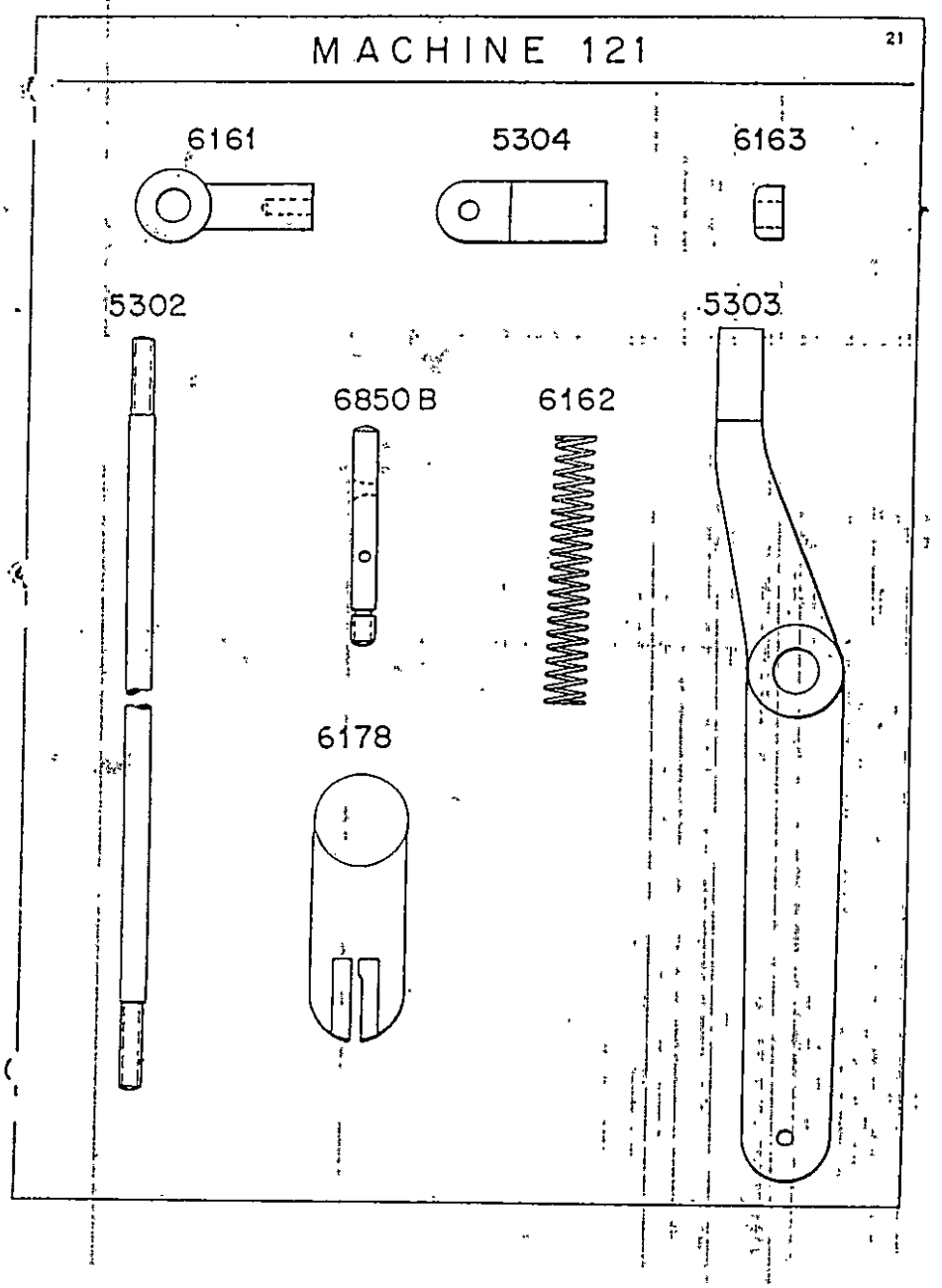


MACHINE 121

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MACHINE 121
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1075
Vis
Screw
Schraub
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6253
5294
5293
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5300
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MACHINE 121
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6850 B
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6178

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT MOTORS

Starting with the foot operated treadle machine, many types of motors have been used to supply power to operate the Bonnaz machines. Some were made by Singer and Cornely but motors from other manufacturers work just as well.

MOTORS WITH SEPARATE CLUTCH

Many machines are still in use that use a motor separate to the clutch. These motors must be 110 volts, single phase. They can be from 1050 RPM to 1750 RPM.

The separate clutch is attached to the machine table right below the machine wheel. It must be lined up perfectly with the machine wheel so the belt, usually leather, but an automobile V-Belt can be used, between the clutch and the machine runs smoothly.

A second belt runs from the clutch to the pulley on the motor. When using this type of clutch, a smaller pulley on the motor will increase the revolutions per minute (RPM's) and a larger pulley will decrease the RPM's.

The clutch has a groove in one of the plates. A length of leather belting is hammered into the groove to serve as the contact between the plates.

The clutch also has a break made out of another piece of leather belting that fits into the hole in the part that touches the clutch plate to stop it when the pressure is released on the foot treadle.

Used motors from washing machines and clothes dryers can be used with the separate clutch arrangement. The direction the motor turns can be reversed on most of these motors by simply switching the red and black wires inside the motor. The wheel on the machine must turn CLOCKWISE . . . if you get your machine all set up and it turns the wrong way, switch the wires on the motor.

The biggest mistake people make in mounting motors and clutches on the sewing table is failing to get the motor pulley, and the clutch lined up perfectly, and the clutch and the machine wheel lined up perfectly. If this is all lined up right, everything should run smoothly and quietly.

CLUTCH MOTORS

There are so many different clutch motors it would be impossible for me to explain how each different type works, but they all work on the same basic principal.

On these motors, the clutch is built into the motor so when the pressure is released on the foot treadle the clutch disengages and no longer turns the belt which turns the wheel on the machine.

This means there must be some type of spring set up between the motor and the clutch plate that pushes the clutch plate away from the motor plate, and some kind of device that pushes the plates together when you step on the foot treadle.

If you examine your clutch motor carefully, you will see what makes it do what it is supposed to do.

The biggest complaint I hear is either "the machine takes off like a bat out of hell when I barely touch the treadle," or "I have to really stomp on the treadle to make the machine go."

Both of these problems are caused by the motor plate and clutch plate either being too close or too far apart. Sometimes you will find a simple adjustment below the motor so you can move them by simply tightening or loosening a thumb nut attached to a rod with a spring on it. Other times you may need to replace the worn out springs that move the clutch plate.

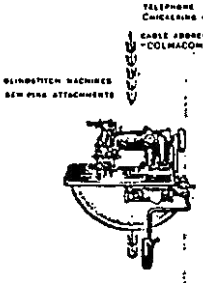
If you can't seem to get the motor to respond so you can use the machine going at the machines top speed or respond when you want it to just make one stitch, all industrial sewing machines do know how to make these motor adjustments.

Mechanics

Most of the manufacturers of industrial clutch motors will send you a specification sheet explaining how their motor works. All you need to do is call them and ask for it.

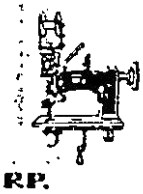
I hope the information in this Artistic Touch Book has been helpful and interesting and will help you solve mechanical problems for many years to come.

I promised to include some of the "old machine advertisements" from back in the thirty's and forty's. These will follow for the next several pages. ENJOY!



Columbia
SEWING MACHINE CORP.
Manufacturers

315 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.



2 NEW MONEY-SAVING CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINES FOR YOU !

Dear friends:

In these days of high labor costs, any new machine that can cut your production costs and factory upkeep, means more profit for you.

That's just what you get with the new Cornely A-5 and B-5 machines...for these reasons;

1 - their high speed and easier handling results in more work done each day.

2 - their mechanical improvements means you eliminate the expense and time lost in repairs.

These new machines are built to give you many long years of fine service. They have been improved with all the latest metals and all the latest mechanical developements today's engineering world has to offer.

They are so far superior to the old models that dilapidated, old, slow machines are really a handicap.

The new machines are priced as follows:

Type A-5 (head only)..... $ 275 f.o.b. N.Y.
Type B-5 (head only)..... 325 f.o.b. N.Y.

Very truly yours,
COLUMBIA SEWING MACHINE CORP.

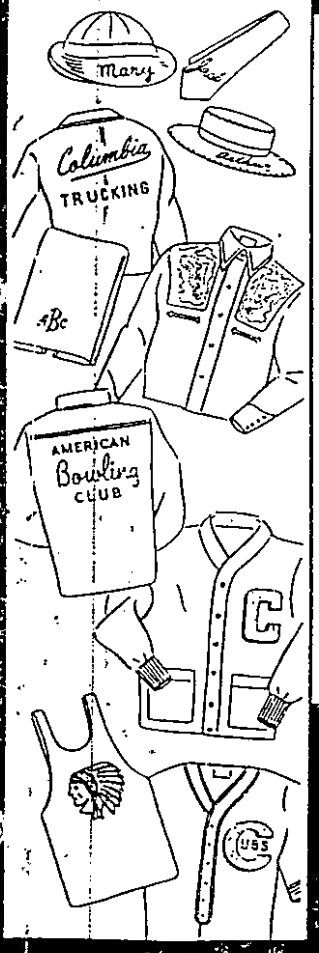
Ben Zahler

Ben Zahler
Gen. Mgr.

Sole Agents U.S.A. and Canada for CORNELY Embroidery Machines

Cornely

TYPE "A" EMBROIDERY MACHINE



Uses One Thread. Makes a Chain Stitch. Can be adjusted to make a Moss (or Chenille) stitch.

Works on all weights of fabrics — cotton, felt, rayon, taffeta, chiffon, silk, wool, leather.

Uses all types of threads—silk, cotton, wool, nylon, metallic, rayon twist, silk floss, etc.

For Fast, Efficient Monogramming, Lettering and Embroidery — plain or fancy.

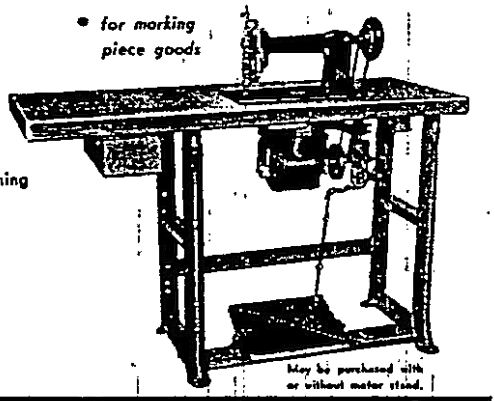
on

- hats
- caps
- costumes
- overalls
- shirts
- athletic clothing
- robes
- bags
- pennants
- novelties
- curtains

upholstery

etc., etc.

- *for marking piece goods*



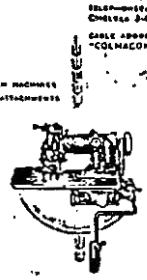
May be purchased with or without motor stand.

Sole Agents in U.S. and Canada

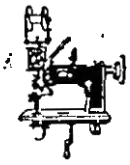
Union Special® MACHINE COMPANY

315 WEST 35th STREET, NEW YORK 1

Repairs, Parts and Service • CHickering 4-8800



Columbia
SEWING MACHINE CORP.
Manufacturers



139-151 W. 22ND STREET
NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

Dear friends:

It's here! - the Cornely machine you've been wanting for years!

-the NEW Cornely B-5 (Braider, Chainstitch, Chenille(drop)Stitch)

It's TWICE as FAST....EASIER to HANDLE...IMPROVED THROUGHOUT

It's a dream of a machine...and so far advanced that comparing the new B-5 to old models is like comparing a 1954 Cadillac to a 1920 Ford! The NEW Cornely will -

-give you MUCH MORE production
-lower your cost of stitching
-prevent interupted production and delayed deliveries
-eliminate repair costs for many years
-and pay for itself in a short time.

The difference is so great that it's wise to trade your old machines in now. Old machines now put you at a competitive disadvantage... they're slow and troublesome...run up repair bills...lose production time and operators time. Some models have been discontinued so long that replacement parts are no longer available. Then, too, resale values on old models will drop day after day.

Come on in, then, Take a look at the machine...try it...see the BIG difference in speed, handling, and amount of work.

To ensure early deliver of your machine, we urge you to place your orders early.

Very truly yours,

COLUMBIA SEWING MACHINE CORP.

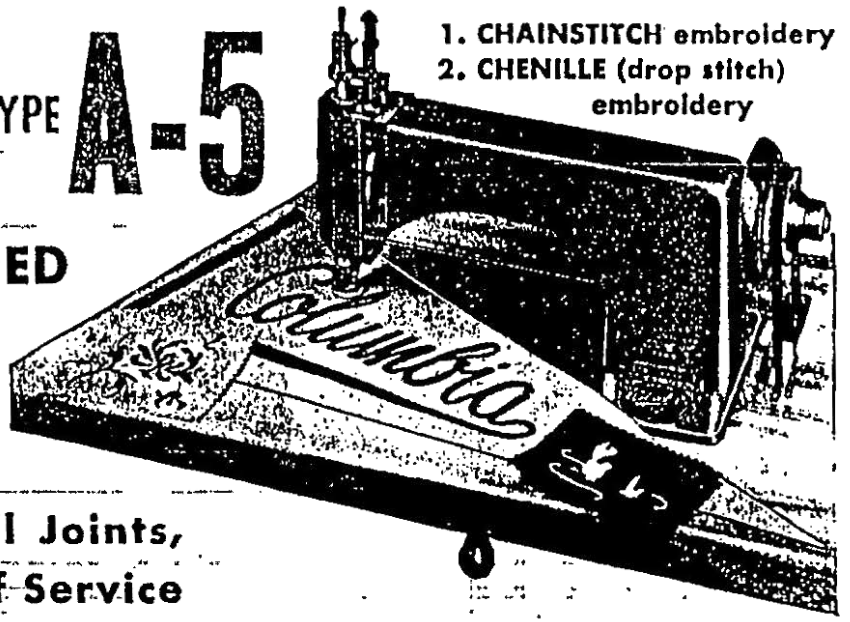
Ben Zahler

Ben Zahler.
Gen. Mgr.

Sole Agents U.S.A. and Canada for CORNELY Embroidery Machines

NEW! TYPE A-5

1. CHAINSTITCH embroidery
2. CHENILLE (drop stitch) embroidery



- HIGHER SPEED
- IMPROVED THROUGHOUT

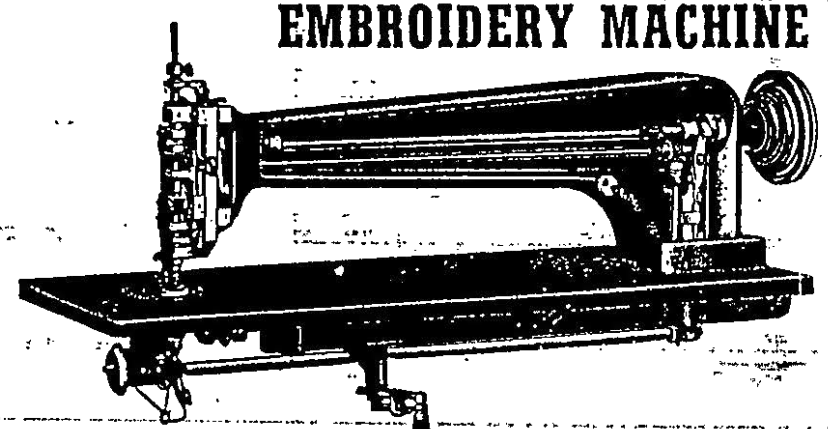
New Looper, Ball Joints,
Built for Years of Service

CORNELY "A-2" LONG ARM

EMBROIDERY MACHINE

Indispensable for decorative quilting and embroidering

- TRAPUNTO
- UPHOLSTERY
- BEDSPREADS
- and other large items



HIGH-SPEED • EXTRA STURDY CONSTRUCTION

SOLE AGENTS *Columbia* SEWING MACHINE CORP.

129-131 WEST 22nd STREET, NEW YORK 11 • CHelsea 3-6930

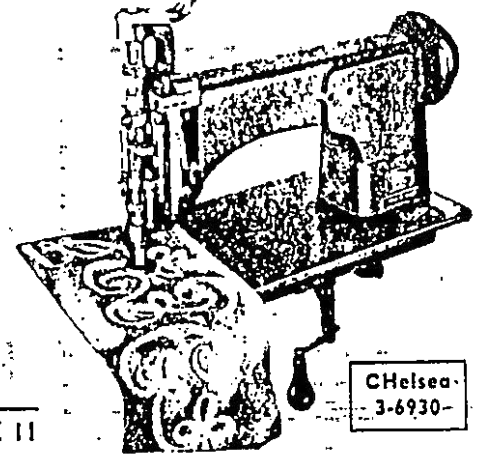
210

NEW! TWICE as FAST! EASIER to OPERATE!

Cornely TYPE B-5

CHAINSTITCH — BRAIDER

- CHAINSTITCH embroidery
- BRAIDING
- CHENILLE (drop) STITCH



BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT in YEARS! . . . no springs front or back . . . ball bearings . . . ball joints . . . new looper mechanism . . . larger tube . . . stronger parts . . . built for many-long years of service.

The Embroidery Machine You've Been Waiting For!

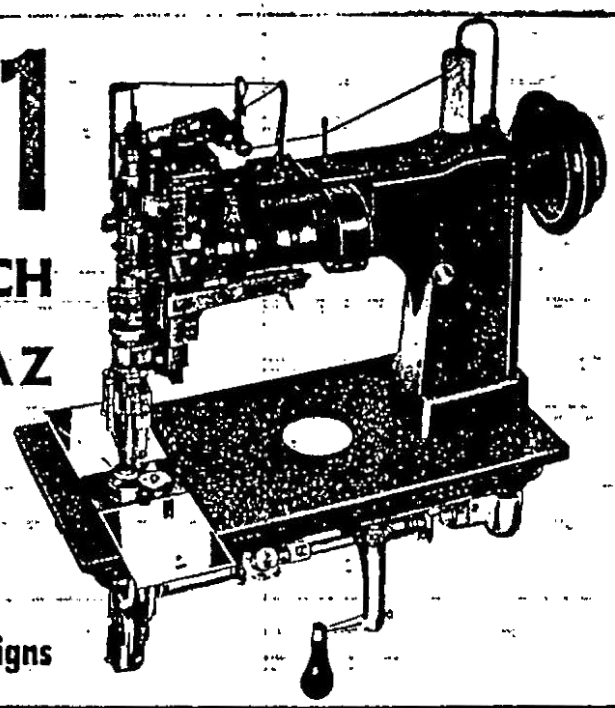
COLUMBIA SEWING MACHINE CORP., 129-131 W. 22nd ST., NEW YORK 11

CHelsea 3-6930

NEW! TYPE 121

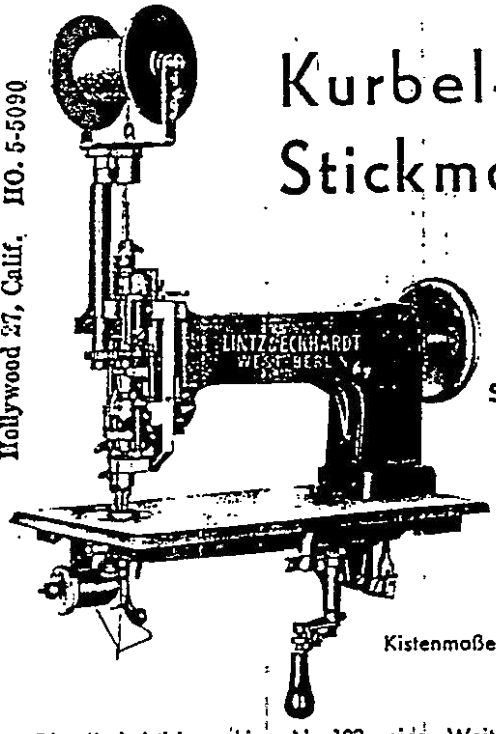
HIGH SPEED LOCKSTITCH ZIGZAG and BONNAZ MENDING MACHINE for APPLIQUE WORK

— does the smallest and most difficult designs



LINTZ & ECKHARDT - BERLIN-WEST

JAEN SEWING MACHINE REPAIR
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1433 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif. HO. 5-5090



Kurbel-Stickmaschine

Nr. 103

mit

Soutachierapparat

Netto ca. 17 kg
Brutto ca. 30 kg

Kistenmaße ca. 58×56×29 cm

Die Kurbelstickmaschine Nr. 103, eine Weiterentwicklung unserer Typen „3" und „B", mit nach allen Seiten lenkbarer Stoffverschiebung, bietet vielseitige Anwendungsmöglichkeiten und ist von größter Leistungsfähigkeit. Sie dient zur Herstellung von Kettenstich-, Moosstich- und Soutachearbeiten sowie von Applikationsarbeiten jeder Art mit Rundschnur, Tresse, Litze, Lacet oder gewöhnlicher Soutache, liegend oder hochstehend. Die Maschine ist für Arbeiten auf den verschiedensten Geweben, vom leichtesten Tüll-, Perlon- und Nylongewebe bis zum dicksten Tuch geeignet. Auch die verschiedenartigen neuen Plastikfolien, wie z. B. Azella u. ä., die in zunehmendem Maße in der Möbel- und Innendekoration Verwendung finden, lassen sich auf dieser Maschine besticken. Ferner findet die Nr. 103 Verwendung zum Besticken von Theater- und Maskenkostümen, für Damen- und Kinderkonfektion, Trachtenkleidung, für Wimpel und Fahnen, Kanzeltücher, Altardecken, Meßgewänder, für Trauerwarenfabrikation, für Wattesteppereien, Wäsche- und Weißwarenfabrikation und die Gardinenindustrie.

Name und Zeichen gesetzlich geschützt

JAEN SEWING MACHINE REPAIR
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1433 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif. HO. 5-5090

JAEN SEWING MACHINE REPAIR
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1433 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif. HO. 5-5090

Embroidering machine No. 103
with braiding attachment

Net-weight: nearly 17 kgs
Gross-weight: nearly 30 kgs

Measures of the cases
nearly 58×56×29 cm

The embroidering machine No. 103, a further development of our types „3" and „8", with a removal of stuff guidable to all sides, allows a manysided possibility for use and is of highest capacity. It is used for the manufacturing of works in the manner of chain-stitch, moss-stitch, braiding and also application-work of every sort with round cording, lace, heddle, lacet or common braiding, lying or standing high. The machine is suitable for working on the various textures from the most light textures of tulle, perlon and nylon to the most thick stuff. Also the various new plastic foils as for instance Azella and similars which are used in an increasing rate for furniture and interior decorations, can be embroidered on these machines. Furthermore the No. 103 is employed for embroidering theatre and fancy-dresses, for ready-made clothing for ladies and children, costumes. For streamers and flags, pulpit-cloths, altar-covers, priestly vestments, for manufacturing mournings, for cotton-wool quiltings, manufacturing of linen and linen goods and the curtain-industry.

Maschine á broder á manivelle No. 103
avec appareil á soutacher

Poids-net approx. 17 kgs
Poids-brut approx. 30 kgs

Dimensions de la caisse
approx. 58×56×29 cm

La machine á broder á manivelle No. 103, un developpement ultérieur des nos types „3" et „8" avec déplacement des étoffes dirigeable vers tous les cotés, permet des possibilités d'emploi variés et est d'une capacité la plus grande. Elle serve pour la fabrication d'ouvrages en point de chaînette, point de mousse et soutache ainsi des ouvrages d'application de toutes sortes avec liséré ronde, galon, cordon, lacet ou de soutache ordinaire, reposant ou étant debout. La machine est convenable pour des ouvrages sur des tissus variés du tissu le plus léger comme tulle, perlon et nylon jusqu'au drap le plus fort. Aussi les différentes feuilles en plastique nouvelles comme par exemple Azella ou pareils, qui sont employés en une dimension s'agrandissante dans la décoration des meubles et á l'intérieur, peuvent être brodés sur cette machine. De plus la No. 103 est employée pour broder les costumes de théatre et des habits de masque, pour la confection de femmes et des enfants, costumes. Pour flammes et des drapeaux, draps de chaire, nappes d'autel, chasubles, pour la fabrication de deuils, pour des piqûres de ouate, la fabrication de linge et de lingeries et aussi l'industrie de rideaux.

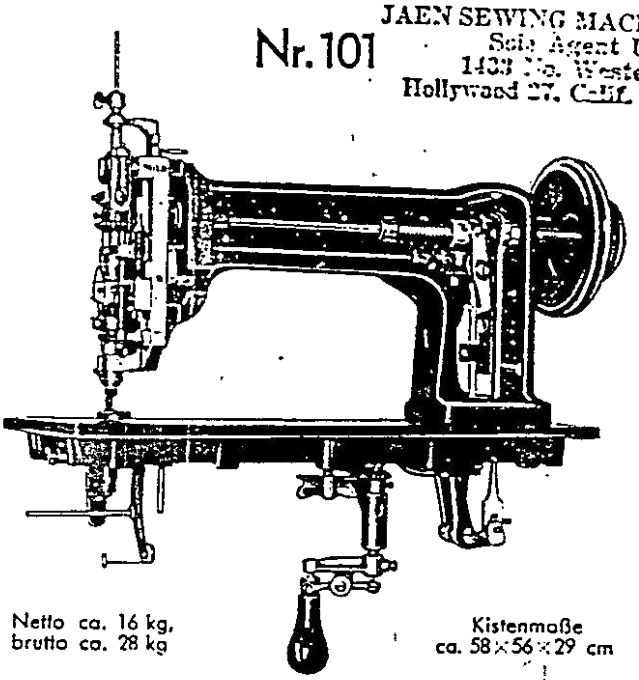
Alle Rechte vorbehalten

LINTZ & ECKHARDT - BERLIN-WEST

Kurbel-Stickmaschine

Nr. 101

JAEN SEWING MACHINE
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1423 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif.



Netto ca. 16 kg,
brutto ca. 28 kg

Kistenmaße
ca. 58×56×29 cm

Zur Herstellung von Ketten-, Moosstich-(Krümmer) und Applikationsstickereien jeder Art, mit den verschiedensten Fäden, wie Wolle, Baumwolle, Seide, Kunstseide, Gold- und Silberfäden auf jeden Stoff, für Fabrikation von Gardinen, Strumpfwaren, Schuhwaren, Konfektion, Kindergarderobe, Wäsche, Weißwaren, Handschuhen, Unterröcken, Trikotagen, Steppfutter, Wattestepperei, Brautschleier usw.

Für Tuchfabriken, Webereien, Bleichereien, Appreturanstalten, Färbereien usw., schnellste Maschine zum Einnähen von Namen und Nummern.

Für Spielwarenfabriken zur Verzierung der Puppenkleider, Pferdedecken usw.

Für Militärwerkstätten zum Besticken der Achselklappen mit Namenszügen und Nummern.

Zur Herstellung von Stickereien auf Meßgewändern, Altardecken, Kanzeltüchern, Buchzeichen, Fahnen, Bannern usw.

Name und Zeichen gesetzlich geschützt

JAEN SEWING MACHINE REPAIR
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1422 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif. HO. 5-5090

Embroidering machine.

Net weight about 16 kgs, gross weight about 28 kgs,
dimensions of packing case about 58×56×29 cm.

For making chain stitch, moss (looped, astrachan) stitch, and appliqué embroidery of every description, with every kind of thread, wool, cotton, silk, artificial silk, gold or silver thread, on any material, for the manufacture of: curtains, hose, footwear, ready made clothes, children's garments, underwear, linen, gloves, petticoats, knitted goods, quilt-linings, quilted works, bridal veils, etc.

The fastest machine for names and embroidering numbers; for cloth manufacturers, weavers, bleachers, dyeing and stiffening works, etc.

For toy factories, for ornamenting doll's clothes; carriage rugs, etc.

For army clothing shops, for embroidering shoulder straps with names and numbers.

For embroidering chasubles, altar cloths, pulpit cloths, bookmarks, flags, banners, etc.

JAEN SEWING MACHINE REPAIR
Sole Agent U.S.A.
1422 No. Western Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif. HO. 5-5090

Machine à broder à manivelle.

Poids net env. 16 kg., brut env. 28 kg.,
Dimension de la caisse env. 58×56×29 cm.

Pour la confection de broderies en tout genre au point de chainette, au point mousse (crochet) et en application, avec fils les plus divers, tels que laine, coton, soie, soie artificielle, or et argent, sur n'importe quelle étoffe, pour la fabrication de: rideaux, bonneterie, chaussures, confections, layettes, lingerie, articles de blanc, gants, jupons, tricots, doublures en piqûre, piqûres de ouate, voiles de noce, etc.

Pour fabriques de draps, tissages, blanchisseries, ateliers d'apprêtage teintureries, etc., la machine la plus rapide pour marquer les initiales et les numéros.

Pour garnir, dans les fabriques de jouets, les vêtements de poupées, couvertures de chevaux, etc.

Pour broder, dans les ateliers d'équipements militaires, les chiffres et les numéros sur les épaulettes.

Pour exécuter les broderies sur les vêtements sacerdotaux, les nappes d'autel, les draperies de chaire, les drapeaux, les bannières, etc.

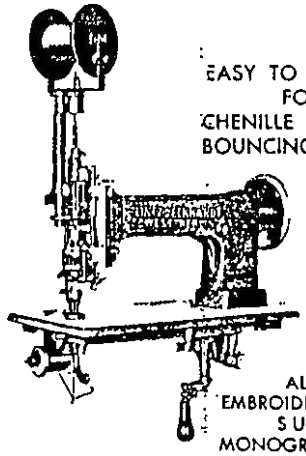
Alle Rechte vorbehalten



We sell METWAR NEEDLES
Exclusively
They are of the best Quality Material and Workmanship. We depend on proof positive on these needles. Sample enclosed.
WILL YOU TRY THEM?

LINTZ & ECKHARDT EMBROIDERY MACHINES
are newly improved in engineering and performance. All parts are precision and of the best quality steel. All models have been redesigned to meet the present day demands — a new improved 3-thread, the 52-53, roucher, etc. We have perfect balance with the third spring for the feed mechanism. Our machines do no longer give us a long stitch in one direction and a short one in the opposite direction. All of that has been eliminated. Replacement parts are also made to fit without any grinding.

JAEN EMBROIDERY MACHINES
1433 North Western Avenue Hollywood 27, California
HOllywood 5-5090
Sole Agent for the U.S.A.



EASY TO CHANGE
FOR
CHENILLE WITHOUT
BOUNCING SPRING

ALL TYPES
EMBROIDERY MACHINES
SUPPLIES
MONOGRAM MACHINES

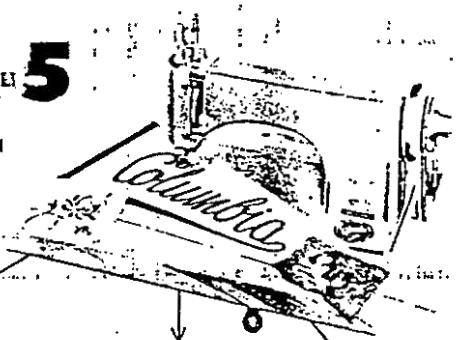
Cornely TYPE A-5

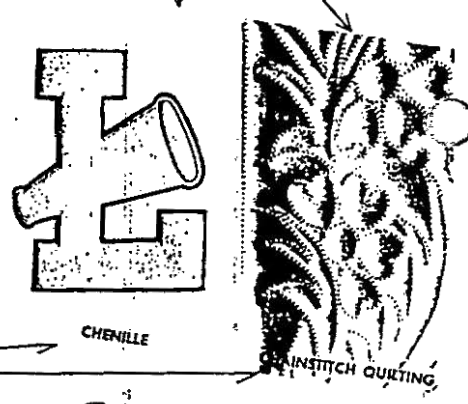
CHAINSTITCH EMBROIDERY • CHENILLE (drop) STITCH

for • Embroidery • Lettering
• Chenille Emblems
• Quilting





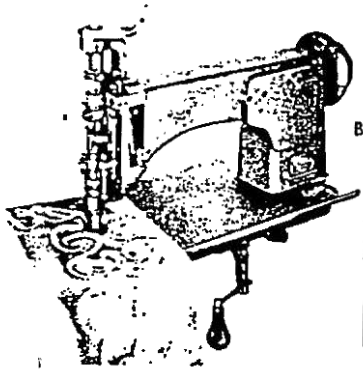




CHAINSTITCH

CHENILLE

CHAINSTITCH QUILTING



Cornely TYPE B-5

BRAIDING • CHAINSTITCH EMBROIDERY • CHENILLE (drop) STITCH

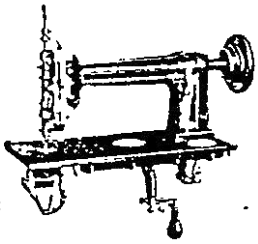
IMPROVED! Every new metal, material and engineering technique that could add to the improvement of these Cornely machines have been incorporated into the A-5 and B-5.

Does all the work of the Type A-5, and in addition is equipped with a braiding attachment that sews soutache, braids, rattails and all other types of trimmings.

Both machines work on all types of fabrics, and with all types of thread.

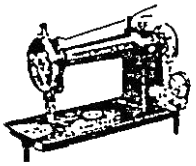
MANY OTH... CORNELY MACHINES listed on other side

Columbia SEWING MACHINE CO.



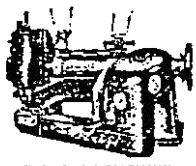
CORNELY UNIVERSAL EMBROIDERY MACHINE

Of which there are many different types for producing a variety of effects on all kinds of material.



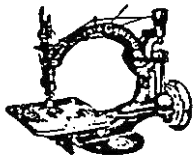
LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

A machine of maximum production for seaming, hemming and making up all kinds of men's and women's wear.



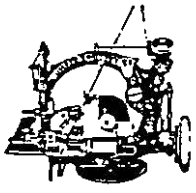
FELDLOCK MACHINE

For making the two and three needle single or double lap seam fell on shirts, underwear and other garments



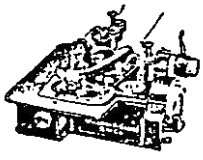
AUTOMATIC CHAINSTITCH MACHINE

For single thread elastic stitching.



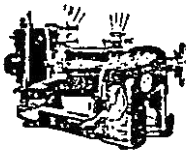
CHAINSTITCH SHELL-SCALLOPING MACHINE

For ornamental effects.



OVERLOCK MACHINE

For seaming, overedging, hemming, clocking and ornamenting men's and women's wear.



FLATLOCK MACHINE

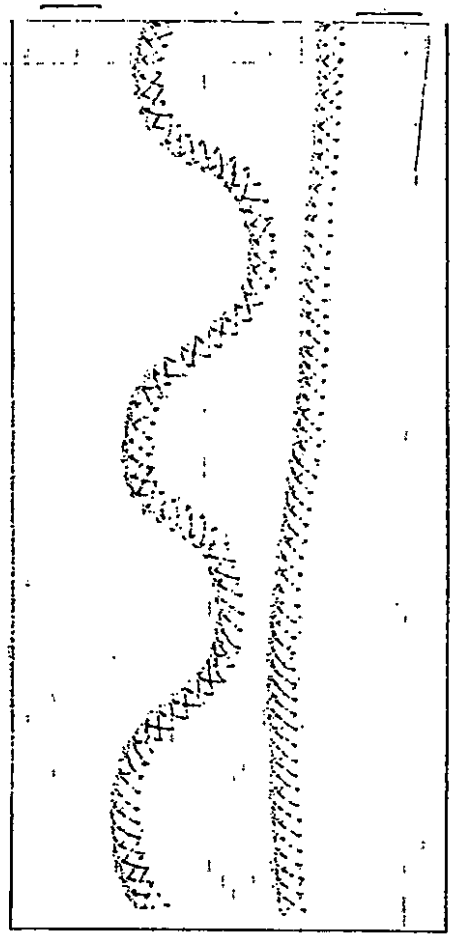
For making the famous FLATLOCK seam on knit underwear and other garments.

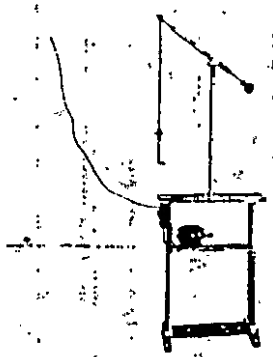
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.

Sample of work made on

Cornely Machine

Type R.T. #50





French Pattern
Electrically Driven Perforating Machine

Latest Type

Electric Pattern Perforating Machines

Our Machines are Made of the Finest Materials Obtainable Combined With Expert Workmanship

Electric Motors and Speed Regulators

Are of Standard Makes and Guaranteed Fully

MACHINES FURNISHED FOR EITHER A.C. OR D.C. CURRENT

PERFORATING and STAMPING SUPPLIES

DRY STAMPING POWDER
White—Blue—Black

WET STAMPING PASTE
White—Blue—Black

POUNCERS FOR DRY and WET STAMPING

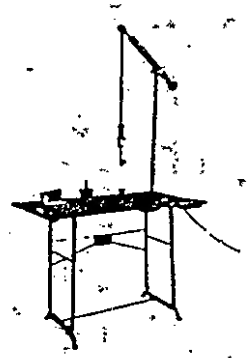
Perforating Designing Paper
THE BEST

Perforating Felt Pads

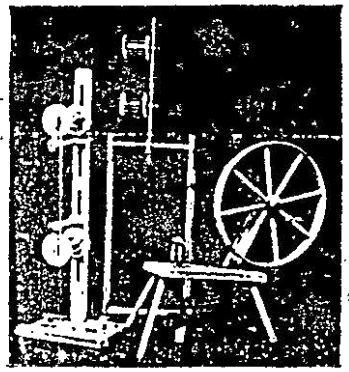
Perforating Machine Cord

Perforating Needles

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Latest Type
Combination Table Electrically Driven Pattern Perforating Machine



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