
PINNOCK
Sewmatic
INSTRUCTION BOOK

YOUR INTRODUCTION TO THE PINNOCK "SEWMATIC"

Congratulations—You are now the proud owner of a Pinnock "SEWMATIC" fully automatic sewing machine.

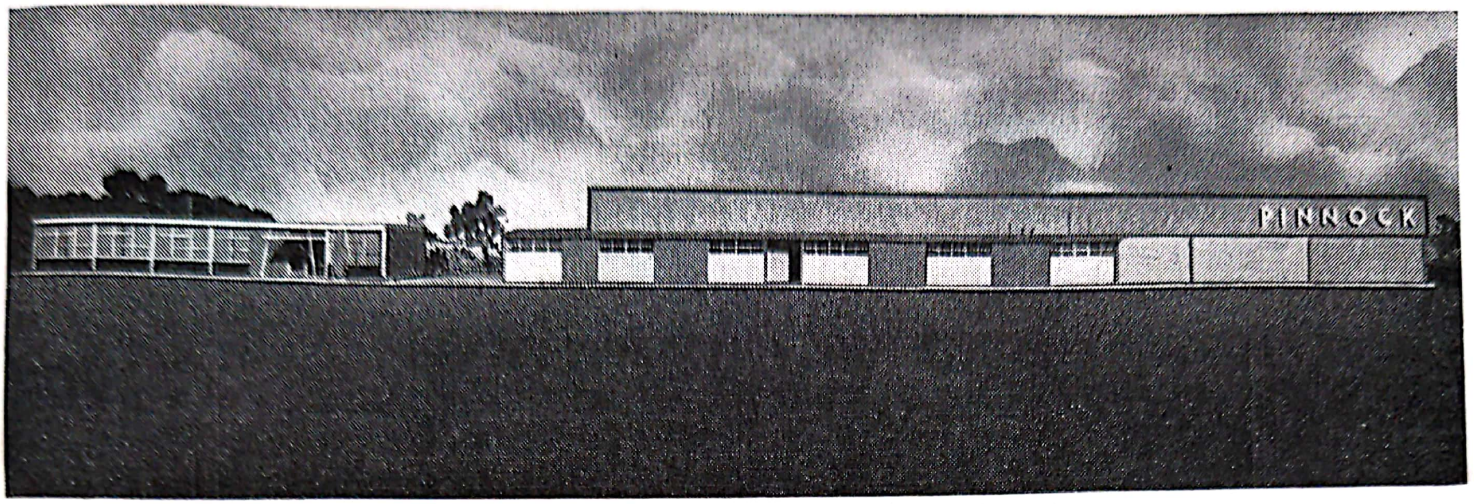
The advanced design of your machine ensures its leadership in the automatic zig-zag field for many years to come. It will enable you to effortlessly produce an endless variety of decorative, colourful stitches and patterns, making all your future sewing a pleasure.

Your "SEWMATIC" is a worthy partner of the now famous Pinnock "Sewmaster" straight sewer—now an essential part of any modern home. Over half a century of sewing machine and precision engineering experience has gone into the production of every Pinnock sewing machine. It is with confidence, therefore, that the Pinnock Manufacturing Company is able to offer a *lifetime guarantee* with every machine.

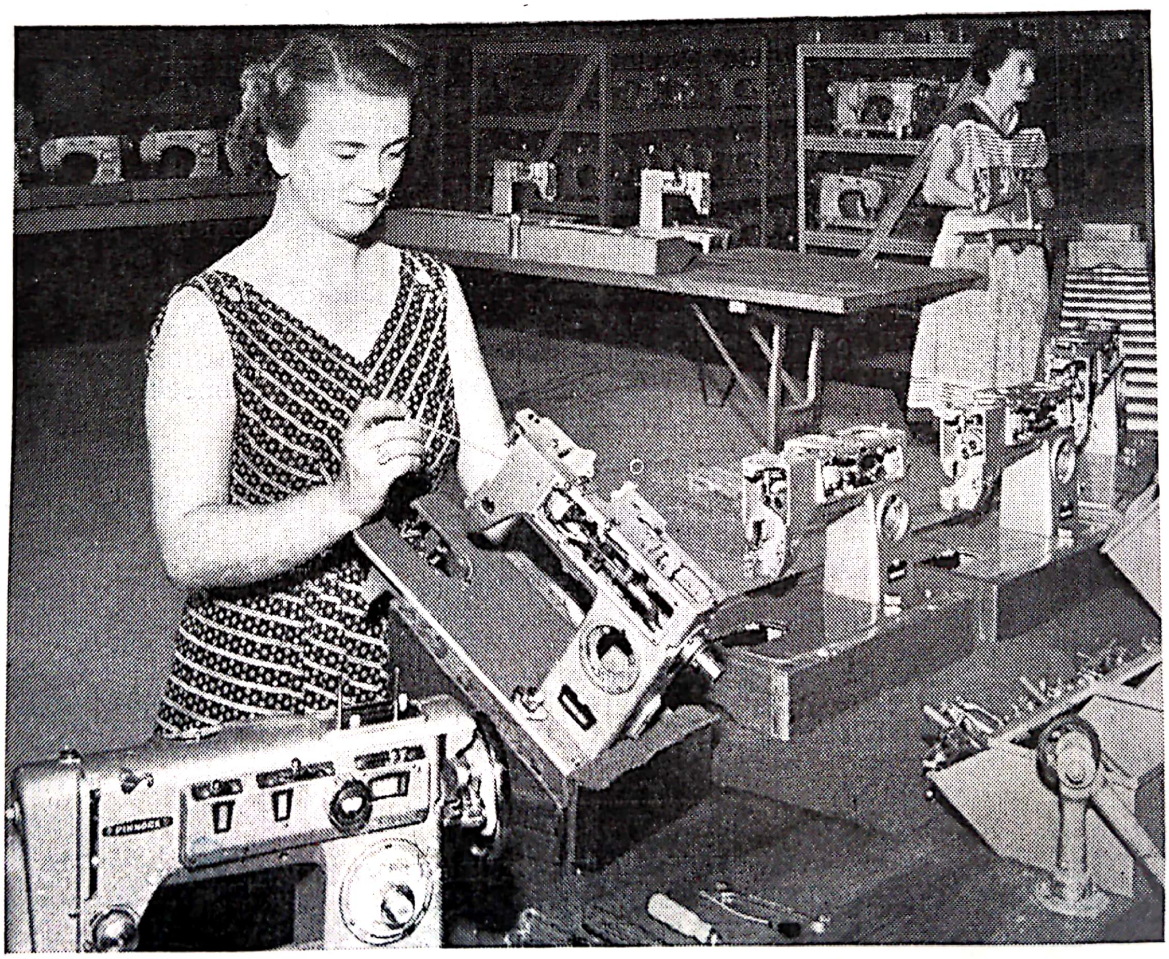
A little time spent in the detailed study of your Instruction Book will pay dividends in all your future sewing. It is there you will find the answer to every problem that could ever arise with a sewing machine. Read the Instruction Book with the "SEWMATIC" in front of you.

We cannot assume any liability if breakdowns occur as a result of incorrect treatment or if alterations or repairs are carried out by unauthorised third parties.

PINNOCK MANUFACTURING CO. PTY. LIMITED
PINNOCK PRODUCTION CENTRE
ELIZABETH
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Pinnock's ultra-modern factory at Elizabeth in South Australia where "Fridor" and Pinnock "SEWMASTER" and "SEWMATIC" sewing machines are produced.



Pinnock "SEWMATIC" machines coming off the assembly line.

Pinnock

Lifetime Guarantee

The Pinnock "SEWMATIC" sewing machine, Serial No. ..... has been produced with the greatest care, all parts being made of first-class materials.

We guarantee the machine, subject to normal domestic use, for a lifetime (except Needles, Bobbins, Belt, Bobbin Case, Take-up Spring and Winder Rubber Ring). We guarantee the motor and Electrical fittings (except Globe) for one year from date of purchase.

The Carrying Case is not covered under this guarantee.

We cannot assume any liability for breakdowns occurring as a result of incorrect treatment, or if alterations or repairs are carried out by unauthorised third parties.

Ensure that the number on your Certificate of Guarantee corresponds with the serial number of your machine, which is located under the bed plate at the front of the machine.

This guarantee is not valid unless completed and signed by the authorised Pinnock dealer from whom the machine was purchased.

For a period of 12 months from the date of purchase, all repairs not arising out of the misuse of the machine will be effected free of charge at the Pinnock Production Centre, Elizabeth, South Australia, or at any Pinnock Service Centre.

PURCHASER'S NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

SIGNATURE:.....

DATE OF PURCHASE:.....

PINNOCK DEALER'S NAME: .....

ADDRESS:.....

SIGNATURE:.....

for

PINNOCK MANUFACTURING CO. PTY. LIMITED
ELIZABETH
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INDEX

HOW TO OIL YOUR SEWMATIC

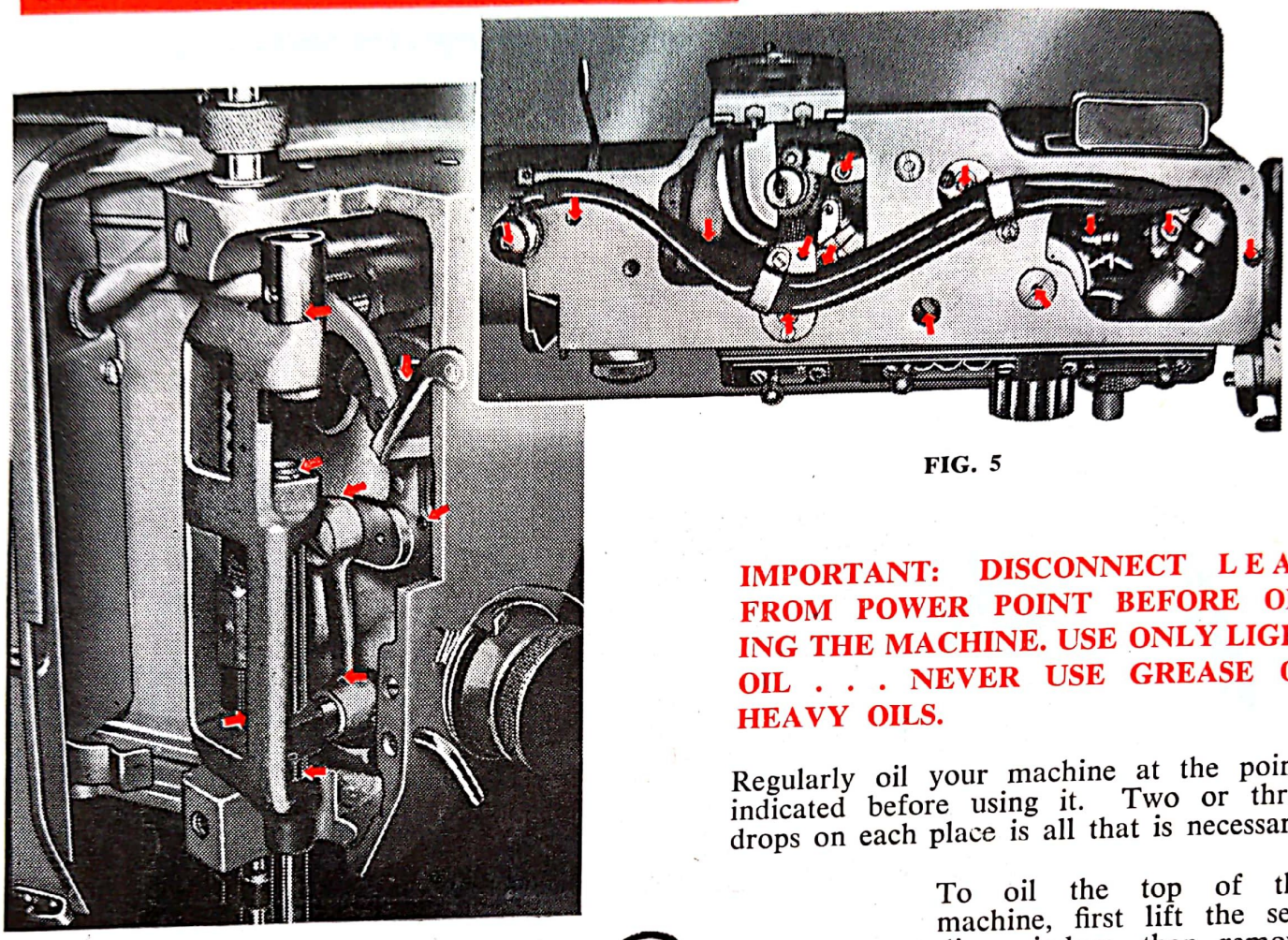


FIG. 5

IMPORTANT: DISCONNECT LEAD FROM POWER POINT BEFORE OILING THE MACHINE. USE ONLY LIGHT OIL . . . NEVER USE GREASE OR HEAVY OILS.

Regularly oil your machine at the points indicated before using it. Two or three drops on each place is all that is necessary.

To oil the top of the machine, first lift the sew disc window, then remove the two screws (Fig. 4, page 5), holding the top cover in position. You will now be able to oil your SEWMATIC at the points indicated by the arrows.

When oiling, insert the nozzle of the oil can well into the oiling holes and afterwards run the machine unthreaded for approximately two minutes.

Oil the motor about once every twelve months, applying a drop of oil to the oil holes at each end.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT OIL THE FOOT CONTROL.

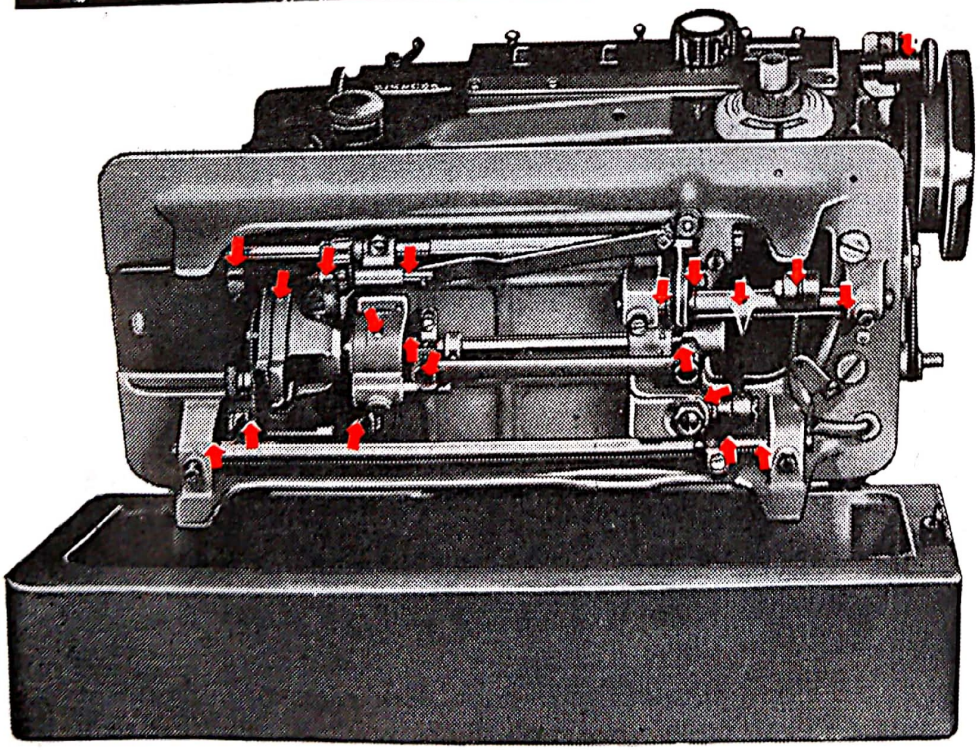


FIG. 6

FABRIC SELECTOR CHART
IMPORTANT: USE ONLY TYPE 705 NEEDLES

Needle Sizes		Type of Material	Thread Size	Stitch Length Regulator Position	Numerical Tension Position
Continental	British				
70 Light	0	Finest fabrics, ladies' blouses, kiddies' garments, voiles, fine nylons, silks, muslins, lightweight organdie, crepes, summer-time materials	60-80 Embrdry. Thread Size 50	Between 40-25	Between 2-4
90 Medium	½	Medium-weight fabrics, men's shirts, woollen dresses, light furnishings, light sheeting, ladies' overalls, plastic goods, taffeta, light curtains, light uniforms	50 Embrdry. Thread Size 30	Between 25-15	Between 3-5
100 Medium Heavy	1	Heavy-weight clothing fabrics, men's suits, heavy woven dress materials, heavy furnishings, heavy sheeting and light ticking, table cloths, thick curtain material, draperies	40 Embrdry. Thread Size 30	Between 20-10	Between 5-7
110-120 Heavy	2-3	Tapestries, heavy ticking, loose covers, duck and drill materials, men's overalls, corduroy, sacking, canvas, and all heavy-weight work	30	Between 15-5	Between 7-9

HOW TO CHANGE A NEEDLE

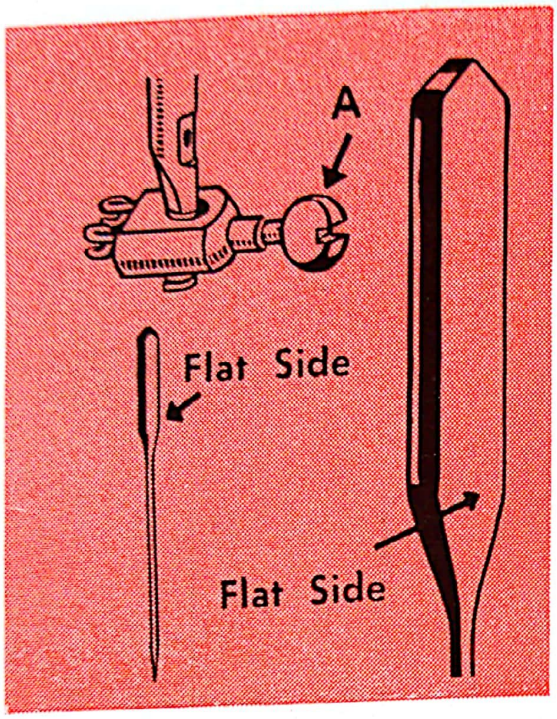


FIG. 7

Your Pinnock "SEWMATIC" uses only type 705 needles, which can be purchased from any Pinnock Dealer and most large stores.

They have a size range comprising Nos. 70 (0); 90 (½); 100 (1); 110 (2); 120 (3). No. 70 (0) is the finest and No. 120 (3) the heaviest. If you wish to order needles for ordinary use, simply ask for Type 705, No. 100 (1) needles.

(The sizes shown in brackets are equivalent British sizes. You may order needles in either size).

Remove the old needle by turning the balance wheel **towards you** until the needle bar is at its highest point. Loosen the needle clamp screw A (Fig. 7), and draw the old needle downward. Take a new needle in the left hand and place it up into the needle clamp **flat side towards the right, and as far up as it will go,** then fasten the needle clamp screw firmly with the fingers.

NEVER use a blunt or bent needle as these can damage both your work and your machine, and are often the cause of poor stitching.

Remember always to select your needle carefully according to the type of work to be done. The eye of the needle must be large enough to allow the cotton to pass through freely.

RETRACTABLE COTTON PINS

Your "SEWMATIC" is equipped with cotton pins which are built into the head of the machine in such a way as to render them invisible when not in use. When you wish to use your "SEWMATIC", simply press the knobs "A" and "A" (Fig. 8) away from you and both pins will spring up ready for use.

IMPORTANT: Press both cotton pins down before returning your machine to its carrying case.

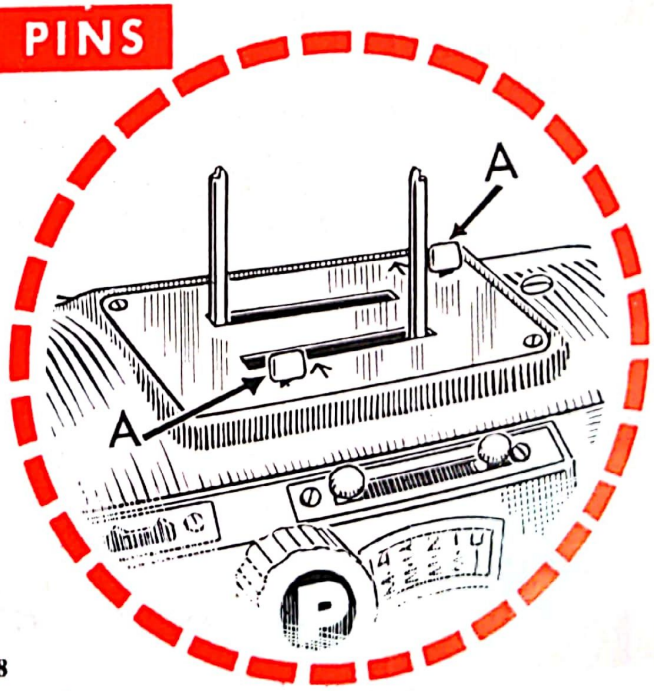


FIG. 8

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Hold the balance wheel firmly with the left hand whilst turning the stop motion knob (Fig. 10) **towards you** with the right hand as far as it will go. The balance wheel will now spin freely while the sewing mechanism remains motionless.

Place a spool of thread on the bobbin winder cotton pin A (Fig. 9) and pass the thread under and between the bobbin winder tension discs shown at B (Fig. 9) then five or six times around an empty bobbin.

Now press the bobbin on to spindle C (Fig. 9) making sure that the pin on the spindle fits into the slot on the bobbin. Firmly depress lever D (Fig. 9) as far as it will go.

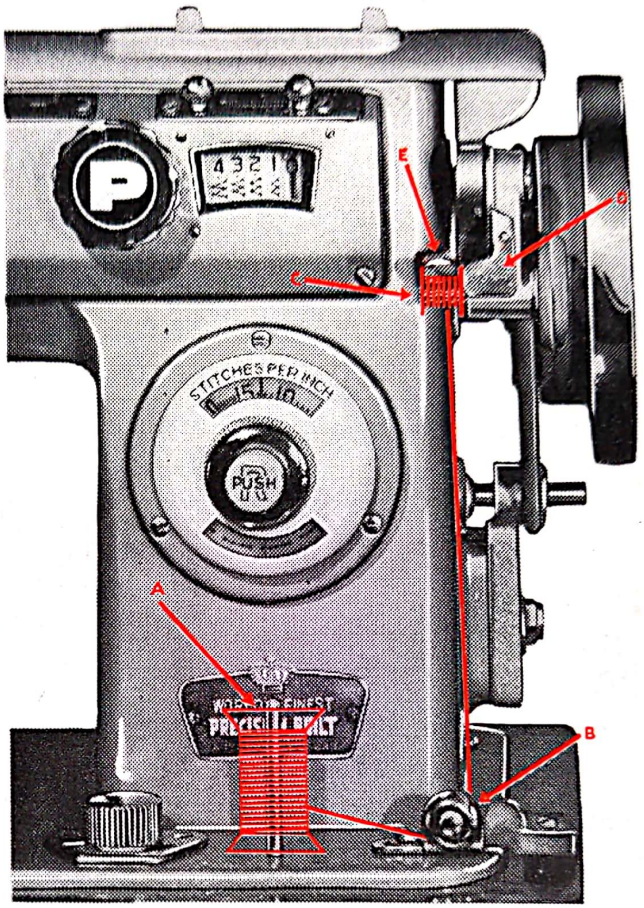


FIG. 9

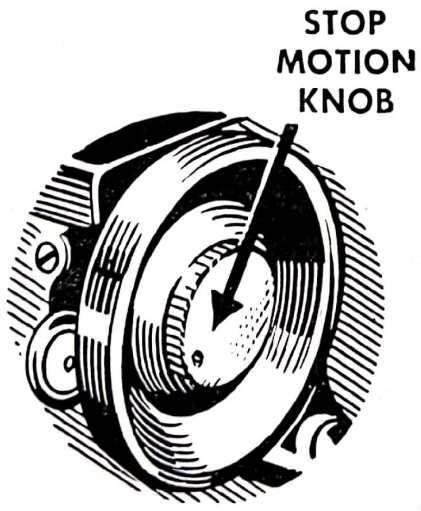


FIG. 10

The finger E (Fig. 9) will now rest between the rims of the bobbin. Now operate the foot control as for slow sewing. When the bobbin is fully wound it will automatically stop winding.

Break or cut the thread and remove the bobbin from the spindle.

Next, hold the balance wheel firmly with the left hand, and with the right hand, turn the stop motion knob (Fig. 10) **away** from you until it is tight. Your "SEWMATIC" can now be operated as for ordinary sewing.

THREADING THE MACHINE FOR SINGLE NEEDLE SEWING

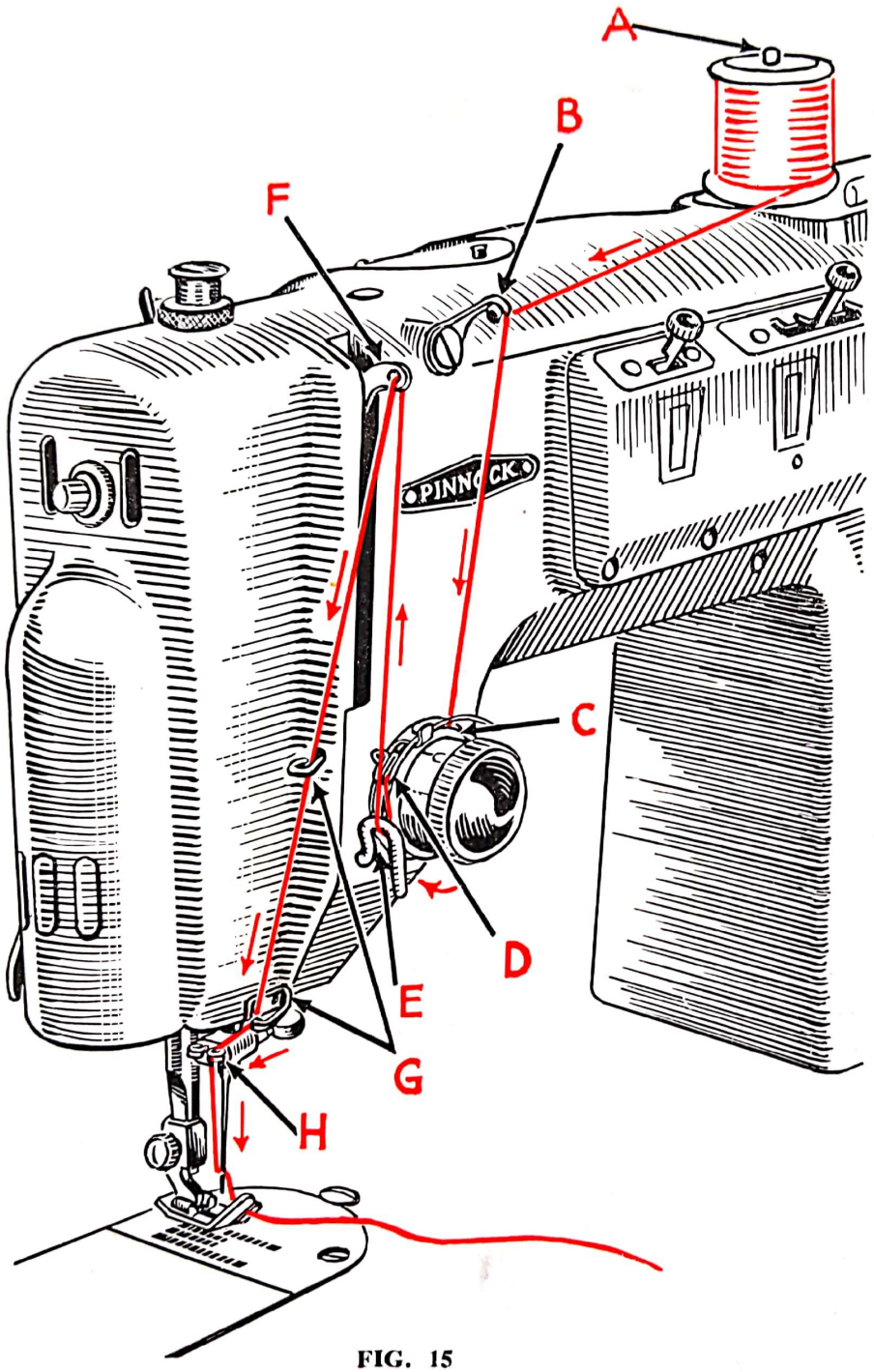


FIG. 15

After carefully selecting your thread and needle according to the type of material you are going to sew (See page 7), and making sure that your bobbin is wound and properly inserted, and the presser foot raised, you may now proceed to thread your machine as follows:

1. Place a spool of thread on cotton pin A.
2. Pass the thread in through thread guide B.
3. Draw the thread around and **between** the tension discs shown at C.
4. Pass the thread over the take-up spring D, then under the retaining bar E.
5. Now through the take-up lever F from right to left.
6. Next through thread guides G and H.
7. Finally, through the needle **from left to right.**

Allow about six inches of cotton to be drawn through the needle.

TO PREPARE FOR SINGLE NEEDLE SEWING

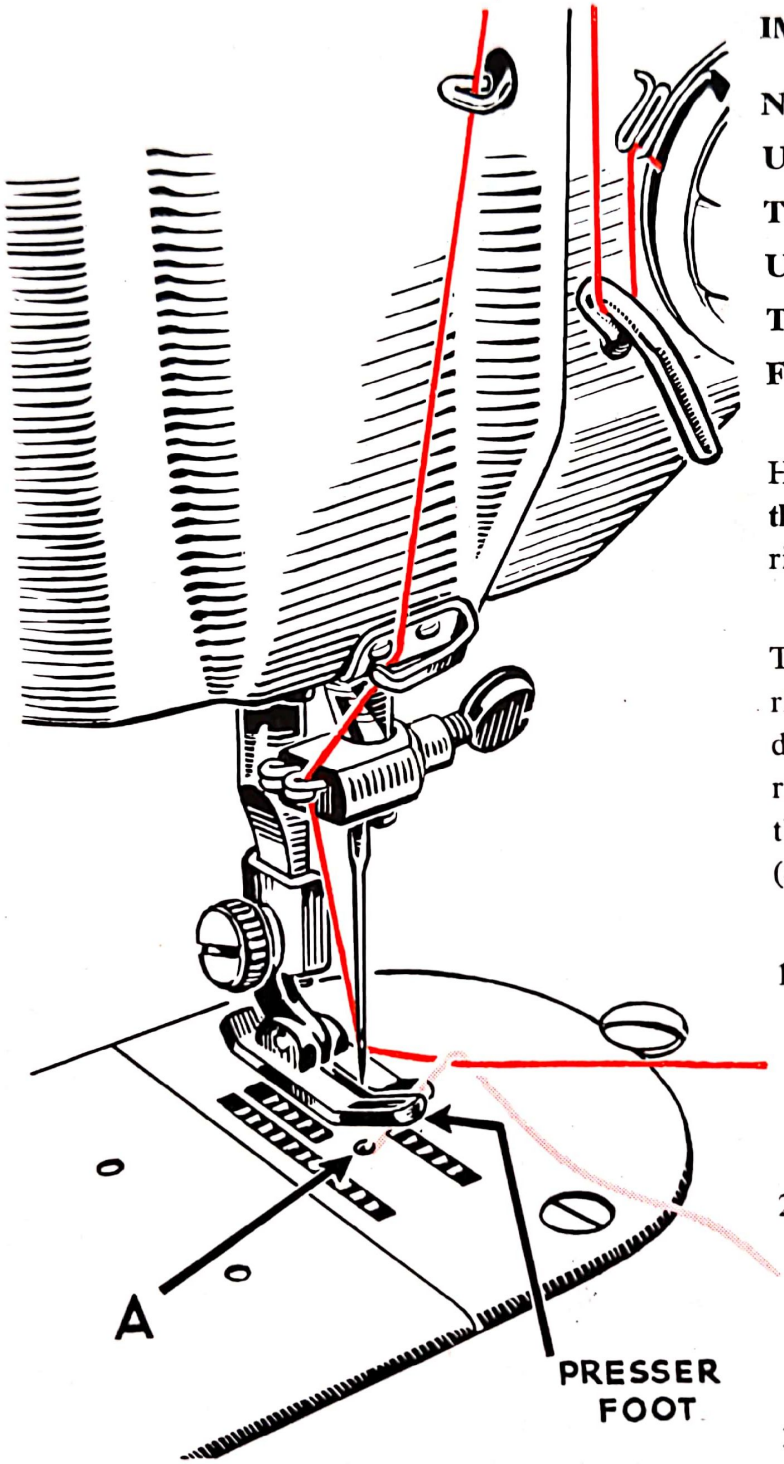


FIG. 16

IMPORTANT:

NEVER ATTEMPT TO SEW UNTIL THE BOBBIN CASE THREAD HAS BEEN DRAWN UP TO THE UPPER SIDE OF THE THROAT PLATE AS FOLLOWS:

Hold the loose end of the **needle thread** in the left hand and to the right of the needle.

Turn the balance wheel with the right hand until the needle descends and rises again. As it rises it will draw the bobbin thread up through the needle hole (See A. Fig. 16), then—

1. Continue to turn the balance wheel until the take-up lever F (Fig. 15) has reached its highest point.

2. Place both cottons between the toes of the foot and draw towards the rear of the machine (See Fig. 17).

3. Turn fabric selector to NORM.

Your "SEWMATIC" is now ready to sew.

COMMENCING TO SEW

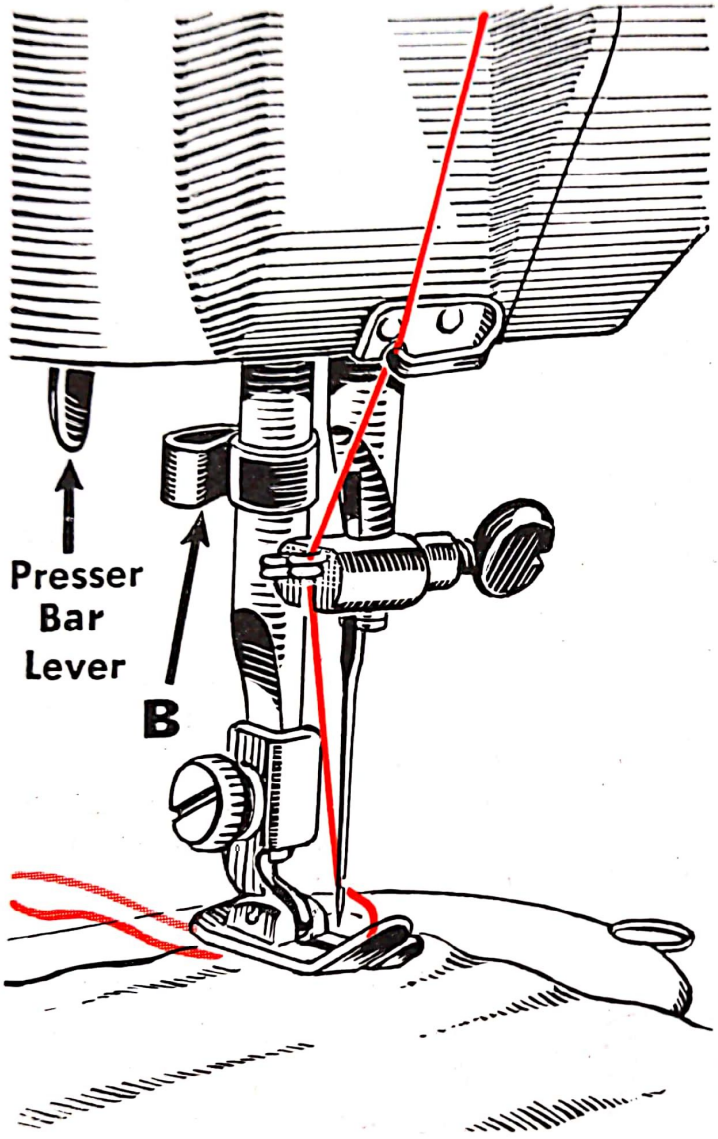


FIG. 17

Place the material under the presser foot and lower the foot by means of the presser bar lever. Always be sure that there is enough material under the foot to enable it to feed through.

With the take-up lever at its highest point and holding both cottons at the rear of the presser foot (until the first few stitches are formed), commence sewing by gently pressing on the foot control. Increase this pressure until the needle moves. When you have sewn as far as you wish, remove the pressure from the foot control and your machine will stop sewing.

Your Pinnock "SEWMATIC" is fitted with a presser foot, which will enable you to pass over seams and pins with the greatest of ease.

By increasing the pressure on the foot control, the speed of sewing is increased.

Before commencing sewing, the presser bar lever should be lowered, and there should be material under the presser foot. By pulling too hard on the material you can cause stitches to be irregular and needles to be broken. All you need do is gently guide the material from the front or rear, whichever you prefer.

Always turn the balance wheel towards you. Turning it backwards can result in a cotton lock.

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

Select the length of stitch to be used by turning knob A (Fig. 18) to any of the graduations shown in the "Stitches Per Inch" window. Setting the figure 5 opposite the indicator will result in a large stitch, giving 5 stitches per inch of sewing. Setting at 40 will result in 40 stitches per inch.

The space between 40 and 0 is generally used for decorative satin stitching, whilst zig-zagging. In the bottom window an illustration of actual stitch sizes can be seen.

You should not commence zig-zag sewing with the dial set at 0.

TURNING A CORNER

If you wish to turn a corner sharply, finish your seam with the needle in the material, raise the presser foot, turn your material, lower the foot again and re-commence sewing.

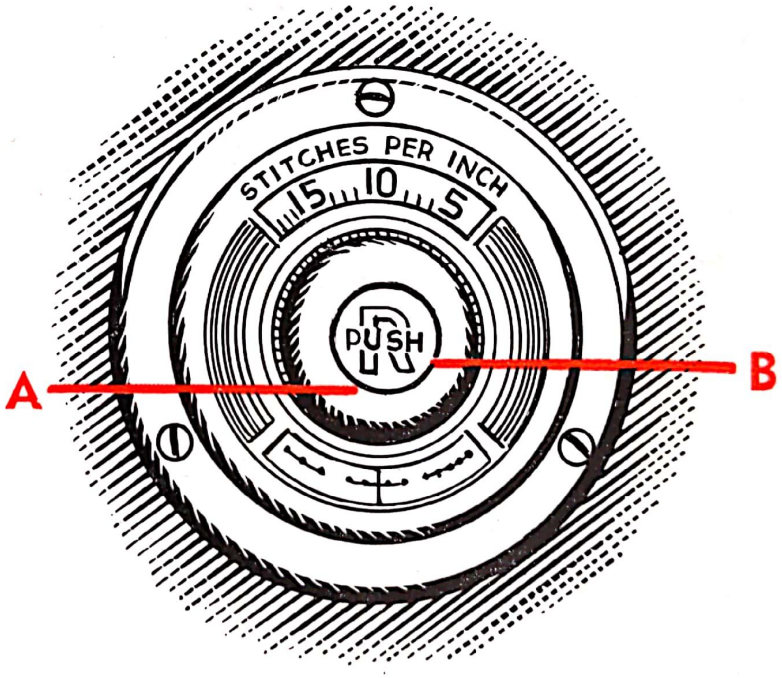


FIG. 18

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THE SEAM

1. Raise the take-up lever to its highest point by turning the balance wheel TOWARDS YOU.
2. Draw the work straight out the back of the foot away from you for six to nine inches.
3. Using the thread cutter B (Fig. 17) sever the threads close to the material.

The machine is now ready for the next sewing operation.

TO REGULATE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

By turning the tension knob (Fig. 19) to the right, tension is increased, and to the left, decreased.

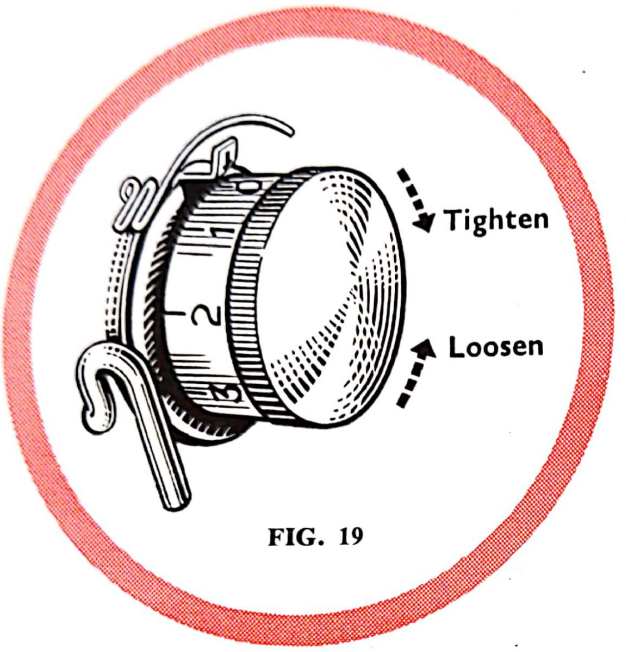


FIG. 19

IMPORTANT: ALL TENSION ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE MADE WITH THE PRESSER FOOT DOWN.

If, however, a perfect stitch cannot be obtained by this adjustment, it may be necessary to adjust the bobbin thread tension by turning the screw in accordance with the directions on Page 11 (Fig. 14).

The tensions on your "SEWMATIC" have been adjusted before leaving the factory. The bobbin tension should not require immediate adjustment. Always check to see that your "SEWMATIC" is correctly threaded both top and bottom before making any adjustments.

TENSIONS

For perfect stitching, thread tensions both top and bottom, should be sufficiently strong to lock both threads in the centre of the work (See Cross Section, Fig. 20).

If your stitching appears as in Fig. 21 with the needle cotton lying flat on the top side of the material, **loosen** the top tension. If this does not have the desired effect, you must **tighten** the bobbin case tension a little.

If the opposite occurs and the bobbin case cotton is lying flat on the under-side of the material (Fig. 22) you must **tighten** the top tension or **loosen** the bobbin case tension.

FIG. 20

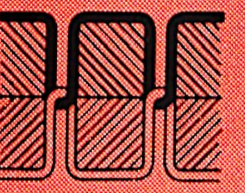


FIG. 21

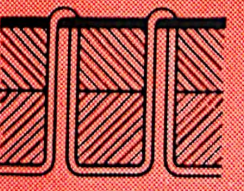
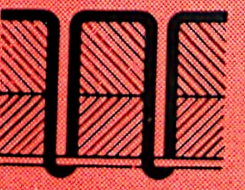


FIG. 22



FABRIC SELECTOR

Your "SEWMATIC" is equipped with a feeding mechanism which gives you complete control over your work.
This control can be set in any of three positions as shown in Fig. 23. These positions and their uses are:—

1. **NORM.**
   For all normal types of sewing using medium or heavy materials.

2. **SILK**
   In this position, the feed dogs have been slightly lowered for fine materials.

3. **EMBR.**
   In this position, the feed dogs are completely lowered and your work is guided by hand as in darning, embroidery, etc.

FIG. 23

AUTOMATIC DARNER AND FOOT PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

To increase or decrease the pressure on the presser foot, press release pressure catch (Fig. 24). The foot pressure will be fully released. You may now make any pressure adjustment you wish by pressing the bar down to the pressure you require.

This mechanism also operates as an automatic darner. Darning, embroidery, etc., which is done with the fabric selector at "EMBR." requires the complete release of pressure from the presser foot. This can be done by pressing the release pressure catch (Fig. 24).

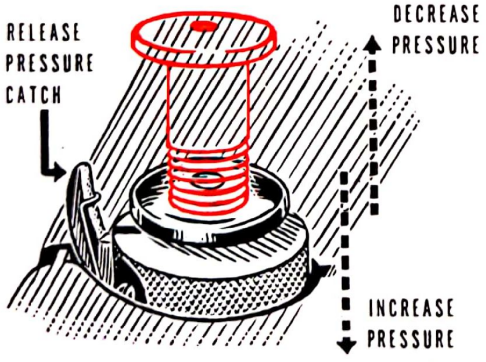


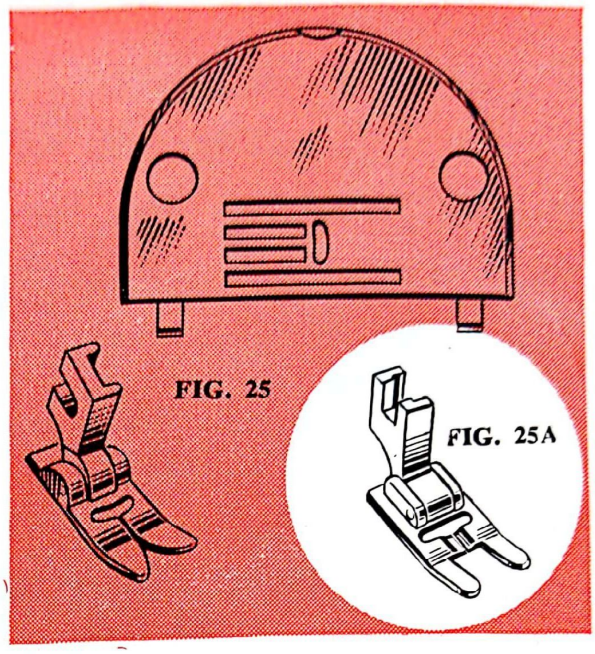
FIG. 24

If the work is not feeding through properly, slightly increase the pressure on the presser foot.

ZIG ZAG SEWING

IMPORTANT:
When changing from plain sewing to zig-zag sewing, throat plate (Fig. 3, page 5) and the presser foot (Fig. 3, page 5) must be changed to allow for the swing of the needle from side to side. Fit the zig-zag throat plate and zig-zag presser foot (Fig. 25), or satin stitch foot (Fig. 25A).

REMEMBER TO FIT THE PLAIN SEWING THROAT PLATE AND PLAIN SEWING FOOT WHEN REVERTING TO ORDINARY STITCHING.



The zig-zag stitch regulator (A) (Fig. 26) controls the width of the stitch. During plain sewing, this regulator must be turned as far to the left as it will go, and the indicator in the window (B) (Fig. 26) must be at 0.

By turning regulator (A) (Fig. 26) to the right, the indicator in the window (B) (Fig. 26) will move to the left showing by number and design under the numbers, the width of the zig-zag stitch which will result. Setting at 4 is maximum width zig-zag, and at 0 the "SEW-MATIC" reverts to plain sewing. The stop control knobs (C.C. Fig. 26) may be tightened to secure the stitch width regulator knob in any position.

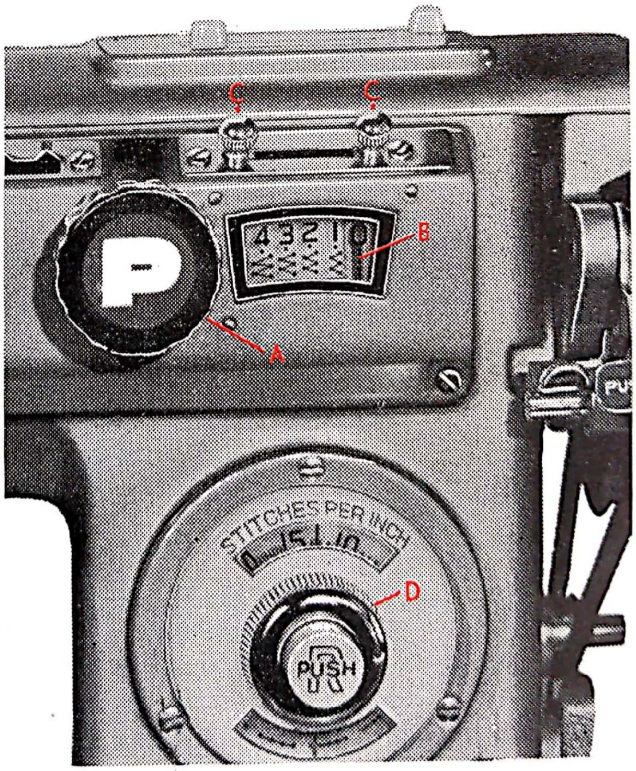


FIG. 26

IMPORTANT: The distance between the zig-zag stitches is controlled by the stitch regulator (D) in exactly the same way as in plain sewing.

NEEDLE POSITIONING LEFT — MIDDLE — RIGHT CONTROL

Your "SEWMATIC" is equipped with triple-needle positioning control (Fig. 27) which enables you to have three different variations of automatic zig-zag stitching.

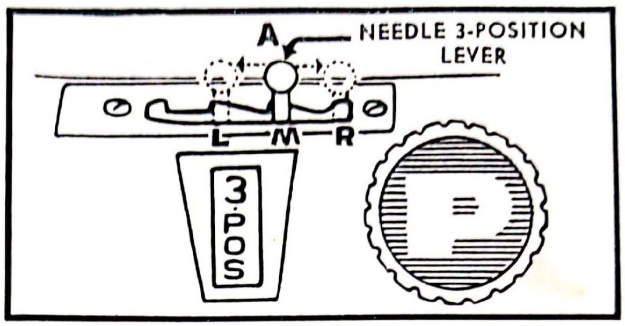


FIG. 27

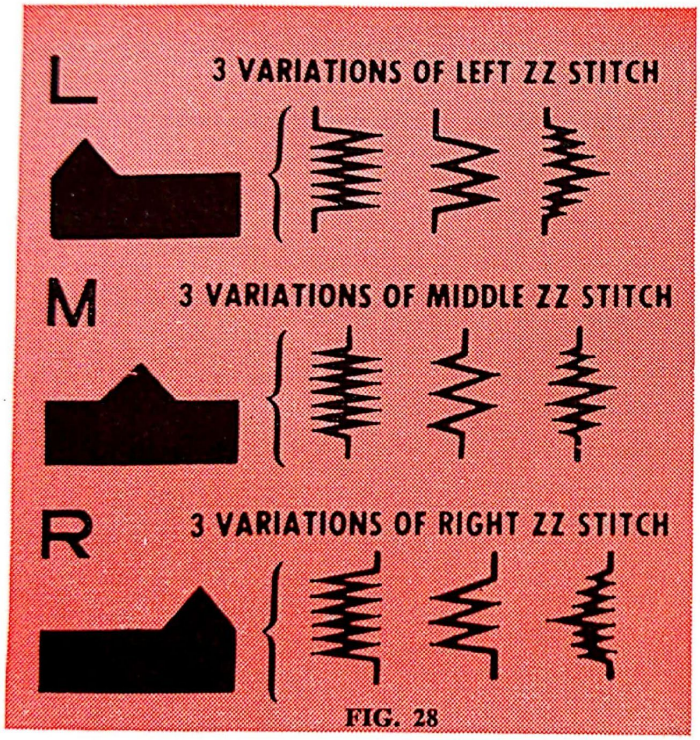


FIG. 28

By swinging the needle to the left or right of the middle position, zig-zag stitching of the types shown in Fig. 28 can be achieved.

For straight sewing, the lever A (Fig. 27) must be in the "M" or middle position, and the straight sewing plate and presser foot should be fitted. Zig-zag stitching should not be attempted whilst this foot and plate are in position.

When the lever A (Fig. 29) is in the extreme left position causing DUO-MAT to appear in the window under it, automatic patterns are produced. These are fully explained on page 22.

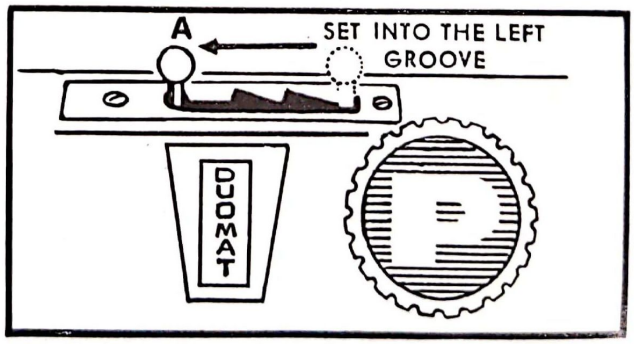


FIG. 29

MANUALLY PRODUCED DESIGNS

Whilst your "SEWMATIC" is fully automatic and produces patterns by the insertion of cams, it can also produce various patterns by manual movement of:

A. The zig-zag stitch regulator.
B. The triple needle positioning control.

The manual/automatic lever (Fig. 31) must be set at manual for this operation. The patterns are produced by moving either the zig-zag stitching regulator or the triple-needle positioning control in a regular manner while the machine is sewing. Operate your "SEWMATIC" at a moderate speed.

It is not advisable to attempt manually produced designs until you have become thoroughly proficient with the automatically produced patterns which are available to you in almost endless variety . Those who attempt the manually produced patterns should not be too disappointed with their first efforts.

IMPORTANT: The zig-zag foot must be fitted to the machine when line embroidery either of the manual or automatic type is produced.

You will be able to obtain the manually produced patterns illustrated inside back cover.

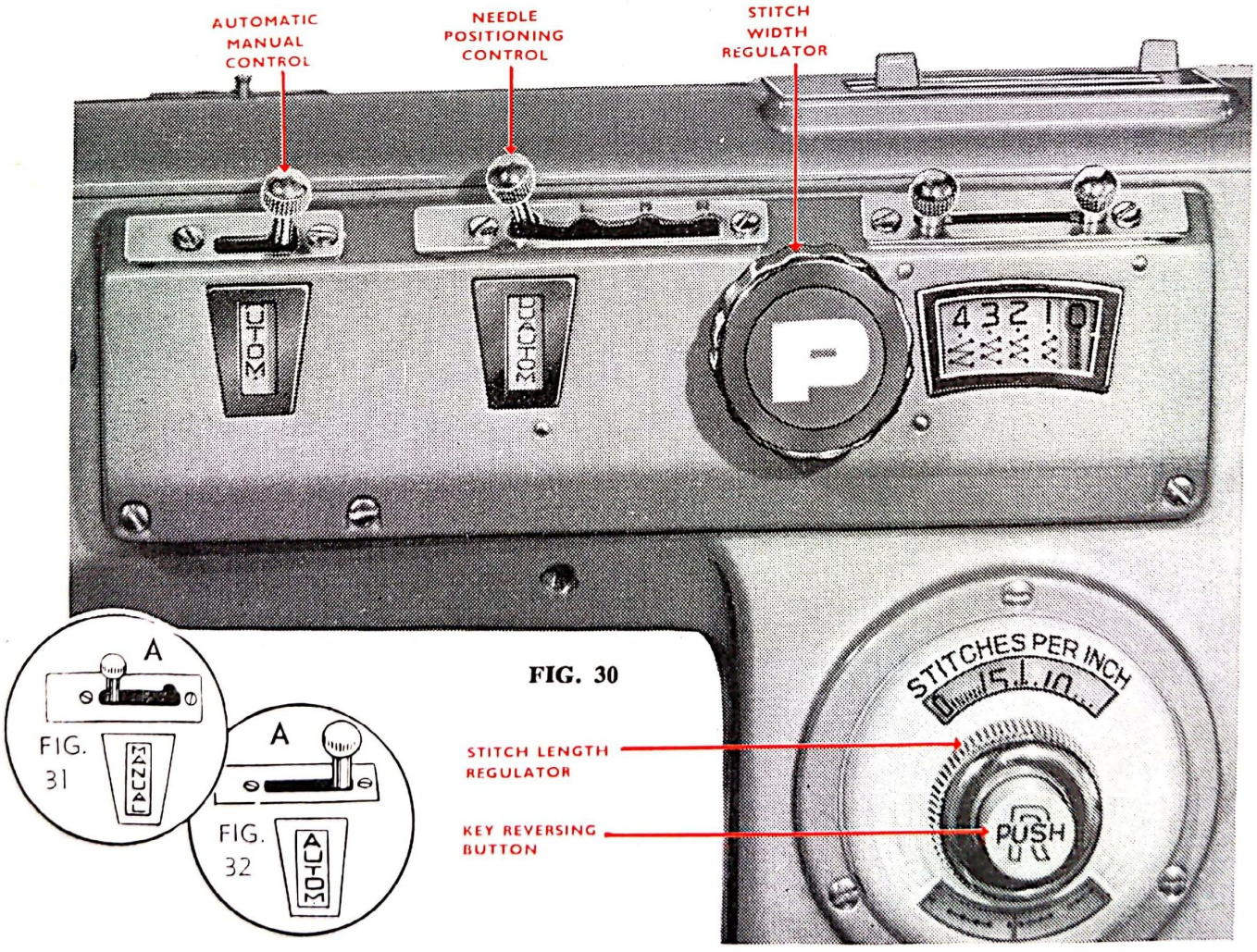


FIG. 30

MANUALLY PRODUCED DESIGNS (continued)

For all close patterns, set the stitch regulator as close to the 0 mark as possible still allowing the material to feed through slowly, and fit satin stitch foot (No. 29, Page 35).

A TO MAKE A SATIN STITCH

1. Set the needle position lever in position "M".
2. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator to the desired stitch width.

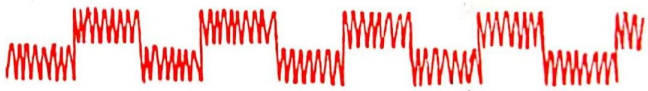
B TO MAKE DESIGN "B"

1. Set needle position lever in position "M".
2. Start sewing, and quickly move the zig-zag stitch regulator from 1 to 4 and back to 1. Repeat this operation as long as desired. The length of the design depends on the speed at which the zig-zag regulator is operated. Operate the machine slowly, working the regulator evenly.

C TO MAKE DESIGN "C"

1. Set the needle position lever in position "M".
2. Commence sewing, and move the zig-zag stitch regulator slowly from 0 to 4, then very quickly back to 0 and continue repeating this operation.

D TO MAKE DESIGN "D"

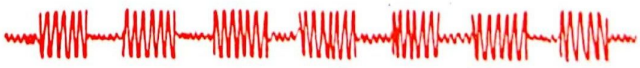


1. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator between 0 and 2.
2. Commence sewing, at the same time moving the triple needle positioning lever from L. to R. continuously and smoothly without allowing the lever to enter any of the notches.

E TO MAKE DESIGN "E"

1. Set zig-zag stitch regulator at 1.
2. Set needle position lever at position "L".
3. Commence sewing, moving needle position lever to position "M", then to position "R", back again to "M" and again to "L", using all three notches. The length of the design is controlled by the speed at which the position lever is operated and the time it is allowed to remain in each notch.

F TO MAKE DESIGN "F"



1. Set needle position lever in position "M".
2. Set zig-zag stitch regulator so that it cannot move lower than 1.
3. Commence sewing, moving the zig-zag stitch regulator quickly to 4 and back to 1. Continue this operation.

AUTOMATIC STITCHING

A variety of stitches is obtained by selecting any one of the Sew-Discs supplied with your "SEWMATIC". The variety can be further increased by adjusting:

1. Zig-zag stitch width regulator.
2. Triple needle positioning control.
3. The Stitch regulator.

The MANUAL/AUTOM. lever must be set at AUTOM. after insertion of sew-disc to produce these stitches.
Having selected your cotton and material, and threaded your machine, proceed as follows:

1. Fit satin stitch foot (Fig. 25a).
2. Fit zig-zag throat plate (Fig. 25).
3. Select your Sew-Disc according to the pattern appearing on top of it, using the chart included with this instruction book as a guide.
4. Set L.M.R. control to position R. Open the Sew-Disc window (Fig. 33) and insert the Sew-Disc so that it fits on to the pins (Fig. 33). Close the window.
5. Set knob A (Fig. 32) from manual to autom.
6. Turn the stitch regulator almost to 0 so that the material slowly moves under the foot as in manual embroidery.
7. Set the stitch width regulator at 0.
8. Set triple needle positioning lever to position "M".
9. The fabric selector must be in the "NORM." position.

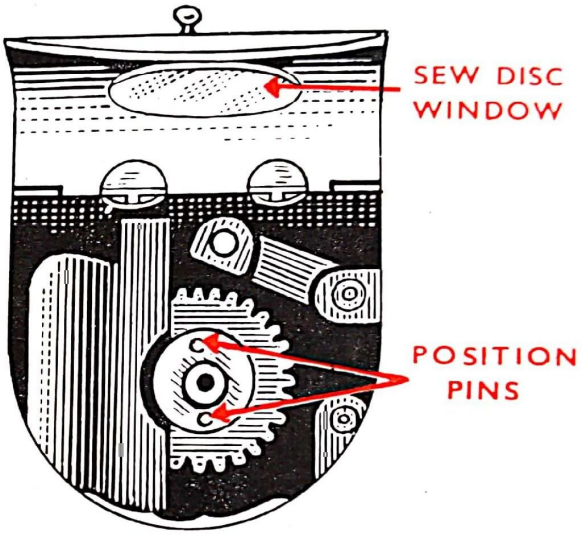


FIG. 33

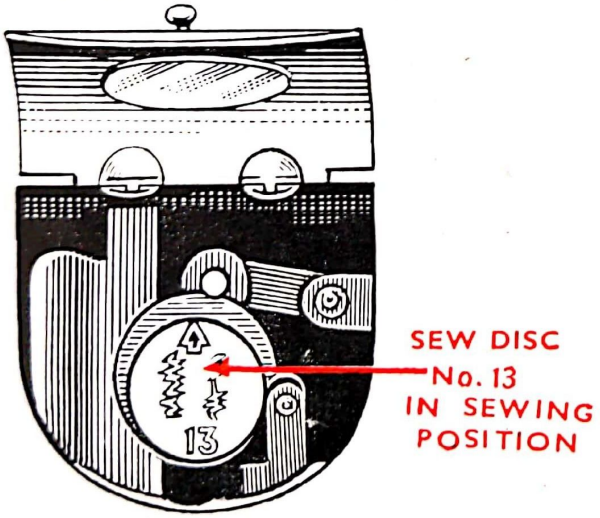


FIG. 34

You can now produce your first pattern. Have a practice run on a piece of scrap material and observe the result. You will find that by moving the triple needle positioning lever either to the left or right, a new pattern is produced. Further, if you move the same lever to the extreme left (the Duomat position), an entirely new pattern is evident. These are the basic patterns this Sew-Disc will produce.
Now return this lever to position "M" which gives you the first stitch. You may vary the width of your pattern by means of the stitch width regulator, moving it from 0 to 4.

By varying your stitch width and increasing the length of stitch progressively by means of the STITCH regulator, it will be evident to you that a great range of stitches can be automatically produced on your "SEWMATIC".

Remember always that when the arrow on the Sew-Disc is pointing directly away from you, the Sew-Disc pattern is about to commence. One complete rotation of the disc produces one pattern.

BUTTON HOLES

Your SEWMATIC is the only machine which allows you to make buttonholes with the use of a single SEW-DISC. Two of these buttonhole Sew-DISCS of different sizes are supplied with your "SEWMATIC".

Fit the buttonhole foot (No. 17, Page 35) and adjust the guide at the back of the foot to give you the exact length of buttonhole required. (Measure from the D-shaped hole in the foot to the adjustable guide).

Insert either Sew-Disc No. 15 (for a narrow buttonhole) or Sew-Disc No. 16 (for a wide buttonhole) into the Sew-Disc chamber (Fig. 34, page 22). Set the triple needle positioning lever to position "L". Set knob A (Fig. 32) to AUTOM., and adjust the STITCH regulator so that it shows almost 0 in the window.

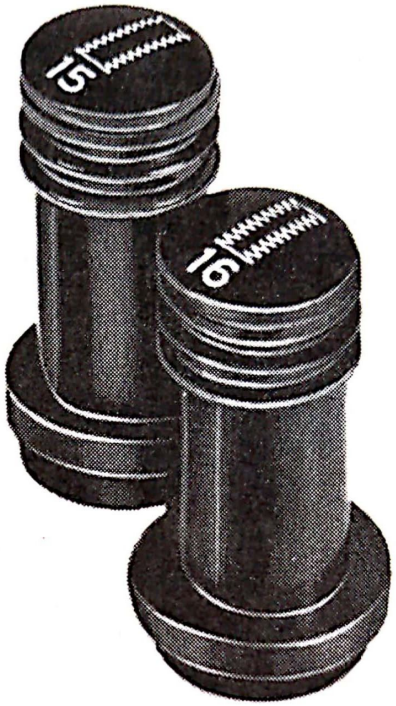


FIG. 35

Proceed to make the buttonhole, sewing the first side to required length, stopping machine so that needle is in material on right hand side of stitching (A. Fig. 36).

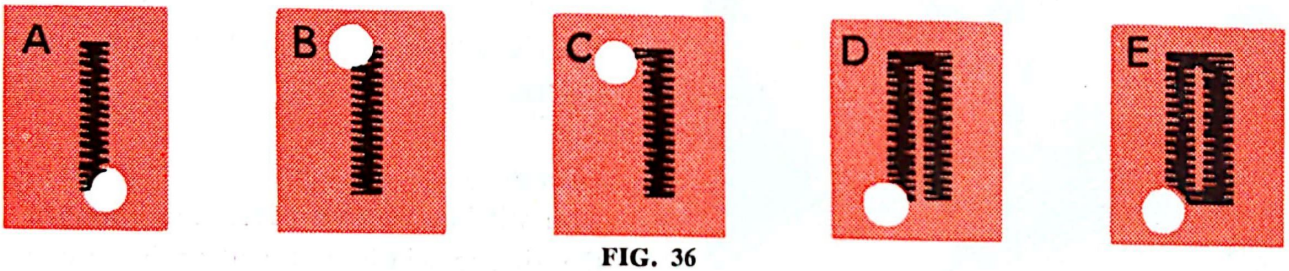


FIG. 36

Lift the Presser Bar, and pivot material around the needle, 180°, lower presser bar so that row of stitching lies in right hand groove beneath buttonhole foot, needle will now be in position B (Fig. 36).

Raise the needle by turning the balance wheel toward you, turn stitch width regulator to the right until indicator in the window moves to about 3, and turn Fabric Selector to EMBR. Now sew 4 or 6 stitches, thus forming the bar at end of buttonhole. The needle will now be in material on the left of stitching (C, Fig. 36). Return stitch width regulator to "0", Fabric Selector to NORM., and proceed to sew the second side of buttonhole. When required length is reached, stop machine with needle in material on left hand side of stitching (D, Fig. 36). Increase stitch width to about 3, Fabric Selector to EMBR. ,and sew 4 or 6 stitches to bar-off end of Buttonhole (E, Fig. 36). Return Fabric Selector to NORM., stitch width to "0", raise needle to highest position, lift foot and remove material from the machine, cut the slot with the buttonhole cutter.

To make a corded buttonhole, pass this cord through the small hole in the front of the buttonhole foot and draw it toward the back for 3 or 4 stitches. Proceed as with ordinary buttonholes, but keep the cord firm on the bars of the buttonhole.

SEWING ON BUTTONS

Your "SEWMATIC" is equipped with a special foot which allows you to sew on buttons quickly and easily.

Fit the zig-zag throat plate and fit the button foot (Fig. 37). Now drop the feed dogs by turning the three-position fabric selector (See page 5) to EMBR. Set the triple-needle position lever to position "L". Place the button under the foot on top of your material so that the holes are in the same line as the sideways movement of the needle (Fig. 37).

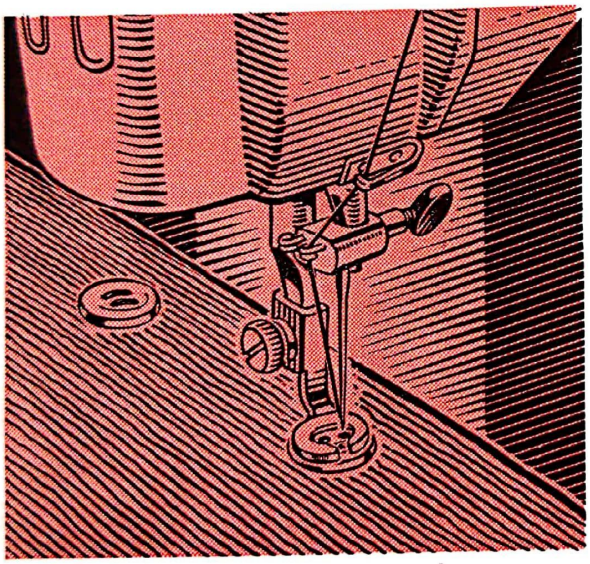


FIG. 37

Bring the needle down by hand adjusting the position of the button so that the needle passes cleanly into the left hole of the button. Do 1 or 2 stitches in the left hole by turning the balance wheel by hand. Raise the needle. Increase the width of the stitch by moving the stitch width regulator to the right, far enough to allow the needle to pass cleanly into the right hole of the button. Test this by hand.

Operate your machine, filling the holes with stitches without overfilling. Return the zig-zag width to 0, and again do one or two tying stitches in the left hole. Remove the work from under the foot and trim the cottons.

When sewing on 4-hole buttons, proceed in exactly the same way, filling the first two holes with stitches, then moving the material so that the other two holes become visible and are in the same position as were the first two. Fill these also with cotton and then do two or three tying stitches in the left hole. Time can be saved by becoming expert at button sewing, and the work is of the highest quality.

IMPORTANT: Do not forget to return the feed dogs to their normal position when you have finished your button sewing.

THE RUFFLER

Set the controls of your "SEWMATIC" as you would for ordinary plain sewing, using the plain sewing throat plate.

Set the STITCH length at about 15. Set the Ruffler according to the following details (See Fig. 38).

A. Attaching lug.

B. Actuating arm which must fit over the shank of the needle clamp, causing the Ruffler to function.

C. Fullness adjusting screw. Sets actual length of ruffles (plastic knob).

D. Engaging lever determining operating sequence.

(1) Ruffles every stitch.
(6) Ruffles once every 6 stitches.
(12) Ruffles once every 12 stitches.
(O) Straight stitching—no ruffles.

E. Upper and ruffling blade.

F. Lower separator blade.

G. Guides.

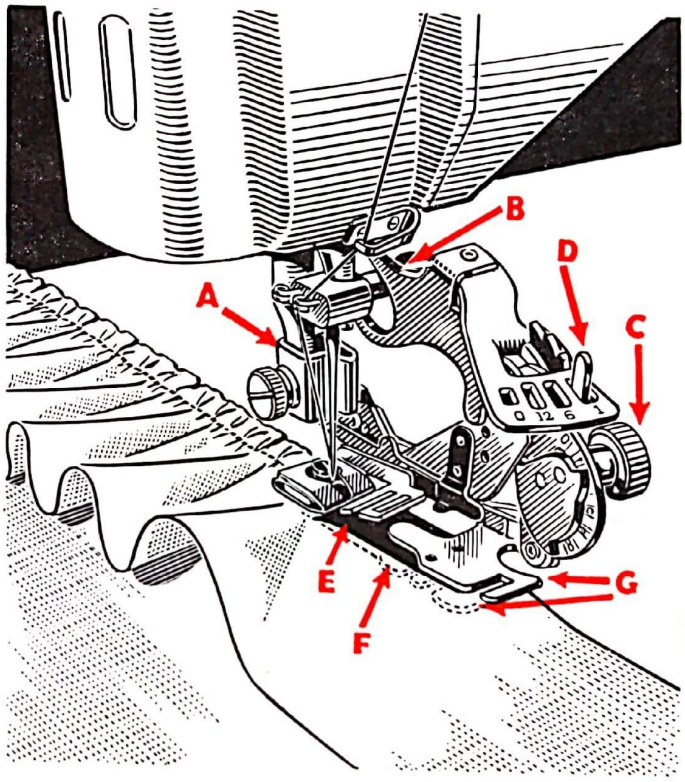


FIG. 38

Fit the ruffler to your machine in the same way as you would an ordinary foot. Remember, Arm B must be fitted according to instructions.

When you have learnt how to operate the various parts of your ruffler, insert your material to be ruffled between blades E and F, and the material you are ruffling comes over the lower blade F controlled by the guide G.

IMPORTANT: Do not attempt to use the zig-zag when sewing with the ruffler. This will result in broken needles.

BIAS BINDER

Fit the bias binder in the same manner as you would the ordinary presser foot, and tighten the screw firmly. Use the zig-zag throat plate.

Here is an entirely new technique—The attachment of bias binding using a zig-zag stitch. A plain stitch can also be used.

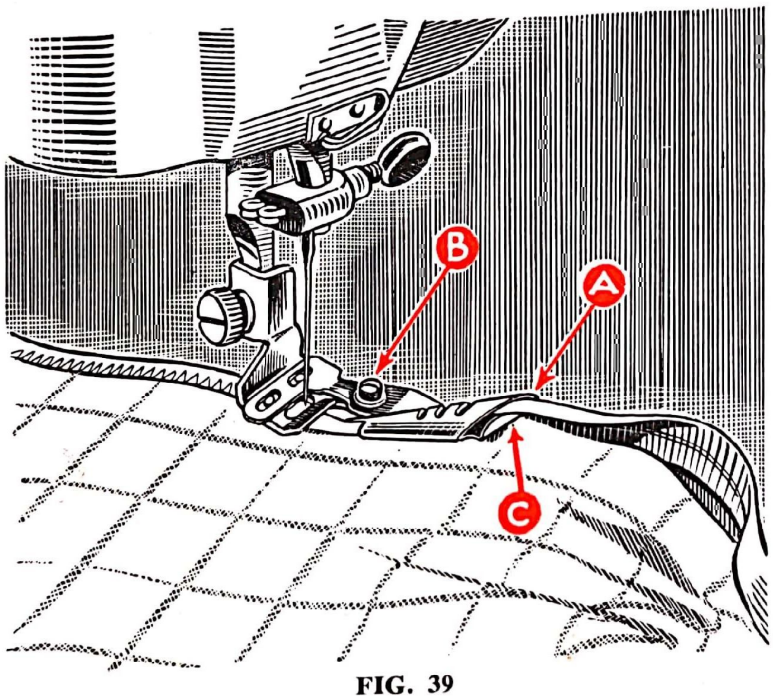


FIG. 39

Fit 1-in. bias binding into mouth of the binder shown at A (Fig. 39) and pass it through the binder using a pin into the slots at the side to help it through. Now pass the binding under the sole of the binder.

The binder should now be adjusted using screw B according to the width of zig-zag stitch you intend to use. Adjust further for a plain stitch. The material to which the binding is to be attached passes into slot C.

DARNING AND MENDING

Fit the darning attachment (Fig. 40) to your "SEWMATIC" so that the bracket (A) (Fig. 40) is clamped to the presser bar in the same way as the ordinary foot, and the spring (B) passes over the needle clamp as shown. The needle must be raised for this operation, but not to its fullest height as the spring (B) must be lifted to be fitted over the needle clamp. Fit embroidery throat plate (No. 9, page 35). Set fabric selector to EMBR. position.

The machine is threaded in the usual way, and the under cotton brought to the upper side as shown on page 13. It is advisable to use an embroidery hoop. To effect a cotton darn or mend, the material should be stretched in an embroidery hoop with the work in the centre. The darn can now be effected by moving the embroidery hoop from side to side, closing the hole with cotton stitches over its entire area, then backwards and forwards over its entire area as shown (Fig. 41).

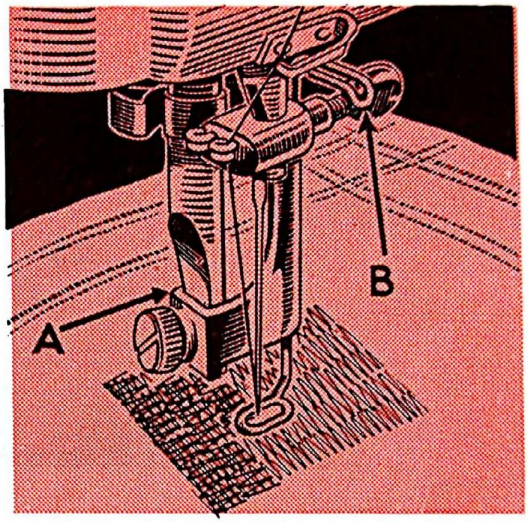


FIG. 40

It is essential during any operation of this attachment that the machine be run slowly, otherwise the darn will be bulky. Long, slow stitching ensures success.

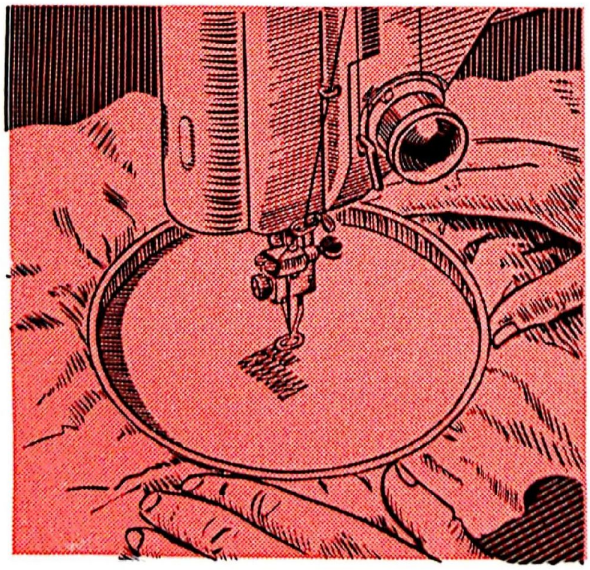


FIG. 41

Your "SEWMATIC" enables you to finish the patching of irregular tears with zig-zag stitching. The foot of the darner (Fig. 41) is elongated to allow zig-zag stitching.

After securing a patch in the usual way around, for example an irregular tear, the rough edges may be laid flat by zig-zagging over the top of them.

When you have finished darning or patching, always be careful to raise the feed dogs to normal and change the throat plate to plain stitching.

ZIPPER FOOT

Fit the Zipper Foot in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. The Zipper Foot provided with your "SEWMATIC" is adjustable by means of screw (Fig. 42) so that it may be used to sew in zippers with the needle on either side of the foot.

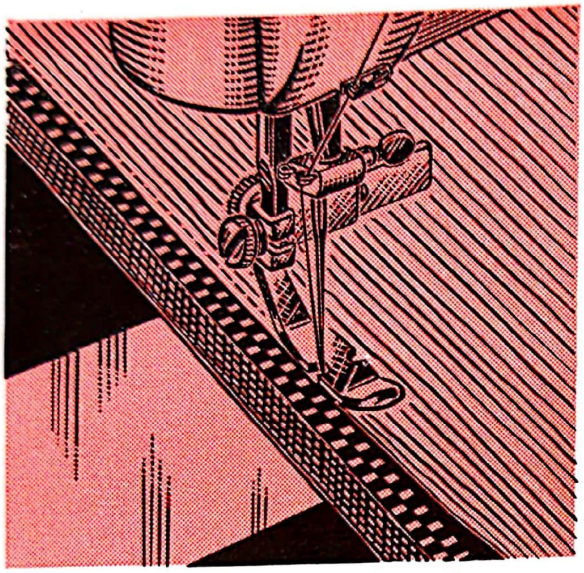


FIG. 42

Use a plain stitch with the appropriate throat plate. Now, bring the needle down by turning the balance wheel towards you.

You can now adjust your zipper foot by loosening screw (Fig. 42) and moving the foot so that the needle is in the centre of the slot on the side of the foot you have decided to use.

With the foot in this position, tighten screw. As the needle comes down near the edge of the foot it can easily be seen that material can be sewn very close to the teeth of the zipper.

This attachment can sew zippers on either side of the foot with equally good results.

QUILTING

Quilting consists of lines of separated parallel stitching.

The quilter (No. 12, page 35) is attached to the presser foot in the same way as an ordinary foot, and the measure bar at the back is then extended with the curved section brought down onto the surface of the work, thus providing a measuring guide. The first line of your stitching may be lightly pencilled in for straightness.

This measure bar, set to the width desired, enables you to maintain your stitching at regular intervals. Plain stitching only is used, using the plain stitch throat plate.

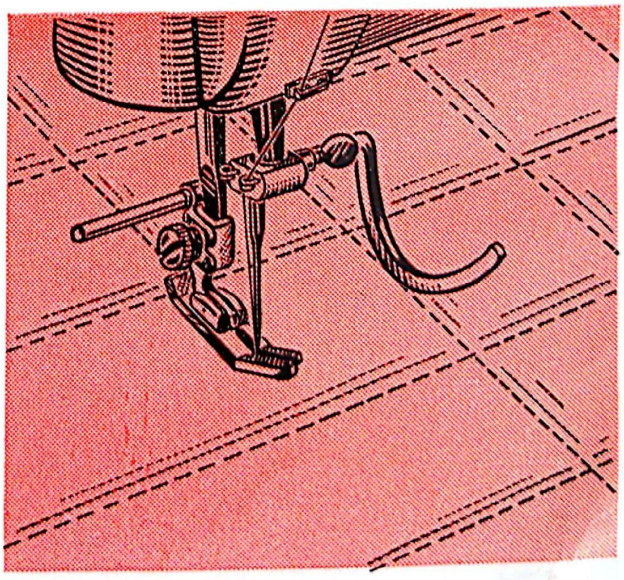


FIG. 43

DESIGN EMBROIDERY

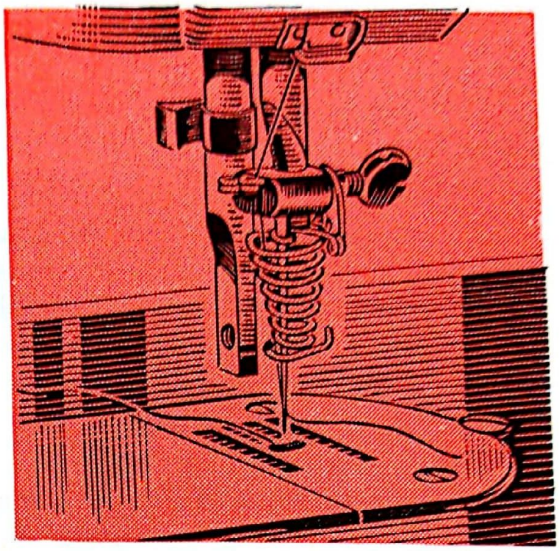


FIG. 44

Remove the presser foot. The design embroidery spring **is not** attached to the presser bar. It is fitted to the needle bar (Fig. 44). Hold the embroidery spring arch shape upwards, and insert it so that the needle passes through the small hole in the spring. Ease the arch shape part over the shank of the needle clamp.

The fabric selector must be set at EMBR. when using this attachment.

Do not forget to lower the presser bar as this operates the top thread tension. Place the embroidery between hoops and follow your pattern using slow stitches and moving the hoops in any direction you wish.

Embroidery designs may be done using either plain stitches with the plain stitch throat plate or zig-zag stitches using the embroidery throat plate.

RAISED CORDING OR BRAIDING

Fit the zig-zag throat plate. Attach cording foot (Fig. 45) (No. 18, page 35) in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. Guide gimp or cord through the hole in the front, thence under the sole of the foot.

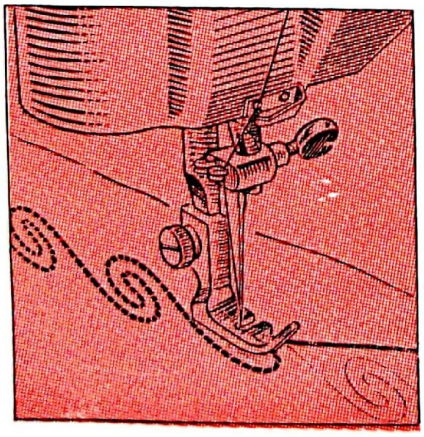


FIG. 45

Cording is done by using a narrow zig-zag stitch (Set stitch width regulator at 2) passing from side to side over the gimp or cord, stitching it to your material. The stitch regulator can be set so that the material barely moves forward.

The stitches thus formed completely cover the gimp. Patterns may be followed when using this attachment, producing the most decorative results.

THE HEMMING FOOT

One of the hemming feet (No. 13 or 14, page 35) is attached in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. Make two tying folds in the material so that it may enter the scroll in the hemming foot easily, and push the hem thus prepared into the scroll and under the needle.

Bring the needle down into the material. Hold the material on the edge between the right forefinger and thumb and turn it over in the form of a semi-circle. The material thus held must be straight in front of the hemmer scroll and level with the bed of the machine. Operate your machine slowly, allowing the material to slide between your forefinger and thumb as you do so. Practice will soon result in perfect hems.

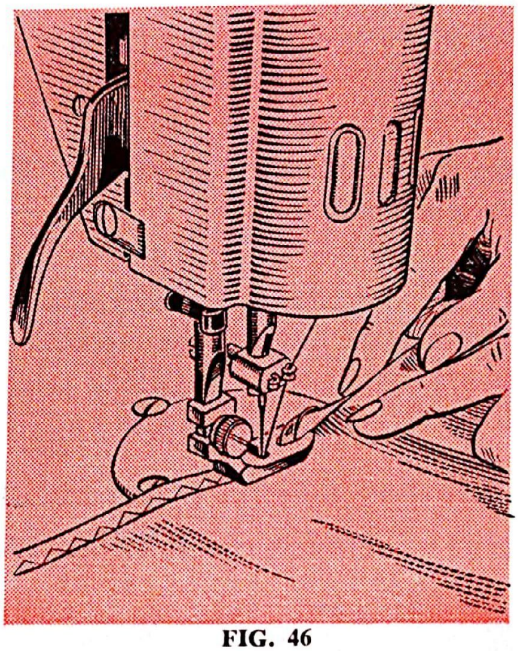


FIG. 46

HEMMING WITH A ZIG-ZAG STITCH

The zig-zag throat plate must be used. The procedure is the same except that a zig-zag stitch is used. The stitch width regulator should be set at 2. When the stitch width regulator is set wide enough to completely cover the hem, it is known as shell hemming, and will be found most decorative when hemming milanese or silks as in underwear.

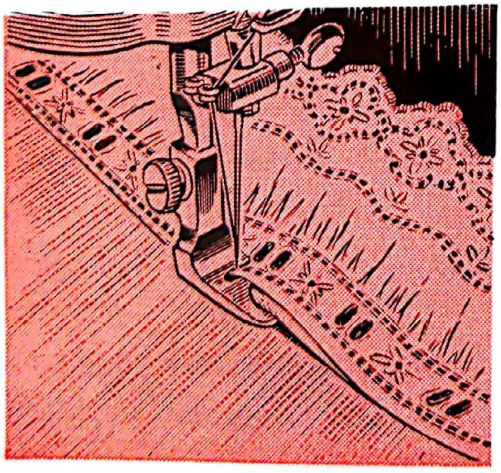


FIG. 47

HEMMING WITH LACE

To hem and attach lace simultaneously, insert the lace into the slot of the foot at the right of the needle (Fig. 47). In this operation, the material to be hemmed is held in the left hand and the lace is guided with the right hand. The best results are obtained when using zig-zag stitch.

Two hemmers of different sizes (13 and 14, page 35) are included in your set of attachments, providing you with a variety of hemming techniques.

THE CLOTH GUIDE

The cloth guide (No. 4, page 35) is the simplest of attachments, and is fitted to the bed of your "SEWMATIC" by means of a screw passing through the slot of the guide and the bed of the machine (Fig. 48). Adjust to the desired width by measuring from the point of the needle to the vertical surface of the guide. Tighten the attaching screw.

Fold the material in the form of a hem to the width decided and commence to sew, keeping the edge of the material evenly against the surface of the guide. Both zig-zag and plain sewing can be used in conjunction with this attachment.

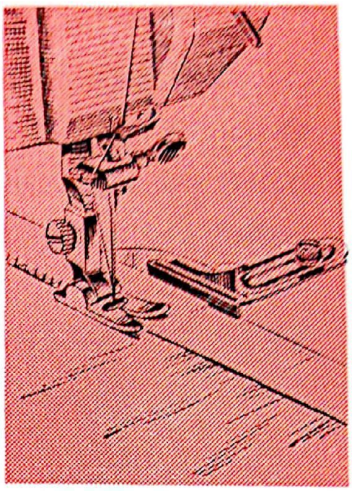


FIG. 48

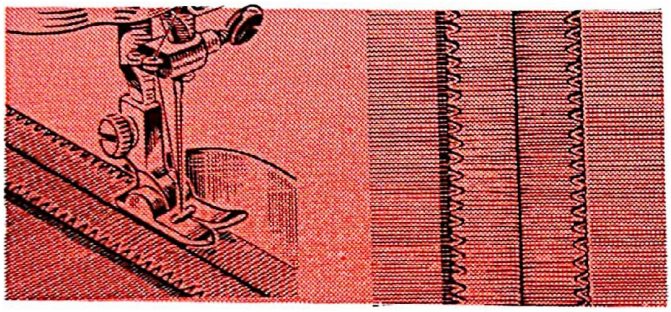


FIG. 49

OVERLOCKING

Fit the zig-zag throat plate and foot. Set the stitch width regulator between 3 and 4 and the STITCH at 15.

Overlocking is achieved by running down the edge so that the zig-zag stitching extends over the edge of the material. Narrow the width of the zig-zag if you desire (Fig. 49). Lock seam securely with a single row of straight stitching over inside edge of zig-zagging.

HEMSTITCHING

Hemstitching and picot work of a high standard is easily done on your "SEWMATIC".
With all hemstitching the threads should be drawn first to a width of about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fit the zig-zag throat plate and foot and insert the drawn thread work under the foot. Set the zig-zag stitch width regulator at 2, and the STITCH regulator at 15.
Sew down each side of the drawn thread work, allowing the needle to enter firstly the firm material on one side and then the drawn thread work on the next stitch.

Keep the zig-zag stitch even on both sides of the drawn thread work.

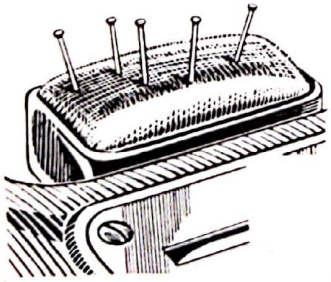


FIG. 51

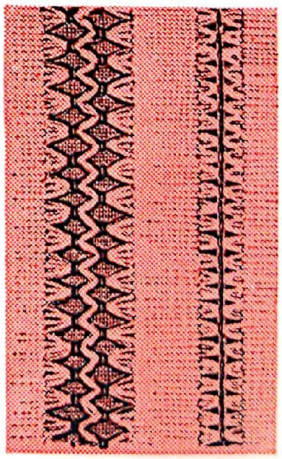


FIG. 50

PIN CUSHION

For convenience, a "Sew Handy" pin cushion is provided at the rear of the machine.

TWIN NEEDLE WORK

Decorative twin needle work is one of the most exciting features of your "SEWMATIC". All the designs you have found possible with the use of the Sew-Discs and by manual control using a single needle, can also be reproduced in even greater variety with twin needles, and if you desire, using contrasting coloured cotton or wool.

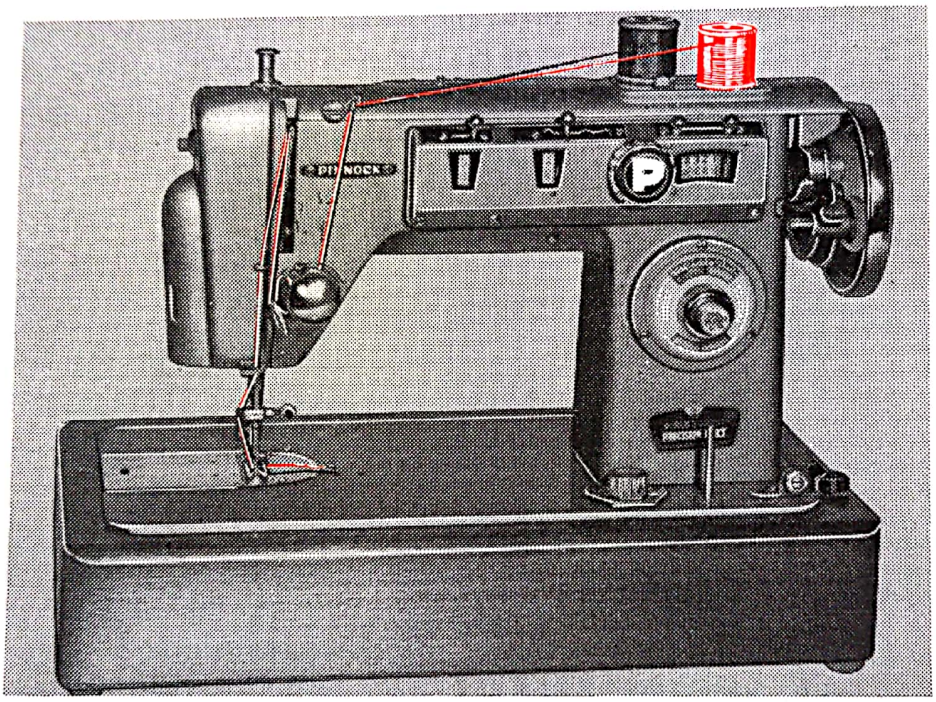


FIG. 52

- Insert the twin needle (No. 22, page 35) in exactly the same way as a single needle, with the flat side to your right, and replacing the presser foot with the twin needle foot (No. 23, page 35).
- Fit the twin needle throat plate (No. 10, page 35). Thread your "SEWMATIC" with two spools of cotton (Fig. 52), being careful that the cottons are separated by the separating disc on the tension control.
- Place the material under the presser foot and adjust the controls of your "SEWMATIC" according to the instructions on page 18 for zig-zag stitching, pages 20 and 21 for manually produced designs, or page 22 for automatic stitching.

SELF-CLEARING SHUTTLE

One of the greatest advancements the "SEWMATIC" has to offer is its revolutionary self-clearing shuttle mechanism. Most other central bobbin-type machines will jam if stray cotton enters the shuttle race.

The design of the "SEWMATIC" hook will enable you to clear away stray cotton without dismantling the mechanism.

Should cotton enter the shuttle race, remove the thread from the needle and rock the balance wheel backwards and forwards a few times by hand. This will cut away the stray cotton and allow you to recommence sewing. The balance wheel should turn easily.

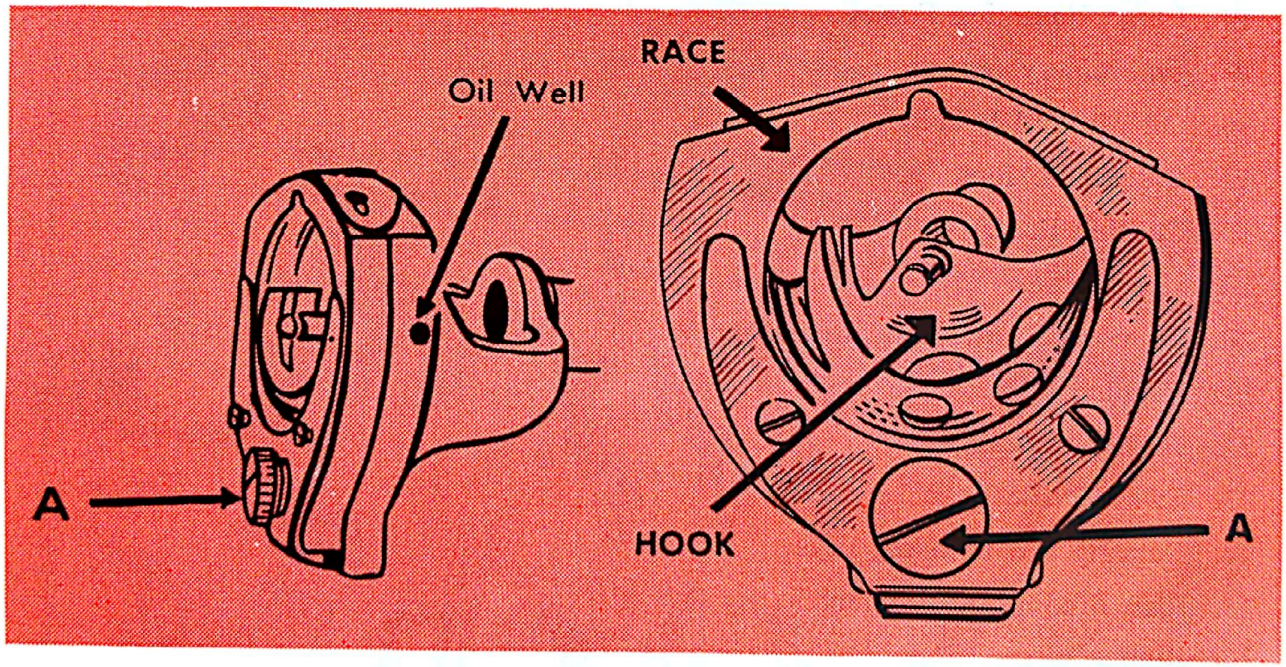
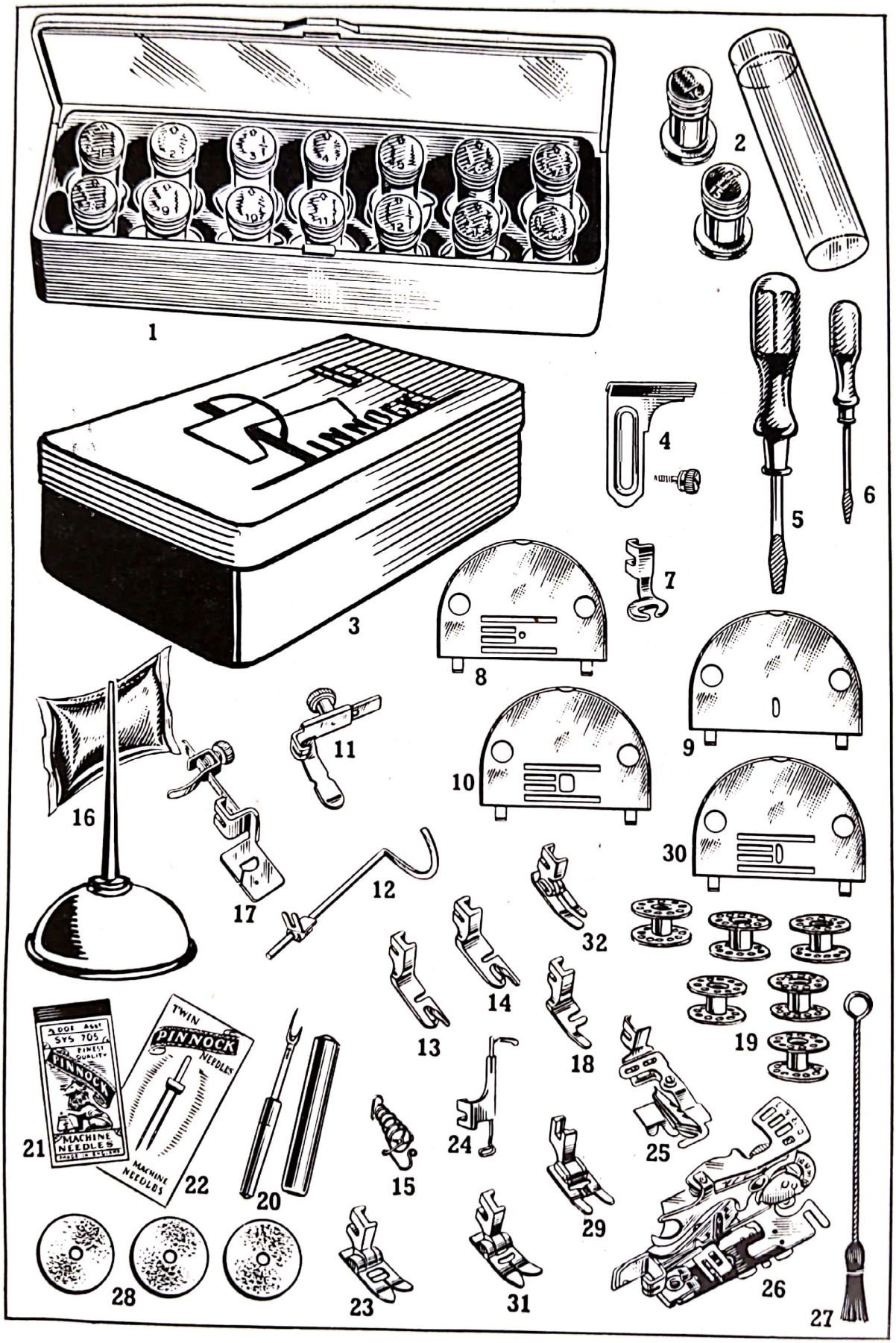


FIG. 53

IMPORTANT: The shuttle mechanism of your "SEWMATIC" should be kept clean and well oiled. See oil well (Fig. 53).

ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

1. Automatic Sew-Discs (Nos. 1-14), and case.
2. Automatic buttonhole Sew-Discs (Nos. 15 and 16) and plastic container.
3. Attachment box.
4. Cloth Guide and Attachment Screw.
5. Large Screwdriver.
6. Small Screwdriver.
7. Button Foot.
8. Plain sewing Throat Plate.
9. Embroidery and Darning Throat Plate.
10. Twin needle Throat Plate.
11. Double-sided Zipper Foot.
12. Quilting Guide.
13. Small Hemming Foot.
14. Large Hemming Foot.
15. Embroidery Spring.
16. Oil can and bubble.
17. Buttonhole foot.
18. Cording Foot.
19. Six Bobbins.
20. Buttonhole cutter and stitch ripper.
21. Needles.
22. Twin Needles.
23. Twin Needle Foot.
24. Darning and Mending Foot.
25. Bias Binding Attachment.
26. Ruffler.
27. Cleaning Brush.
28. Felt Pads.
29. Satin Stitch Foot.
30. Zig-zag Throat Plate.
31. Zig-zag foot.
32. Plain Sewing Foot.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SYS 705
FINEST QUALITY
PINNOCK
MACHINE NEEDLES
22
TWIN
PINNOCK
NEEDLES
MACHINE NEEDLES
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USEFUL SEWING HINTS — FAULT-FINDING

SLIPPING STITCHES: May be caused by—

1. A bent or blunt needle.
2. Needle in back to front (See page 8).
3. Using a heavy thread in a fine needle (See page 7).
4. Using the wrong type of needle—Must be type 705.

BREAKING NEEDLES: May be caused by—

1. Tugging at the material whilst sewing.
2. Needle fitted incorrectly (See page 8).
3. Wrong needle being used (See page 7).
4. Using fine needles on heavy work.
5. Using fine needles with heavy thread (See page 7).
6. Bobbin case incorrectly fitted (See page 10).

UPPER THREAD BREAKING: May be caused by—

1. Top tension too tight (See page 16).
2. "SEWMATIC" incorrectly threaded (See page 12).
3. Needle fitted incorrectly (See page 8).
4. Using heavy thread with fine needle (See page 7).
5. Wrong type needles being used (See page 7).
6. Using poor quality thread.
7. Shuttle mechanism requires oiling.
8. Starting to sew without the take-up lever at its highest point (See page 14).
9. Bent or blunt needle.

LOWER THREAD BREAKING: May be caused by—

1. Bobbin case incorrectly threaded (See page 11).
2. Bobbin over wound.
3. Bobbin case tension too tight.

MACHINE JAMMED OR RUNNING HEAVILY: May be caused by—

1. Cotton caught in shuttle race (See page 33).
2. Bobbin winder operating whilst sewing.
3. Machine requires oiling (See page 6).
4. Machine requires cleaning (See under).
5. Drive belt too loose.

MACHINE WILL NOT FEED THROUGH: May be caused by—

1. Fabric selector set at EMBR. or SILK (See page 17).
2. Automatic darner fully released (See page 17).
3. Material not far enough under presser foot (See page 14).

KEEP YOUR "SEWMATIC" CLEAN BY occasionally opening slide plate and removing throat plate. This will expose the feed dogs and enable you to clean away the fluff and lint which collects there. It is also advisable at the same time, to loosen screw A (Fig. 53) and remove the shuttle in order to clean it and the race in which it runs. Remove the bobbin case first, and apply a drop of oil after cleaning operations are over.

TAKE CARE OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR

1. Never try to clear a jammed machine by operating the motor. Work the balance wheel by hand.
2. Never exert just sufficient pressure on the foot control to cause the motor to hum. Either remove your foot altogether or press down hard enough to cause your machine to run.
3. Never oil the foot control.
4. Do not allow oil to get onto the rubber belt or bobbin winder rubber. If it does, however, remove the belt from the machine and rub talcum powder onto it. Replace the belt when it shows signs of wear.
5. Oil the motor by applying a drop of oil about every twelve months to the oil hole at each end.

THE "SEW-GLO": If a new globe has to be fitted, open the face plate (See page 5) and remove by turning to the left until it falls free. Fit your new globe by turning to the right. Remember when operating the light switch, it **always** turns clockwise for both **on and off.**

IMPORTANT: Disconnect power before attempting to replace globes.

INTERNAL LIGHTING: Access to the internal light is achieved by removing the two screws (Fig. 3, page 5) and lifting off the cover plate. Great care must be taken to see that this lamp is replaced in its original position.

COTTON CUTTER: Cotton cutter is provided just above the presser foot, and will enable you to sever your cottons.

DOUBLE
PATTERN
SEW
DISCS
SEWING
VARIETY
BY NEEDLE
LEVER & DIAL
1
2
3
DU
L
M
R
DUOIT
3 POS
0
1
2
3
4
4 3 2 1 0

HOW TO SELECT THE DESIGNS FOR AUTOMATIC SEWING

AUTOMATIC SEWING