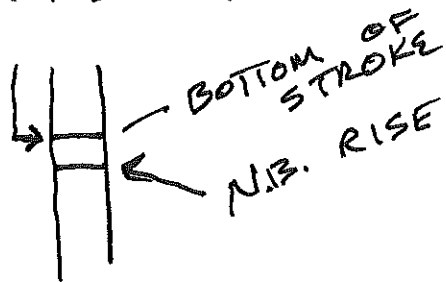


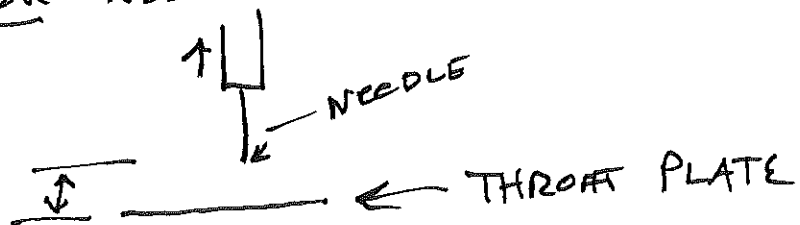
THE "LOOP"

- * LOOP IS FORMED BY NEEDLE RISING FROM BOTTOM OF NEEDLE BAR STROKE A SPECIFIED DISTANCE. THE NEEDLE THREAD IS PINCHED BETWEEN THE FABRIC + NEEDLE, HOLDING IT IN PLACE AS THE NEEDLE RISES.
- * HOOK TIMING IS WHEN THE HOOK (L.S.) OR LOOPER (C.S) PICKS UP THE "LOOP"
- * NEEDLE BAR RISE IS A MEASUREMENT OF ASCENDING NEEDLE.

* TIMING MARKS ON N.B.



* OR - NEEDLE BAR HEIGHT (BOOK REFERENCE)

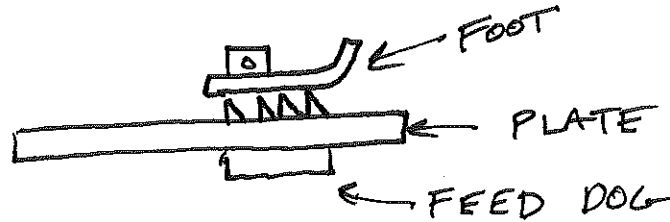


* WHEN THE LOOP IS NOT FORMED PROPERLY, THE RESULT IS SKIPPED STITCHES, BREAKING THREAD OR BOTH.

- * L.S. = LOCKSTICH
- * C.S. = CHAINSTICH
- * N.B. = NEEDLEBAR

FEEDING

* FEED DOG HEIGHT FOR MOST MACHINES IS SET SO AT THE MAX HEIGHT, THE BOTTOM OF THE "VALLEYS" ARE LEVEL WITH THE THROAT PLATE.



* IF FEED DOGS ARE TOO HIGH, "BACKFEEDING" OCCURS - CHECK WITH A PIECE OF PAPER (NO THREAD IN NEEDLE) MAKING SURE THE PAPER ISN'T FED BACK TOWARDS YOU.

* BACK FEEDING CAN CAUSE A LOOSE LOOKING STITCH ON THE NEEDLE THREAD.

* IF DOGS ARE TOO LOW, FABRIC WILL HESITATE, STITCHES GET SHORT, LOOPING OF NEEDLE THREAD CAN OCCUR.

* MORE PRESSURE ~~ON~~ ^{ON} FOOT INCREASES FEEDING OF THE BOTTOM PLY.

* EXPERIMENT WITH PRESSURE

* DULL FEED DOGS MARK BOTTOM PLY BY SLIPPING

THREAD PATH

* EVERY PLACE THE THREAD TRAVELS OR TOUCHES - INCLUDING PLACES THAT AREN'T PART OF THE MACHINE.

* CORDS

* OPERATOR ITEMS (PICTURES ETC.)

* MAKE ^{SURE} NO MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS ARE MADE UNTIL YOU ARE SURE OF THE THREAD PATH.

* STUDY, MEMORIZE THREADING DIAGRAMS FOR EACH MODEL OF MACHINE. PRACTICE BY UNTHREADING MACHINE AND RE-THREADING

* DON'T FORGET T.P. INCLUDES PRESSER FOOT, THROAT PLATE, FEED DOGS, BOBBIN CASES, AND HOOKS.

* AS YOU WALK THROUGH THE FACTORY, BE AWARE OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS - THREAD STANDS OUT OF ALIGNMENT ETC.

* TENSION ADJUSTING IS PART OF YOUR THREAD PATH.