



(1) Round bobbin machines come in a variety of cases, but mostly in the suitcase, (shown above) or domed types (as below).

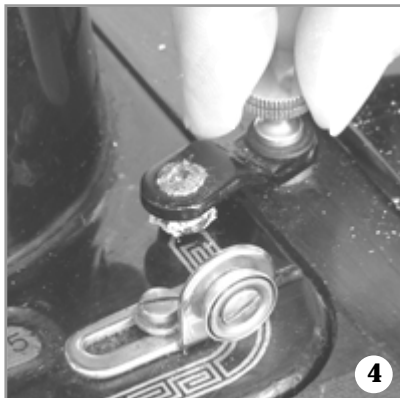


(2) **Examine cases for signs of woodworm!**

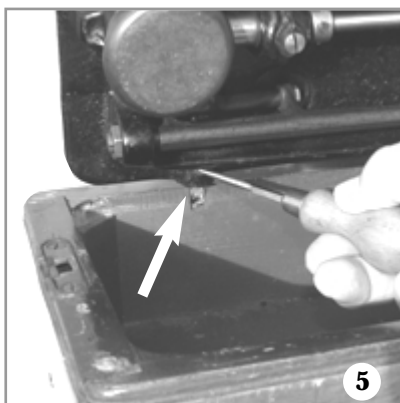
Customs do examine shipments. Signs of worm - treated or not - have previously delayed entire shipments. This is not only a disappointment, but also incurs expensive port levies for delaying clearance. So discard the box, do not treat it.



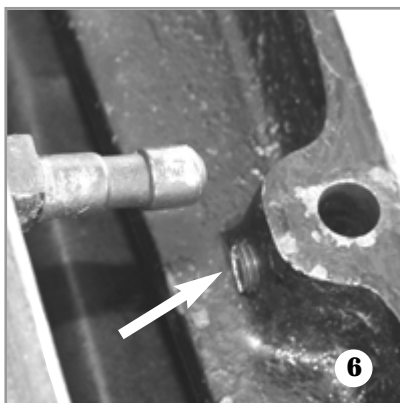
(3) The machine itself is held in a wooden base by two hinges at the back of the machine and a catch at the right hand side.



(4) **Release the retaining catch.**



(5) **Remove the machine from its case by tilting it back and undoing the two grub screws.**



(6) **Then lift it clear of the two finger hinges.**

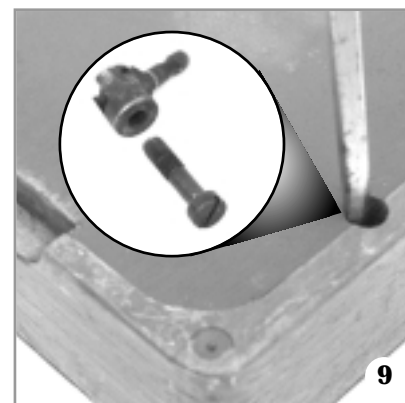


(7) **Clean out all debris from under the machine and from the accessories compartment.**

Remember that the machines will not remain upright during transit, so any pins, needles and fluff in the bottom may well be deposited in the works during that time unless you remove it.

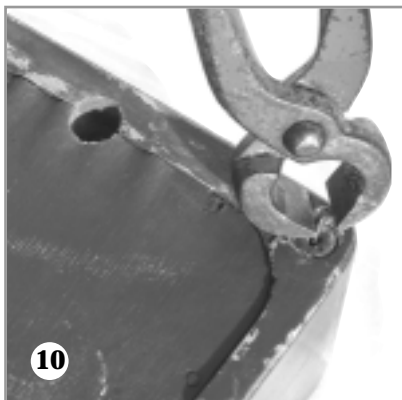


(8) **Examine the state of any accessories and needles present for rust and damage. Discard any that are not in good condition.**

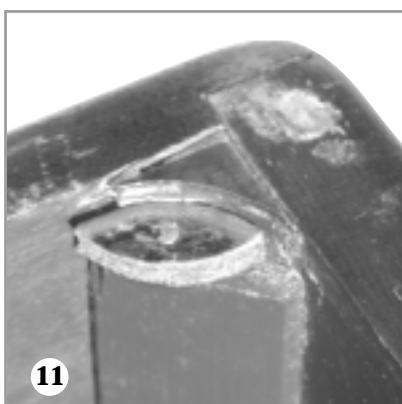


(9) **Turn the base over and make sure the bolts holding in the machine hinges are present and tight.**

Slight damage to the case is not important, but the case should be secure and safe to use. Check all joints and re-glue where needed. Make sure the corner blocks are present and secure. Either re-glue or remove any veneer that has split. Holes in the bottom may be repaired either by replacing the ply completely or where the damage is small gluing a patch to the inside of the base.



(10) If one or more of the rubber feet are worn or missing, remove all four completely.



(11) Make sure the small 'half moon' leather or rubber pieces are intact on top of the corner blocks at the front of the machine.

These deaden any vibration and also lift the machine a little so that the cover plate does not foul the side of the base when opened.

Domed case:

The lid and the base are held together by a lock at one end, and a case fitting at the other.



(12) Three different keys have been used over the years. The square ended one came first, then the one with the flat tongue, followed by the notched one. This last type cannot be removed from the lock while the lock is undone.

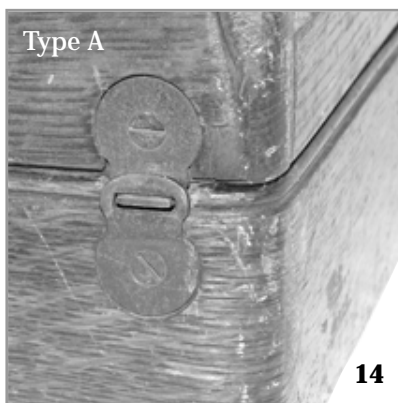
If a key is missing, the lid can be unlocked with a small screw-driver, or the tang of a file for the first type.



(13) If the key is missing make a replacement from a flat cut nail, with the end filed as required and the other end bent for grip.

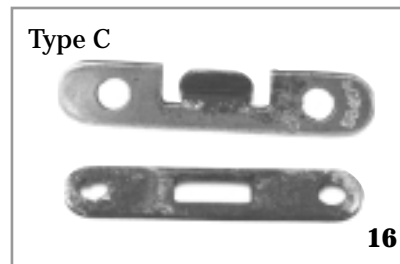
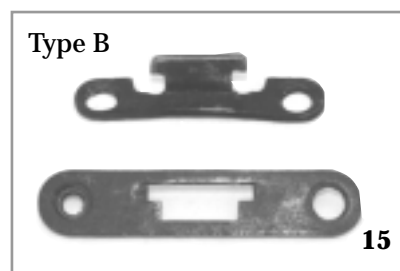
The case fittings vary but in each case, they rely on the lock to hold the lid in correct alignment.

Each pair of fittings works in the same way with the top fitting entering the bottom one, and the lid then slid to the left to engage.



(14) Type A in the picture is an early model and attaches to the outside of the case.

Quite often the fixing screws work loose. If the holes are too worn to tighten the screws, push a sliver of wood into the holes and try again.



(15) Type B and (16) Type C are less problematical, but can sometimes become bent. Make sure the bottom fitting lies level with the case, and the top one then secures the case.



(17) Clean out any fluff etc from the case fittings to ensure they can latch properly.



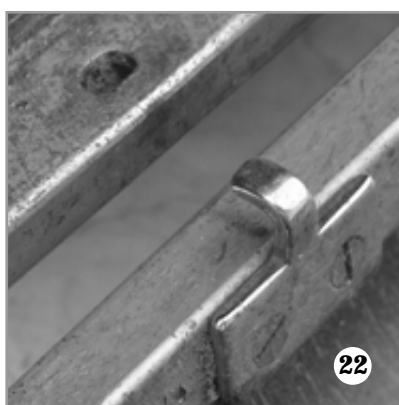
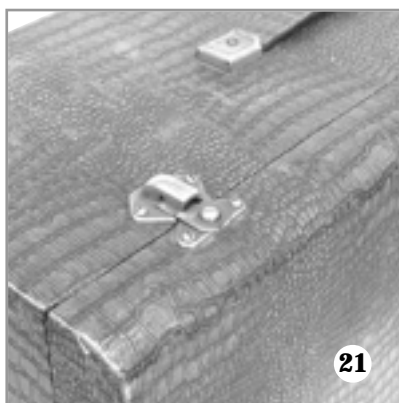
(18) Oil the lock and work it a few times to make sure it is working easily.

The lock is only attached to its cover plate by two small flanges. If these have become loose, they can be tapped with a hammer and punch to tighten them.



(19) Check that the handle is secure. Tighten up the nuts inside the lid.

If the handle has been loose for a while, the wood may be broken round it. If so, spread the load by sandwiching the handle between metal plates outside and inside the lid.



(22) The bottom of the lid has pins, which fit into holes in small metal plates at the bottom of the box. Make sure these are intact.

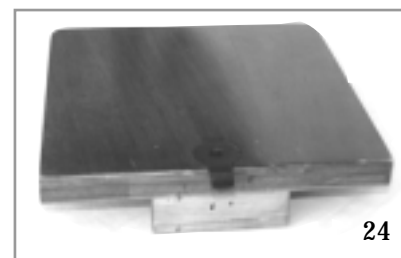
The leatherette cover of the case is frequently scuffed and torn. Where possible glue down any torn pieces.

Finally, for all types

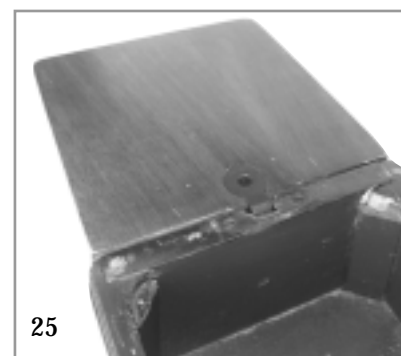


(23) Wipe over the outside of the box with a damp cloth to remove flyspecks and dirt.

If you wish, a final polish can be given. It can make it difficult to attach the Refurbishment Record form though!



(24) You may find a base extension piece inside the box like the one shown above. This is a roughly square wooden piece with a metal bracket at one end.



(25) It fits into the left hand bottom case fitting to extend the working area. There is a different bracket for case fittings B or C.

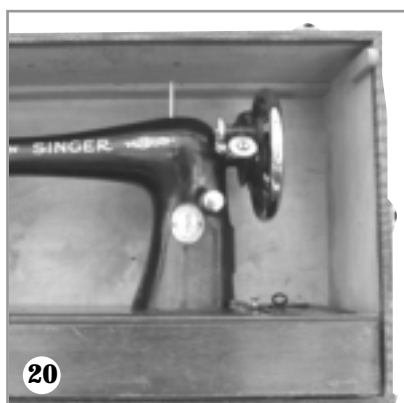
If present, check that: a. It is the right fitting for the case. (Cases do get swapped about), and b. That it is in good condition with no loose ply or bent brackets.

For storage, the extension piece is kept in the lid of both types of cases. The bracket fits into a notch or slot at one end, while a wooden bracket holds an opposite corner. It is then held in place by a catch similar to that holding the machine in the case. Make sure this catch is tight enough to do its function.



(26) You will sometimes find other metal fittings inside the cases, intended to locate oil cans etc. You may remove these as they are not needed.

Suitcase type case



(20) The machine in its base slides into the box, which opens from the side. There are two battens at each side that prevent the machine from moving.

Two types of fastenings are used on these cases. One is a suitcase type lock with latch and lock.

Since the latch is secure enough, we do not bother with providing keys.

(21) The other type uses spring catches, and these can be damaged. Replace them with a simple latch, or fasten up with string or rope and leave it to us at Netley Marsh, as we have spares.