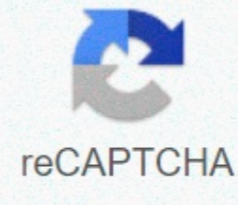




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White rotary electric sewing machine manual

Bernina The Good Housekeeping Institute Textiles Lab has inspected hundreds of machines to find the best styles for your home sewing projects, whether you like embroidery, ingesting, making clothes and masks, or you're a beginner's sewer eager to learn. These heavy machinery will help you take your sewing skills to the next level. How to find the best sewing machine for you When buying a sewing machine, the key question you can ask yourself is: What is most important to me when I sew? The machines come with many different accessories, accessories and options that may not be relevant to you and only add unnecessary costs, while other features without which you can not sew. Here are some specific features to look at before shopping: Number and seam styles on offer: For sewer beginners, you'll only need two stitches: Straight and zig zag. More experienced sewage should look for a wider variety. For example, if you like embroidery or ing stitching, be sure to look for machines that provide these options: If your machine does not offer embroidery or free motion sewing, these features can not be added later. In addition, make sure that the machine has the ability to adjust the length of the seams, the width of the zigzag and tension to have more control over sewing. Accessories included: Most machines include bobbin and cutthries, but some involve much more. For the most bang for your buck, check if the machine includes zipper foot, foot hole, foot embroidery, removable extended work desk, and storage space. Additional features: Some machines include specific options that can make sewing much easier like thread cutter, automatic thread, lights, free hand, blind sewing and dimple options. Once you have them, sometimes you can not imagine sewing on the machine without them. Frame construction: For the longevity of the machine, you want to look for the option of a metal frame. Plastic frames are common, but they can deteriorate faster and be more difficult to repair. As with all sewing machines, carefully read the adaptive manual before sewing, since each machine has a slightly different use and care instructions. So, seam! Commercial - Continue reading below The best overall sewing machine Innov-is NS80E Sewing Machine Brother amazon.com\$189.99 This computer brother sewing machine is popular for offering many exciting features, and is easy to use machine. This machine has 80 built-in seams and eight holes styles in one step, so you can easily personalize your sewing projects. This machine offers a free hand option when sewing sleeves and dropping food for ing stitching projects. The large LCD display makes it easy to adjust the width, length and style of the seams. We love that it includes five different presses and a wide table for larger projects. In addition, it is one of the most affordable models in this Best Value Sewing Machine 2277 Tradition Essential Sewing Machine for less than \$110, this sewing machine offers the best performance and accessories for its value. With a metal frame and classic Singer features, this machine is great for simple projects such as hemming, DIY crafts and mastering the basics. With four pressurer included, you can add dimples, zippers and piping. There are 23 seams, including straight, zigzag zag, scallop, and two needle sewing. Reviewers love its small size, so it can easily hide when not in use. The best sewing machine for beginners HC1850 Computerized Sewing and Quilting Machine Brother walmart.com \$378.00 This sewing machine has an easy-to-use interface for beginner sewers, but can take on more challenging projects. For beginners, we love that there is a top drop in the bobbin, which is easier to thread than standard styles and a button to stop suddenly if you make a mistake. In addition, the speed is adjustable for additional control. With 130 built-in seams, eight buttonhole options, easies and tension settings for high-stretch fabrics, this machine is well suited to more advanced sewing projects as you learn. The best sewing machine for quilting TL-2000Qi sewing and quilted machine Juki sewing machines are popular in that they are solid, long-lasting quilting machines, they easily get to grips with multiple layers of fabric - ideal for sewing large duvets, canvases and other thick fabrics. Bright light makes it easy to watch your detailed work. This Juki machine has features designed only for easing such as automatic thread cutting, knee lifter, foot pressure adjustment and free movement options. Reviewers rave about how this advanced machine remains quite calm when sewing quickly and makes minimal noise. If you are a beginner, try a simpler sewing machine instead. The best sewing machine for making clothes Jubilee sewing machine Baby Lock sewingmachinesplus.com \$499.00 If you plan to use your sewing machine mainly for fashion sewing, you want certain features: Free hand options for sleeves and cuffs, press feet specific to hems and zippers, and various seams and dimples. This Baby Lock model is ideal. The seams can be easily selected from a bright LCD display with 80 built-in seams. With great ease of use features such as adjustable speed, drop feed options, and seven included feet for different needs. In addition, this machine has a maximum sewing speed of 850 seams per minute for a quick sewing. The best sewing machine for embroidery SE625 Computerized sewing and embroidery machine brother amazon.com \$627.00 If you want embroidery options, make sure to shop for embroidery machine specifically. This model offers excellent features, without such a high price. Large, coloured, LCD display makes it easy to view and edit all Design. Although the machine already has 80 designs, there is a USB port to import its own designs, plus thousands of options from Brother online. With free motion sewing, a bright working area and automatic needle thread, this machine can do both embroidery and standard sewing. You can make your own clothes, and then personalize them with a link of design and text. Best Heavy Duty Sewing Machine Heavy Duty 4452 Sewing Machine Singer amazon.com \$239.99 One of the most popular heavy-duty sewing machines on the market, singer heavy duty 4452 sewing machine is great for sewing through challenging fabrics like denim and leather. The pins are a size 16, which can pass through multiple layers of denim fabric. The non-stick foot is included for other challenging fabrics such as leather and vinyl. The pressure of the foot cut is adjustable when sewing on lighter than heavy fabrics. With 32 built into the seams, this machine is great for heavy and standard fabrics alike. The best sewing machine for children Mini sewing machine Podofo walmart.com \$39.99 Although it weighs less than three pounds, this mini sewing machine can handle many different sewing projects. Young sewers can benefit from a simple design for a simple thread. It has two different speeds, which is great for children when learning for the first time. This machine includes pins and a tour to begin with. Plus, it costs less than \$40! The best Serger Machine Vibrant Serger Machine Baby Lock sewingmachinesplus.com \$399.00 Sewing machines help projects to carve, but sergijie finishes them with a professional look. Baby Lock Vibrant Serger helps finish the edge with four, three or two edge strands and rolled edges. There is a thread cutter that can be retracted for easy trimming when finished. If you are new to using sergera, this machine has a color thread system to follow. Food and tension can be adapted to the personalized experience when sewing on different fabrics. We like that this machine includes more than 30 accessories that will have to keep this machine in excellent condition for years to come. The best sewing machine for advanced sewers B77 Sewing and quilted machine Bernette sewingmachinesplus.com \$1,299.99 If you want an absolute tip of a line machine or sew for your job, you need a luxurious sewing machine that can withstand constant use and offers excellent features for professional sewerage. Look no further than bernette machines. Synonymous with high quality, this luxury machine offers embroidery, ingesting and standard sewing options. With a massive library of 500 seams and 17 buttonhole options, this machine can create its own combinations by remembering the exact seam specifications for certain fabrics in short- and long-term memory. Although it is an expensive pick, it is one of the most affordable Bernette models. This content was created and by a third party and imported to this page so that users can provide their email addresses. More information about this and similar content you may be able to find on piano.io Ad - Continue reading below The first step in learning how to sew is comfortable with a sewing machine and understanding how it works. Even if you don't have the same machine I use, the basic parts and principals are the same. In this lesson we will explore parts of our machine, learn how to thread needles, change needles, wind bobbins, adjust the tension of the thread and sew our first few seams! All sewing machines work on the same basic system. In short, the hand holding the needle with one thread is placed above the base plate holding the bobbin with the other thread. When sewing, you place your fabric between the needle part and the bobbin part of the machine. Each time the needle moves up and down through the fabric, thread from the needle above the fabric is caught threaded from the bobbin under the fabric, creating a locked seam that connects the layers of fabric. A more detailed explanation of how it all works, along with animated gifs, see this post. This deceptively simple mechanism is controlled by a complex series of gears, cameras, belts and axles powered by a single engine. Sewing machines may seem like common devices, but like many devices that surround us, they are actually incredibly sophisticated machines that have invented the economic landscape of the world! Take a minute to think about when sewing yourself some curtains :)My sewing machines all have the same basic features. Although your machine may look a little different from the one I'm showing here, the basic functions will be the same. I know that no one really wants to read the whole sewing machine manual, but it is certainly a good idea to look at the one that came with your machine and read about more important features, such as how to thread your specific machine, wind up your bobbin, etc.(If you have an old machine without a manual, you can usually find it online). I have to admit, I learned a few things about my machine that I never knew by looking through the manual when I was writing this class... so read yours! :)Everything home machines will have some variations of the basic components that I point to in the diagram above. We will learn to identify each part now and later talk more deeply about several of them: Stitch Selector - this dial allows you to choose what kind of point you want to use. My machine has 14 sewing options and a setting that allows you to create a dimple. On some, machines like this, the seam width selector is also on this dial. Stitch Length Selector - this dial allows you to adjust the length of the seams for different applications. Different sewing machines will have maximum seam length. Hand wheel - the handwee wheel allows you to manually move the needle up and down. Backstitch Lever - pressing on this lever while sewing makes the machine sew backwards. Thread Spool Pin - here sits the spool for the upper thread of the machine. Bobbin Winding Spindle - when you need a wind thread on a new bobbin, you put a bobbin here to be a wound. Thread Take-up Lever - this is an important part of the sewing mechanism that moves the thread up and down as you sew. Thread Guides - they define the path that your top thread follows from the spool to the needle, often in slightly different positions on different models of machines. Thread Tension Wheel - allows you to adjust how easily the top thread feeds through the machine while sewing. Presser Foot - descends to hold the fabric in place while sewing, and can be changed for certain sewing situations. Presser Foot Lifter - a lever on the back of the machine that lifts and lowers the pressurer's foot so that you can insert and remove the fabric and change the feet of the pressurer. Iglic plate - a metal plate in the bed of the machine under the cutting with an opening that allows the igli to meet the bobbin below. It also contains feeding dogs that move the fabric forward as you sew. Extension table / storage box - most machines here have a removable compartment. Keeping an extension table in place gives you a larger sewing surface, while removing it turns the machine bed into a free hand that allows you to sew small hard to pieces and loops like sleeves. On some machines, like mine, this removable part is also a small storage box where you keep extra bobbies, pins, presser legs, etc. All machines will also have a bobbin assembly in the bed of a machine that is either top loading or bottom loading. Bobbin on this machine is the bottom loading and you approach it by removing the extension table and turning a little plate. Inside this panel you will find a shuttle holding a removable bobbin case. On the right side of the machine (or sometimes in the back) you will find a power switch, which also usually turns on a small light above the cutting. This light is very useful to help you see small details while sewing, so make sure it works. This side of the machine also has a socket that takes the power cord. The power cord splits to connect to the wall socket and the foot pedal that controls the machine. When you place your machine, it is best to place it near the edge of the table or table, near a suitable wall socket, where the foot slipper can easily reach the floor. Inside the handweech, which is also on this side, many machines have another wheel called a stop motion button. This wheel disables the rest of the machine while you wind the bobbin. Some machines come with a few additional basic features that mine lack. For example, a lot of machines also have a dial that pressing the cross-foot. It can be useful to accommodate different thicknesses and types of fabric. Another common feature is the ability to switch the position of the needle from left to right. This can be useful when sewing the edges of the fabric or using specialized foot pressings. If your machine does not have a needle in it, you will need to put it, and you will also sometimes have to change the needles for different fabrics or replace the one that is broken. To change the needle in the machine, first make sure that the power is turned off. Sewing machines are powerful small creatures and you do not want to accidentally start sewing while messing with the needle. Now turn the handwheeling wheel towards you until the needle (or empty needle) rises to the highest point and use the lever in the back to make sure the foot pressing is lowered. Hold the needle while turning the clamping screw on the right side of the needle shaft towards you to release the needle. (On my machine, this screw has a flat head that you can turn your fingers, but on some machines you need a small screwdriver). If there's an old needle in there, it should come out easy. Insert a new needle and tighten the screw again. My machine, and most home machines, take standard home machine pins that are flat on one side of the upper pane. This straight side should always be face down at the back of the machine when you insert the needle. The foot press is composed of three main parts: a press, a foot holder and a press. Most home machines use universal assemblies that are interchangeable, but some have proprietary parts, so check your manual to find out. The holder of the foot screws on the presser bar, and then different types of press the legs can be easily fastened and removed from the foot holder. To attach certain types of feet, sometimes you also take off the entire foot holder. To fasten the foot holder, lift the needle out of the way, stand the foot holder over the end of the pressing strip, insert the thumb screw and tighten it with a small screwdriver. To remove the foot, just press a small lever on the back subdia of the foot. To attach the foot, lift the foot lifter and position the foot under the foot holder. Lower the foot lifter so that the holder aligns to the foot. Bobbin is a small spool of thread that goes under the needle and loops around the top thread as you sew to create a seam. Before you pull on the machine or begin to sew, you need to wind the bobbin into the color of the thread you want to use. Check your manual to see how to wind a bobbin on your machine. On my machine, you take the spool floss and put it on the thread of a spool pin. Then take the loose end of the thread and guide it through a thread topcover guide and bobbin winder thread guide like this:Then take an empty bobbin and glue the end of the thread through the hole at the top Bobbin like this: (You can also meal on top of a spool that already has some thread on it, but you should not do it if you do not have to). Push the bobbin down on the bobbin winder spindle, and push the whole thing to the right. Before you actually meadling the bobbin you need to disable the functions of the rest of the machine so that the pressing foot not only pointlessly bangs up and down. On my machine, hold the handweech with your left hand and right-hand turn the stop motion button in the middle of the handweech towards you. Now hold the end of the thread sticking out of the bobbin as you press the foot pedal. Bobbin should start spinning and the thread should start winding around him. After wounding several times, stop and cut off the end of the thread near the bobbin, then continue meaing until it is finished. Some machines have a mechanism that automatically stops the bobbin spinning when it is full, but you can easily stop it manually. Cut the thread between the spool and the bobbin, remove the bobbin from the spindle and push the spindle back into the position of the left hand. Also make sure you re-rotate the stop-motion wheel from you or the machine won't sew! Each machine has a slightly different thread design, but it is based on the same principal. Take a look at your machine's manual to see exactly how to pull yours on. Most of the time you want to use a top thread of the same color as your bobbin thread, but for our purposes here, let's load a thread of contrasting color. First, turn the handweeever wheel until the thread input lever pops out of the slot. Stop him at the highest point. Now, put the spool thread on the thread spool pin, and guide the thread through the top cover thread guide, then the top thread guide. Then loop the thread from the left side down around the bottom of the control spring holder, up on the right and into the eye of the thread input lever by dragging from left to right. Thread two guides to the lower thread, then guide to the thread of the needle. Finally, pass the thread through the eye of the needle from front to back, then pull the thread below and back between the forks of the foot. First, remove the bobbi case from the machine if it's inside. On my machine, which loads at the bottom, take off the extension of the table and open the board under the needle board. Remove the bobbin from the shuttle by grabbing a small metal latch on the front of the bobbin case and removing it. To insert a new bobbin into the case, hold it in one hand with a small protrusion sticking upwards. In the other hand, hold your bobbin with the end of the thread that descends to the right so that the bobbin looks like a little agree q, not p. Put the bobbin in case, then grab the end of the thread and guide it through the slot on the side of the case until you feel it pop. Leave about 4 thread that hangs. Now take the case and hold it by the latch lever, in the same way you did when you removed it from the shuttle. Crash it back into the shuttle and turn it around a little until you feel it climb into place. When you release the lever, it should remain in the shuttle. Make sure you close the board over the bobbin shuttle when you're done. Now you need to draw a bobbin thread above the needle board. Lift a reporter's leg. Grasp the end of the top thread with your left hand as you turn the handwee wheel towards you with your right hand so that the needle comes down and then up again. Pull the thread in the left hand and you should see that the bobbin

thread appears as a loop under the foot. Pull the top thread until you grab the bobbin thread, sometimes you need to put something under the presser foot to help you pull out the thread. I funny ripper does a good thing for this. Now that you've set up your machine and threaded it, it's time to actually try sewing! Cut a piece of test fabric, for the first sewing tests, it is a good idea to use medium-weight cotton such as cotton, muslin or lighter canvas. Place the seam selector on a flat seam setting, on my machine you do this by turning the dial to 'B'. To begin with, place the seam-length dial between 2 and 3 and the tension wheel threads on the proposed average tension (on my machine it is between 3 and 5 and is indicated by the bracket in the dial). Sit on a chair in front of your machine, make sure the machine is at a comfortable height so you can reach it. Raise the foot and needle cutting and make sure at least 3 inches of thread ends come out below and behind the feet. Now put your piece of cloth under your foot and put it down. Gently place your hand on each side of the fabric and gently press your foot against the foot pedal until the machine begins to sew. The fabric will naturally feed under the foot while the machine sews, so all you have to do is gently guide it in the right direction with your hands on each side of the fabric. As you can say, pressing on the leg makes the machine sew faster, so practice regulating speed until you are comfortable. Be aware of where your hands are relative to the needle. Sewing on a home machine is pretty safe, but if your hand gets caught under the needle as it moves, there's a good chance it will pierce your finger. Accidents happen, so be aware, be careful, sew consciously and intentionally. To stop sewing, stop pressing the foot pedal and make sure the needle is lifted from the fabric (if not, turn the handwheeling wheel towards you to lift it). Lift the presser foot and pull the fabric out. The thread should be easily pulled out of the machine, if it seems stuck at all, wiggle the handwheest wheel while pulling away the fabric. Cut the threads with a thread snipper, or by a built-in thread cutter behind the upholstered foot. Make sure there is at least 3 inches of loose thread coming out of the machine before you start sewing again. Practice sewing several lines of seams. Pay attention to the sound your machine makes while sewing. Just like with a car, knowing what a sewing machine sounds like when it works properly will help you know when something is wrong. My machine is on the loud side, especially in these videos, so don't assume your machine will sound the same. If your machine ever gets particularly loud or sounds like it's stuck or straining, it might need some attention. When you have exercised a little, remove the fabric and take a good look at the seams. Sometimes it is necessary to adjust the tension on the upper thread and bobbin thread so that your seams are properly intertwined. On a properly taut seam, the place where two strands loop around each other will be hidden inside the fabric, and the seams will look like this:If your tension is off, neither side will be pulled to the other and will appear as small dots between longer seams like this: The seams that look like this are not as strong as the seams with proper tension because the tighter thread just works in like this. straight line and can be pulled out too easily. We can see this clearly here because we use a different color of thread on bobbin and spool (which you usually will not do). If the tension of the upper thread is too loose, we will see blue dots at the bottom of the fabric between the red seams. In this case, turn the tension dial threads to a slightly larger number and try sewing again until the seams look right. If the tension of the upper thread is too narrow, we will see red dots on top of the fabric between the blue seams. In this case, turn the tension dial threads to a slightly smaller number and try sewing again until the seams look good. If turning the tension a little in any direction does not solve the problem, you may need to adjust the tension to the bobbin threads. To do this, remove the bobbin case from the shuttle. If you look closely at it, you will see a tiny screw on one side, turning this screw adjusts the tension of the bobbin thread. Turning the screw clockwise closes the tension, turning it counterclockwise. Usually you just have to turn it around a little bit. If you see the upper thread passing through as small dots at the bottom of the fabric between the seams, this means that the bobbin thread is too narrow, so turn the screw counterclockwise. If you see a bobbin thread coming to the top of the fabric as small dots between the seams, this means that the bobbin thread is too loose, so turn the screw clockwise. Return the bobbin and try sewing again. Once your tension is right, try adjusting the length of the seams by turning length dialing, and sewing to see how different lengths of seams look. Different lengths of seams can be good for different purposes. Longer seams are often better for top-seams that will be visible, but shorter seams are stronger. Seams are usually sewn on a setting of about 2.5, and topstitching looks good about 3.Play around with sewing simple lines, the more you exercise, the better you will be. Try to sew a line parallel to the edge of the fabric: use the edge of the foot or one of the seam conductors as a reference. As you sew, keep an eye on the right edge of the fabric, and not on the needle, this will help you sew flatter lines. Try backstitching: at the beginning and end of most sewing lines, you need to lock the seams by sewing backwards and forwards. Practice this by stopping at the end of the seam, and then pressing the icing lever and foot pedal to sew back a few stitches at the same time. Try to sew back exactly in the seams that you just made so that your sewing looks neat. Try to change the direction of the seams: when you need to make a sharp angle with your sewing line, stop sewing, turn the handwheeling wheel so that the needle falls into the fabric (if it is not already), then lift the foot changing and rotate the fabric around the needle into a new position. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing. Try to sew curved lines: draw a curved pattern on the fabric and try to follow it with seams. When you start to get off the track you can stop, lower the needle, lift the foot cut and turn the fabric a little so that you go in the right direction again as I do in this video. Don't worry if yours looks a little messy, this is a tough thing, and we'll go over it more later. In the next lesson we will put these new sewing skills to use by learning how to dance and sew seams! { id: quiz-1, question: Basic seam called:, answers: [{ title: basting stitch, correct:false }, { title: lock stitch, correct: true }, { title: overlock stitch, correct: false }], correctNotice: Well Done!, incorrectNotice: Try Again } { id: quiz-2, question: If the bobbin thread is displayed on top of your fabric when you sew, you should try:, answers: [{ title: reducing upper thread tension, true :, { title: increase in upper thread tension, correct: false }, { title: increase foot pressure, correct : false }], correctNotice: Well done!, incorrectNotice: Try again } { id: quiz-3, question: When loading a bobbin into a bobbin case, orient it so that it looks like:, answers: [{ title: lower case p, correct }, { title: lower case q, correct: true }, {title: lower case b, correct: false }], correctNotice: Well Done!, incorrectNotice: Try Again }

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