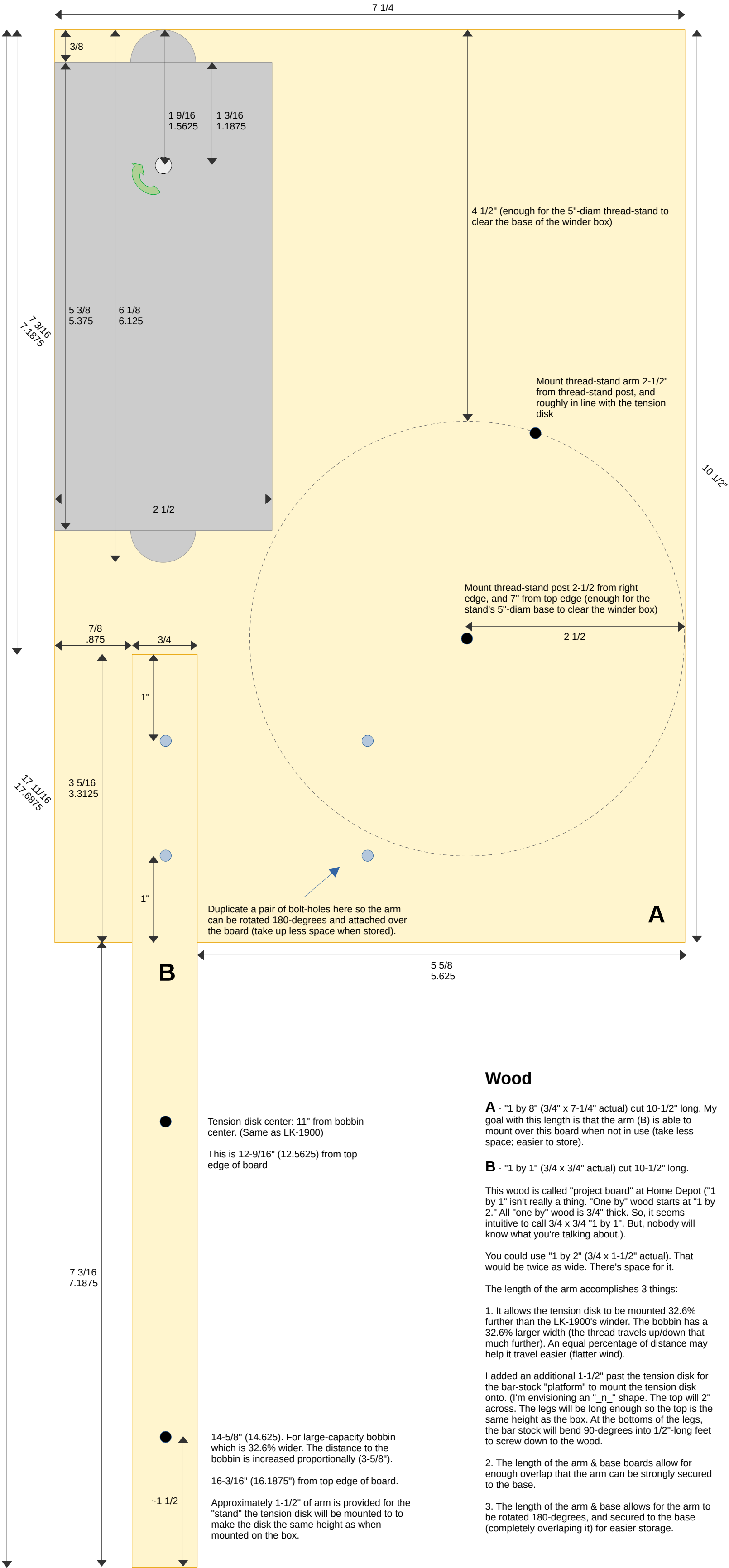




Wood

A - "1 by 8" ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $7 \frac{1}{4}$ " actual) cut $10 \frac{1}{2}$ " long. My goal with this length is that the arm (B) is able to mount over this board when not in use (take less space; easier to store).

B - "1 by 1" ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ " actual) cut $10 \frac{1}{2}$ " long.

This wood is called "project board" at Home Depot ("1 by 1" isn't really a thing. "One by" wood starts at "1 by 2." All "one by" wood is $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. So, it seems intuitive to call $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ "1 by 1". But, nobody will know what you're talking about.).

You could use "1 by 2" ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " actual). That would be twice as wide. There's space for it.

The length of the arm accomplishes 3 things:

1. It allows the tension disk to be mounted 32.6% further than the LK-1900's winder. The bobbin has a 32.6% larger width (the thread travels up/down that much further). An equal percentage of distance may help it travel easier (flatter wind).

I added an additional $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " past the tension disk for the bar-stock "platform" to mount the tension disk onto. (I'm envisioning an "_ _n_" shape. The top will 2" across. The legs will be long enough so the top is the same height as the box. At the bottoms of the legs, the bar stock will bend 90-degrees into $\frac{1}{2}$ "-long feet to screw down to the wood.

2. The length of the arm & base boards allow for enough overlap that the arm can be strongly secured to the base.

3. The length of the arm & base allows for the arm to be rotated 180-degrees, and secured to the base (completely overlapping it) for easier storage.