

THE  
**PF AFF**  
**SEWING MACHINE**  
WITHOUT A TEACHER.



Illustrated Directions  
for using the Machine and all its parts,  
being  
a practical, easy, and rapid guide  
to learners.



All rights reserved.



Figure 1.

**The Pfaff Sewing Machine**

With the cover removed.

## Directions for using the Machine.

### A. Special Notes.

The Pfaff Sewing Machine can be supplied as a **Treadle Machine**, Fig. 1; as a **Hand-Machine**, Fig. 2; or as a **Hand and Treadle Machine** combined, Fig. 3.

#### If a **Treadle Machine** Fig. 1,

has been purchased, the following points will have to be attended to.

After unpacking the Machine, pull out the drawer a little and remove the cover.

The machines are all properly mounted, threaded, and made ready for use before they are sent out; but before commencing to sew, it is absolutely necessary first to acquire thorough expertness in the practice of the

#### **Treadle-Motion.**

To save the wear of the machine in this preliminary stage disconnect the upper fly-wheel of the machine in the manner described on page 6. Draw the chair close up to the machine, and place the right foot upon the treadle, so as to exert the same amount of force with heel and toes while the treadle is being worked. Then use the right hand to set the upper fly-wheel in motion, turning it in the direction towards you, and keep it going, gently working the treadle. In the next place practice in the same way with the left foot and then go on to use both feet.

**Do not practice anything else, until you can manage to start the machine steadily and slowly, to stop it at will and to again set it in motion without once doing it the reverse way.**

After a while, the driving band may possibly become relaxed, thereby interfering with the running of the machine. In that case the band should be taken asunder and shortened by cutting off a small piece with a knife.

If after long use a new belt is wanted, one of exactly the

same thickness should be bought, as a thicker belt cannot be used on the machine.

The fly-wheel and wooden pitman of the stand are so designed and put together, that, if rendered somewhat slack with wear, they may readily be steadied again by means of wrench and screw-driver. The new improved treadle runs always closely and very smoothly.

The fly-wheel has a curved steel-crank and runs upon hardened steel-centres.

The stand must be constantly kept well oiled at both sides of the foot-plate, at both ends of the wooden pitman and at the points of the fly-wheel axle-pin.

This new improved stand forms the smoothest running fly-wheel frame that is made.

---

If a **Hand-Machine** Fig. 2,

has been purchased,

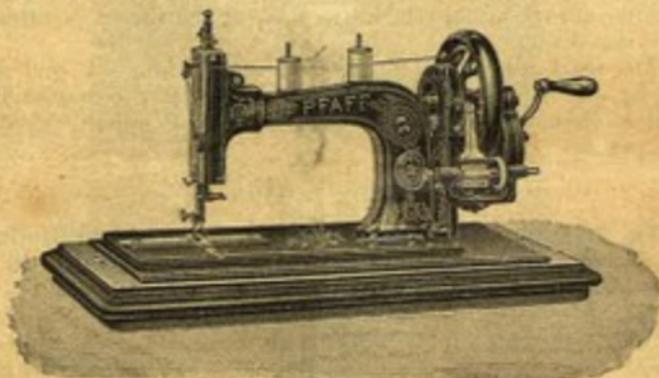


Figure 2.

first let it be unpacked, and then unlock the cover and remove it. In the next place pull out the disconnected handle of the driving apparatus, and fit it on to the machine by means of the easy working spring-catch. Finally connect the upper fly-wheel, as described on page 6, and sewing may be commenced at once, as the machine is sent out from the Works properly mounted, threaded, and ready for use.

**The Driving Apparatus must be constantly kept well oiled.**

---

If a **Hand and Treadle Machine** combined, Fig. 3,

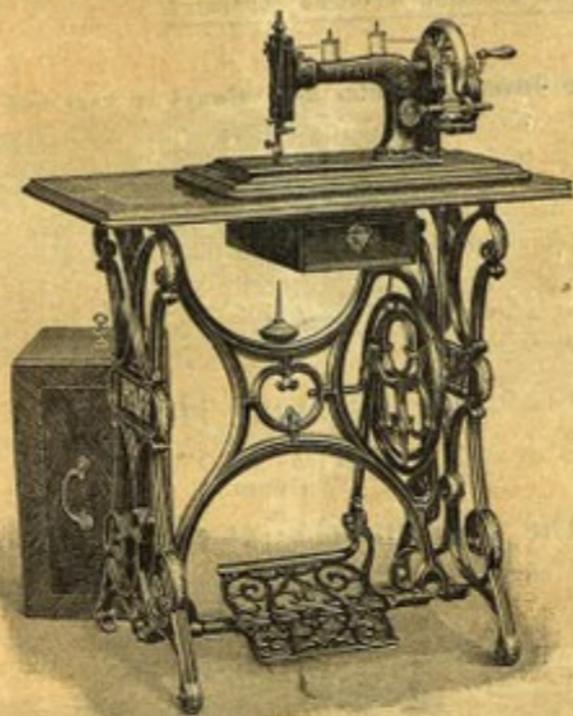


Figure 3.

has been purchased, first get it unpacked, then unlock and remove the cover.

Then pull out the disconnected handle of the driving apparatus and fix it on by means of the easy working spring-catch. By taking off the band from the fly-wheel and by pushing the spring joint of the moving cam between the spokes of the upper fly-wheel, the machine is converted to a **Hand-Machine**, which can be taken off the stand and worked on any other table.

If the machine is to be used as a **Treadle Machine** the band must be put on again, care being taken that it does not graze against any part along its course.

As regards the treadle motion, again refer to the directions given on page 3.

When the machine is to be used as a treadle machine, see to it, that the moving cam of the hand apparatus which links on to

the spokes of the fly-wheel, is first detached; otherwise the operator cannot avoid breaking the hand apparatus.

The Driving Apparatus must always be kept well oiled.

NB. Before leaving the factory, every Pfaff Machine is subjected to a test so severe, that a heavy running Pfaff Machine is made impossible. If notwithstanding a machine runs heavily it must be owing to insufficient oiling and cleaning. — Careful attention should therefore be paid to the instructions for oiling and cleaning given on page 13 of this book.

## B. General Notes.

(Applicable to every description of Pfaff B, C & D Sewing Machines.)

### The Disconnecting of the Fly-wheel

previously referred to on page 3, is accomplished in the following simple manner.

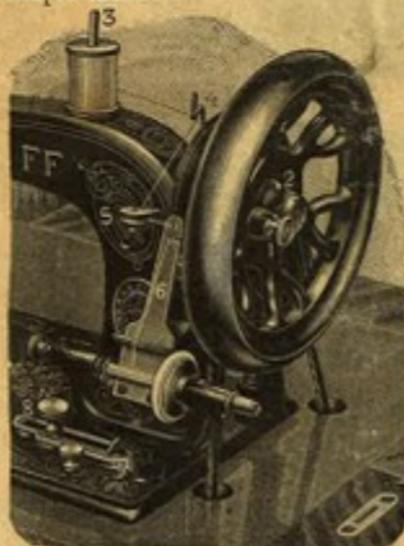


Figure 4.  
Disconnecting the upper  
Fly-Wheel.

Pull out the stud 1 Fig. 4 on the fly-wheel, turn it round a little, until the small pin rests on the projection of the fly-wheel. When the machine is to be put in gear again, turn round the stud until the small pin slips into the slit.

At this stage it will be necessary to acquire proficiency in the

### Guiding of the Material.

First remove the fabric and to do this, it will be necessary to lift the needle to the highest attainable point by turning the upper fly-wheel, and to raise the presser-lever 20 (Fig. 5). In the place of the fabric so removed, now

insert a piece of cloth or paper; lower again the foot 22, by means of the presser-lever; draw the thread out of the needle and take out the shuttle. The latter operation is materially facilitated by the use of the new



**Shuttle Ejector** which, on opening the slide 19 (Fig. 5) on the left hand side, will so raise the shuttle out of its box as to enable one to get hold of it with perfect ease. Now com-

mence to set the machine in motion. Guide the material first along straight lines, previously traced, and afterwards along curved

lines, at the same time taking care not to drag it or to shift it from its course.

The setting of the machine for

### Long or Short Stitches

is accomplished by means of the Stitch-Regulator-Screw 8 (Fig. 4). If turned a little

outwards  and pushed

to the right, the stitches will be longer: if pushed to the left, the stitches will be shorter.

When the desired length of stitch has been obtained, the Stitch-Regulator-Screw must be made fast.

Now take hold of the upper thread, bringing it from the reel revolving upon the spindle 9, and pass it first through the ring 10, next in between the tension discs 11, as shown on the engraving

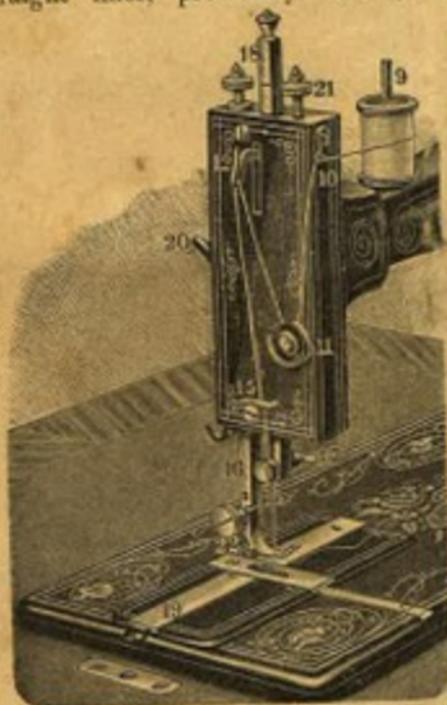


Figure 5.

View of the Pfaff machine from above showing the insertion of the upper Thread.

in the eye of the checklever 12, pass it in the hook 15, in the needleclamp 16, and finally from the front backwards through the eye of the needle.

### To Thread the Shuttle.

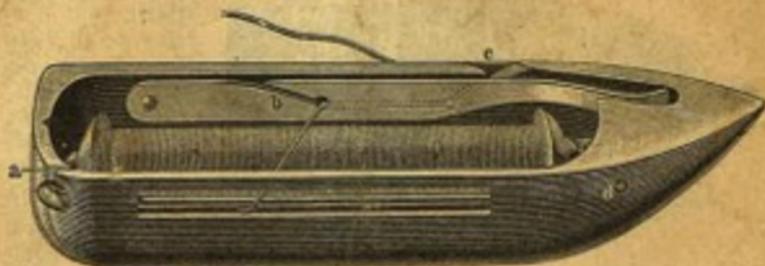


Figure 6.

Take the shuttle in the left hand, holding the pointed end towards you. Press the small brass disc of the bobbin, which lies near the point of the shuttle, with the forefinger of the right hand in the direction of the point of the shuttle. This will cause the bobbin to be jerked out.

To replace the bobbin insert one end of it into the centre of the spring-catch at the pointed end of the shuttle, then press the other end of the bobbin gently down until it locks into position with a slight ringing sound. Place the bobbin so, that the thread shall come upwards from the under side of the bobbin on that side of the shuttle which has two long slits. Pass the thread (as shown in figure) down the slit and round the end of the bar a, draw it across the bobbin down the slit b and towards the point of the shuttle.

Then draw it down the slit c and towards the broad end of the shuttle, and finally pass it underneath the loose end of the outside-spring at the broad end of the shuttle, which will now be ready for use.

To regulate the tension of the shuttle use the small shuttle-screw-driver specially provided with the machine and turn the screw d to the right to tighten the tension

“ “ left to slacken

The points of the bobbin should be slightly oiled from time to time.

The Filling of the Bobbin is effected by means of the Pfaff Universal Winder.

The Pfaff machines are invariably sent out with the winder threaded and a bobbin half filled on it. Let the arrangement be attentively studied before attempting to use the winding apparatus and the following description will the more easily be understood.

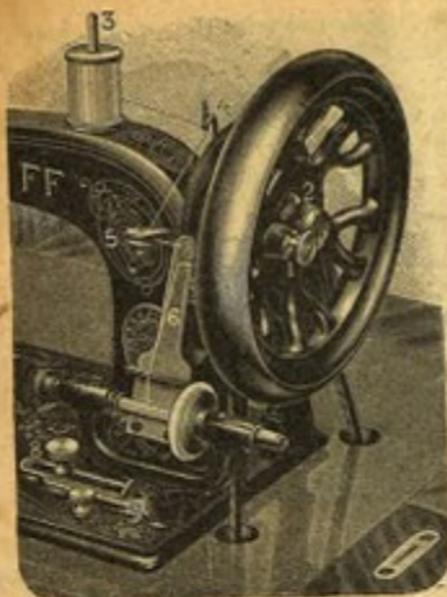


Figure 7.

### The Pfaff Universal Winder.

Having first disconnected the fly-wheel of the machine in the manner before described, one of the small bobbins must be placed with both its points in the winding apparatus, as plainly shown in Fig. 7, using the left hand to pull back the spring-catch for the purpose. In this operation care should be taken that the small pin in the bobbin disc of the winder catches in the hole of the small brass disc of the bobbin.

The reel from which the shuttle bobbin is to be filled, should be put upon the spindle 3, where it can be left after the winding is over; then pass the thread, as shown in Fig. 7, into the wire ring 4 fitted on the belt guard, then from the front in between the two tension discs 5, thence into the upper notch of the thread guide-rod 6, and lastly into the other notch on the same rod, situated somewhat lower and to the right. The insertion of the thread is even easier, if performed in a reverse order of sequence. By pulling the bobbin with the left hand somewhat to the left, the end of the thread can be placed between the small brass disc and the winder disc, and there held fast. After pulling in the slack of the thread by winding it back again on to the reel, press the winder so firmly against the fly-wheel by means of the lever fitted on just below the winding apparatus, that it may no longer fall back but commence winding when the fly-wheel is set in motion in the ordinary way.

The thread will glide over the highly polished track of the Thread guide-rod, and will wind itself closely around the bobbin.

So soon as the bobbin has been sufficiently filled, the winding apparatus will disconnect itself automatically. This self-acting disconnection arrangement will enable one to fill a bobbin while the machine is sewing. But it is nevertheless preferable to fill the bobbin as a distinct piece of work, because sewing and winding at one and the same time will as a matter of course always render the action of the machine heavier.

If during the process of winding, the thread should accidentally give out, ere the bobbin has been completely filled, it will be

necessary to press back the thread guide-rod until the winder drops, or else the bobbin cannot be taken out.

If the rubber ring should get so far worn, that it is no longer fit for use, and must be replaced by a fresh one, pull the thread carrier-bar towards you and the new ring can then be put on with ease. That done, return the thread carrier-bar to its former position.

Every part of the winding apparatus liable to friction should always be kept well oiled.

### The needle

is inserted in the following manner. Raise the needle-bar to its highest point, loosen the needle-clamp screw 17 (Fig. 5) with the right hand, and take out the needle. The needle has a long groove on one side and a short one on the other. Take it between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand in such a manner as to bring the long groove to face you, guide the blunt end of the needle under the needle-clamp 16, into the needle-slide, and with the right hand tighten the needle-clamp screw 17.

Thereupon turn the needle-bar downwards until the notch upon the needle-bar (the needle-guage-mark 18, Fig. 5) is in a line with the upper surface of the head plate, loosen the needle-clamp and so fix the needle that the eye of the needle shall be level with the upper surface of the stitch plate. Having finally ascertained that the eye stands true and straight, tighten the needle-clamp-screw again.

**Bent or blunt needles should never be used.**

The character, quality, and proper position of the needles are of the highest importance as regards the efficiency of the machine. If the machine should at any time fail to work quite faultlessly, let the needle be examined at once, and, as a rule, the defect will be speedily remedied.

In working the Pfaff Machines only Pfaff Needles with the name „Pfaff“ on the blunt end should be used viz:

**B Needles for Pfaff B Machines**

“ C & D ” “ ” “ C & D ”

The thickness of the needles has always to correspond with that of the thread, as thin needles with thick thread cause the leaving out of stitches, while thick needles with thin thread cannot produce fine seams. Choose therefore your needles according to the directions given on page 24.

After threading the needle, open the slide 19 (Fig. 5), lay the shuttle in the shuttle-box with its point towards the needle, the flat spring-bar uppermost.

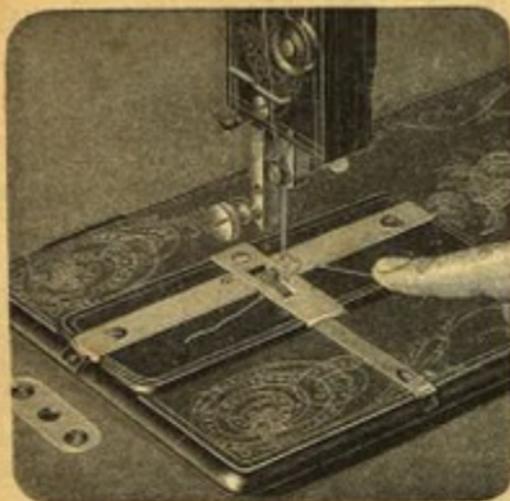


Figure 8.  
Drawing up the under thread.

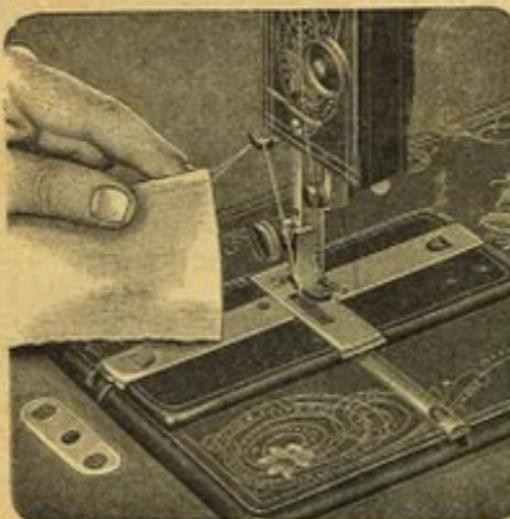


Figure 9.  
The Threadcutter.

Before commencing to sew, the shuttle thread must be brought up through the needle plate. This can be done by firmly holding down the upper or reel thread, with the forefinger of the left hand as shown in cut (Fig. 8), whilst the fly-wheel is turned once round with the right hand, until the needle has again reached its highest point. Now use the screw-driver or any other suitable article to whisk out from under the presser foot the loop of the underthread which will have come into view by this time, and lay the two threads to the back of the needle.

Thereupon place the material under the presser foot, lower the latter by means of the lever 20 (Fig. 5) and commence

### To Sew.

When sewing over thick hard places, turn the fly-wheel gently with the hand, to prevent the bending or breaking of the needle. To sew sharp corners, let the needle remain in the material, raise

the foot by means of the lever and turn the material round about the needle, whereupon the lever may be lowered again. If after completing the work, it be desired to withdraw the material, raise the needle, lift the presser foot, pull out the material and snip

off the thread against the thread-cutter, as shown in the engraving, Fig. 9.

The pulling out of the material may never be done towards the operator, but the threads must be drawn out always under the presser-foot from behind.

This point will have to be carefully attended to because otherwise the needle will be bent or will come in contact with the needle plate in consequence of which the needle being too far removed from the shuttle is no longer sure to catch the loop of the thread; in that case the machine will leave out stitches or the needle will break.

To obtain a faultless lock-stitch, see to it that

### The Tension

is always properly regulated, which means that the tension of the upper or needle thread shall invariably be as strong as that of the shuttle thread. As regards the degree of tension of shuttle thread, enough has been said in the preceding pages.

The tension of the upper thread is regulated by means of the tension-screw 21 (Fig. 5). If this screw be turned inwards

 the thread will tighten; and if outwards it will on the contrary slacken.

If the degree of tension be insufficient, the shuttle thread will drag the needle thread downwards and will form small knots or loops.

Whereas if the tension is too great, the shuttle thread will be dragged upwards, or else the needle thread will break. Thick fabrics require a greater amount of tension on both the needle and the shuttle threads, than less heavy goods.



Figure 10.

The tension of the upperthread being insufficient or the tension of the shuttle thread too great



Figure 11.

The tension of the upperthread being too great or the tension of the shuttle thread insufficient.



Figure 12.

Upper and shuttle-thread properly regulated

If the machine be used daily, it should also be

### Oiled and Cleaned

every day. To oil the machine the oil-can supplied with it is used, first filling it with oil after unscrewing the nozzle. The holes that need oiling are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the annexed engraving (Fig. 13). Through the hole No. 7, oil is applied to the most important part of the machine — the heart of it — by turning the fly-wheel until a bright cylinder comes into view within the said hole, upon which a few drops of oil should be poured. The needle bar too, No. 6, as well as the check lever No. 4 & 5 must be constantly kept well oiled.

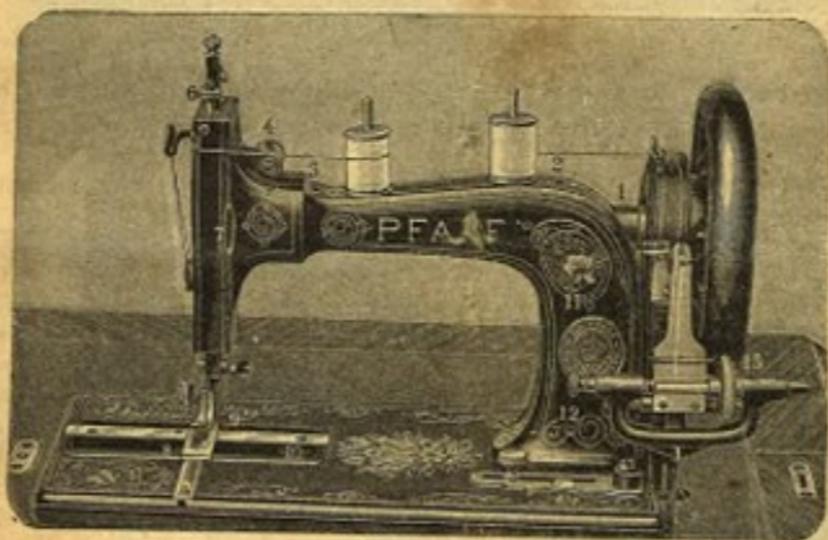


Figure 13.

The machine viewed from above and showing the parts which should be lubricated.

In order to reach and oil the parts exposed to friction below the plate of the machine, first remove the band from the wheel on the stand, take out the fastening screw before the stitch regulator, turn back the upper part of the machine, as shown in Fig. 14, and then oil every one of the spots marked with the figures 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

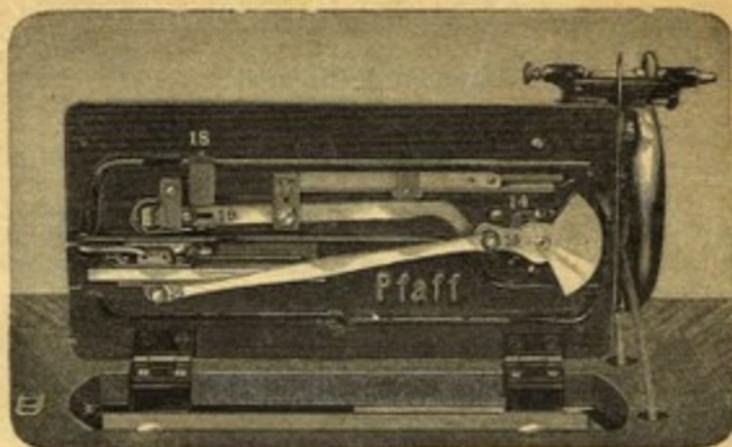


Figure 14.

Underneath view of the Pfaff machine showing the parts which should be lubricated.

Oil the treadle through the holes No. 1 and 2, the pitman through the holes No. 3 and 4 and the fly-wheel crank through the holes No. 5 & 6.

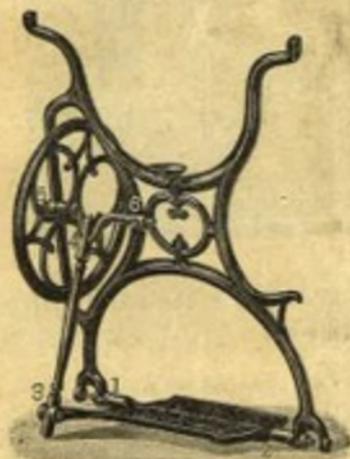


Figure 15.

The parts of the stand which should be lubricated.

If from long disuse the parts of the Stand are a little worn out and the stand makes a knocking noise it must be adjusted on the pieces of the treadle marked No. 1 and 2, also on the pitman screws marked No. 3 & 4 and on the piece marked No. 6. — The moving parts must have no air in their bearings but they must nevertheless move very easily.

It often happens that the parts of the Stand are screwed too fast in consequence of which the machine is not light running.

If from long disuse the Machine should work stiffly, put a little petroleum on the parts above named, let the machine run

empty some revolutions so that the petroleum may spread and dissolve the oil that has set hard.

The petroleum should be kept in a separate oil-can.

The machine will now run freely; but as petroleum will very soon evaporate, good machine oil should at once be applied to all the parts. After oiling, carefully wipe the machine clean where necessary, to obviate the soiling of the needlework.

The best machine oil is the pale **Sperm Oil**, which, if possible should be bought at the establishment where the machine itself has been purchased.

### Hemming, Braiding etc.

should not be attempted before thorough proficiency in ordinary sewing (running) with the Machine has been acquired. The various fittings for other work are so carefully described and accurately depicted in the following pages that learners will experience no difficulty in the use of them.

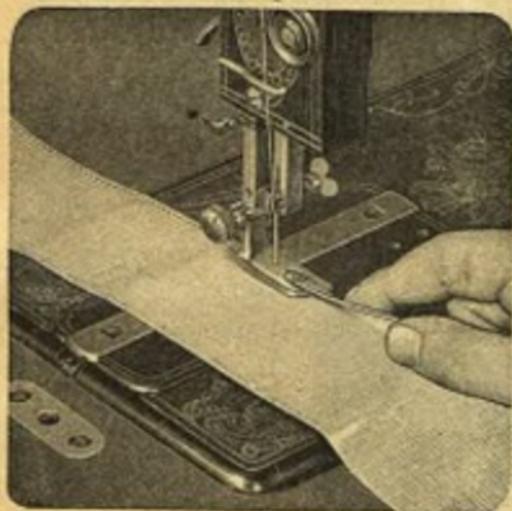


Figure 16.

The narrow and the wide hemmer.

(No. 1 & No. 2)

In order that any particular small foot-apparatus may easily be found by learners, this instruction-book contains the numbers, which are stamped on each small foot.

### The Narrow Hemmer. (No. 1.)

Take away the ordinary Sewer-Foot and adjust the Hemmer instead. Bring one end of the fabric into the front part of the spring spiral of the Hemmer as far as the needle, having first turned in a length of about one inch to the required width of hem. Lower the presser and commence to sew, taking care that the material runs uniformly into the spiral, just as shown on the engraving Fig. 16.

Soft, undressed fabrics present some difficulty when attempted to run them into the spiral, and for this reason it is advisable to draw the material into the spiral by means of a thread, previously attached to the edge of it.

This hemmer will also produce a beautiful felled hem, and that to such a degree of perfection, as no other Sewing Machine as yet introduced has ever accomplished. For this purpose the two portions of the material to be joined, should just as in hand-sewing be laid over one another and sewn together in such manner that the seam be kept at a uniform distance from the edge. Now cut the border of the upper cloth somewhat narrower, and pass the border of the underneath material through the hemmer.

This can be carried out with such accuracy that the fabric need not even be guided.

### The Wide Hemmer. (No. 2.)

This is used in the same way as the narrow hemmer just described. It is an excellent Ruffe Hemmer, and well adapted for hemming and felling coarse linen.

### The Adjustable Hemmer.

Fix the Hemmer, as shown in Fig. 17, by means of the

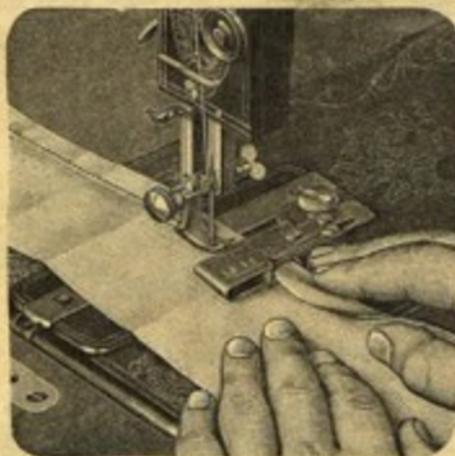


Figure 17.

The adjustable hemmer.

thumb-screw supplied with the Machine. To introduce the material, turn in the edge at the commencement for a length of about 5 inches to the extent of half the width of the hem. Push the folded portion sideways into the hemmer, so that the folded edge shall turn up once more as wide as the hem. Place the material properly under the needle, lower the foot, and set the Machine in motion. If the seam should not be running in the right direction, the thumb-screw must be un-

crewed, and the hemmer shifted to the right or to the left, to bring the seam into its proper place.

In order to set this hemmer for hems of varying widths, slightly loosen the screw in the slit of the hemmer, which will render the graduated slit adjustable.

The narrowest hem will be produced by setting the index against zero; the higher it is set in the numbered scale, the wider will be the seam. The screw must be tightened again before commencing to sew.

### The Feller. (No. 3.)

This is fitted on in the same way as the hemmer. In felling, the two pieces of material, which are to be joined together,

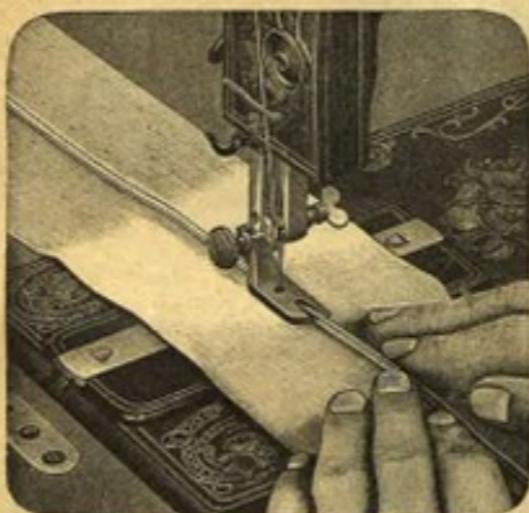


Figure 18.  
The Feller.  
(No. 3.)

as shown on engraving, once more under the feller to sew it over again.

should be laid one over the other in such a way as to let the underneath piece show to the extent of one sixth of an inch. Let the protruding edge be inserted in the feller in the same way as in the case of the hemmer; and thus the underneath material will be turned in once, and sewn on to the top piece.

Now spread out the two pieces joined together as shown in Figure 18, smooth the seam and pass the brim which has formed,

### The Guide.

This guide, as Fig. 19 shows, is made fast by means of the thumb-screw supplied, and serves to produce a seam that shall run even with the edge of the material. The guide should be moved away from the needle according to the distance of the seam from the edge of the material. The guide can also be used with advantage for rows of inside stitching by turning down the

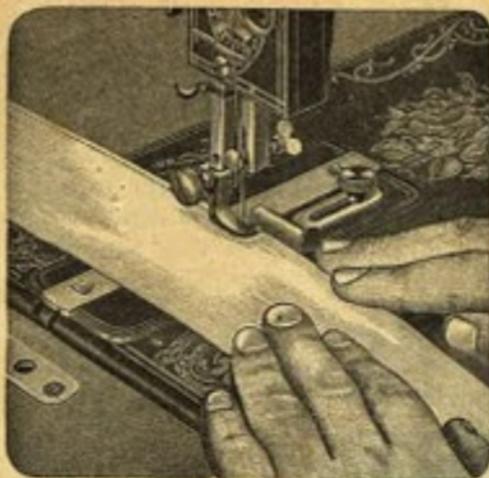


Figure 19.  
The Guide.

advantage for sewing very narrow rows of stitching, running along the edge, for which purpose the guide also should be used.

first row of stitching and then running the material along the guide as before.

### The Edge Stitcher.

(No. 4.)

This stitcher serves for sewing rows of stitches running close along the edge. It is the same apparatus as the ordinary sewing-foot, only the small prong on the right hand side is left out, whereby the edge of the cloth can be seen while sewing. It can also be used with

### The Quilting guide.

The Quilting Guide, the use of which is shown in Fig.

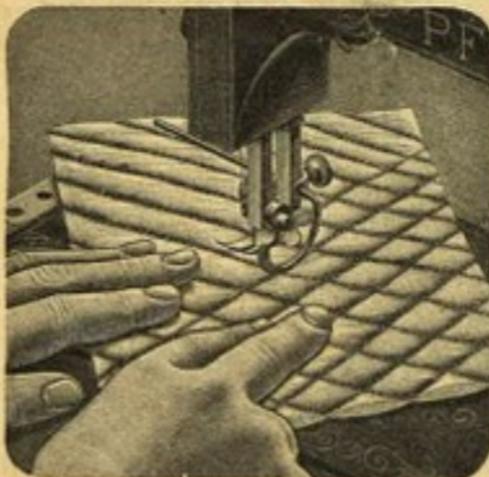


Figure 20.  
The Quilting Guide.

20, is of great value for stitching wadded materials, as by this means equidistant rows of stitching and squares of the equal dimensions can be obtained, without the trouble of first chalking them out.

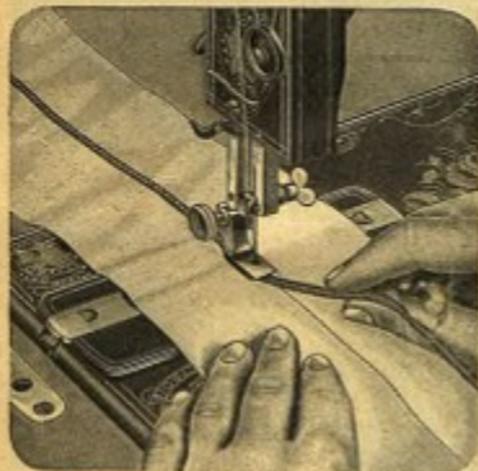
The guide is fitted on as shown in the engraving, and is adjustable so as to be far from or near to the seam, whereby the required size of square is secured.

In practice, a straight row of stitches must be run, following a line first chalked out. Then push the fabric to the right as far away from the needle, as the rows of stitching are to stand apart. Thereupon move the guide likewise to the right, just far enough to bring its lower end exactly above the first row of stitching. In continuing the work it will be necessary to watch the material, so as to ensure the run of the stitching along the guide. Then proceed in the same way for the next row, and in the forming of the squares.

The most perfect squares will be obtained if the material be stitched on the wadding without lining or foundation.

### The Edge Trimmer. (No. 5.)

This apparatus which is screwed on in the same way as the preceding ones, is provided on the underside with a large groove.



After joining the material to the lining by means of a single row of stitches, the two pieces are to be so spread out as to bring the right side of the material upwards. Then the cord is laid under the groove of the presserfoot and carefully sewn on to the seam, in between the material and the lining with rather long stitches. When the lining is sewn over again, the cord will come to lie along the lower edge of the material.

Figure 21.

The Edge Trimmer. (No. 5.)

### The Corder. (No. 6.)

The Corder, which is to be fixed in the place of the stitcher, serves for sewing in cords on shirt collars, wristbands etc. This apparatus has two grooves on the underside for the purpose of guiding the cord and at the same time pressing the material against the cord so as to bring out the work into bold relief.

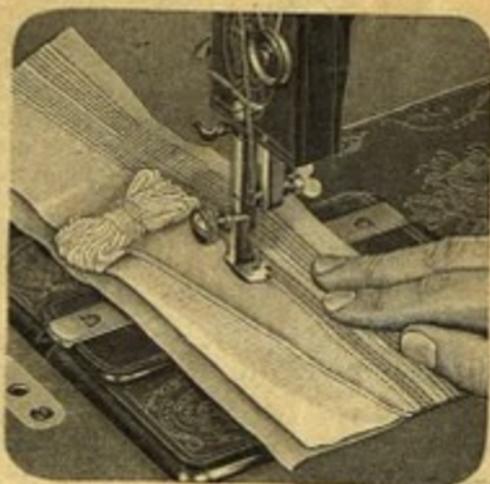


Figure 22.  
The corder.

The cord is laid in with the hand and pressed down with any kind of tool. The cord to be sewn on must always lie in that depression of the Corder which is nearest to the needle. If several cords are to be put on in adjacent rows, the finished cord must lie in the right-hand depression, while the one which is being worked, should be in the depression on the left hand side.

The use of the Corder is accurately depicted on Fig. 22.

### The Braider. (No. 7.)

For ornamental work, use narrow braid in preference, for wide braid is more difficult to manage. After winding it on a wooden reel which should be placed on the first spindle the braid must be carried into the Braider, which has a second oblique opening in front of the needle hole, through which the braid is drawn downwards so as to bring it right under the needle when working.



Figure 23.  
The adjustable Braider. (Nr. 7.)

In order to give a correct guidance to the braid it is necessary to

push the little slide of the attachment so far inwards that the braid is closed but that it nevertheless may be pulled easily through the opening. Then the slide must be fastened by means of the little screw at the side.

All that now remains to do is so to guide the work as to execute any kind of ornamental braiding required.

Braiding-design sheets for the Pfaff Machine are kept for sale at the establishment where the Machine has been bought.

Cut out the pattern to be braided, and pin it on to the material. The braid can be stitched on the top of the paper, which is easily removed when finished.

### The Trimmer. (No. 8.)

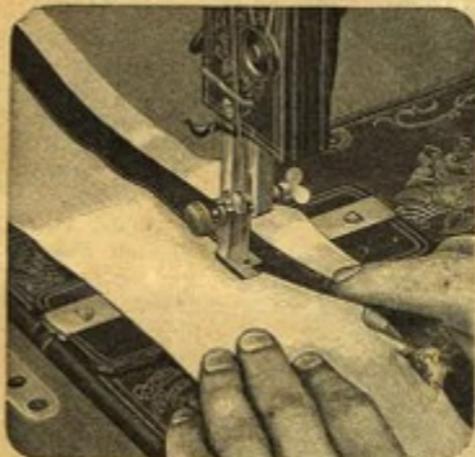


Figure 24.

The Trimmer. (No. 8.)

This is used for stitching ribbon at one edge flat against any material placed underneath. It is fixed to the Machine in the same way as all the other attachments for special work. The ribbon is carried in to the slit situated the right side of the Stitcher, the material is placed underneath, and then sewing may be commenced, always taking care that the ribbon runs full into the slit and is being sewn on to the material in the proper direction.

### The Ruffler. (No. 9.)

By means of this simple apparatus the lower of two overlying folds of material can be ruffled whilst the upper layer remains smooth and even. The fitting on to the Machine is effected in the same way as in the case of all the other special attachments. Bring the material which is to be ruffled, as shown on engraving Figure 25, under the apparatus upon the feeder, and that which is to remain smooth over it, into the fissure of the apparatus. The feed now will act only upon the under layer of cloth, while the upper is being comparatively retarded in its course between the two plates,

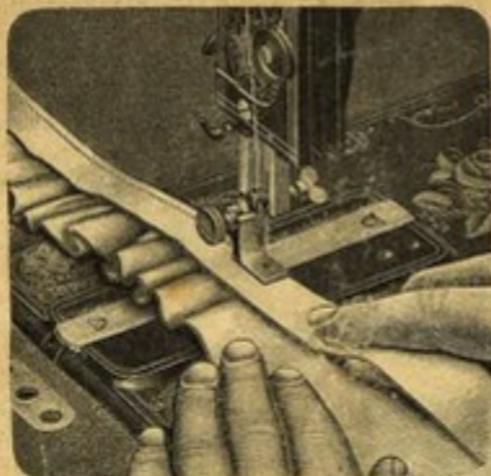


Figure 25

**The Ruffler. (No. 9.)**

moves loosely between the two, fasten down the Binder in its position by means of the Guide-Screw as the engraving Fig. 26 shows. Now the material is brought under the Presser foot and

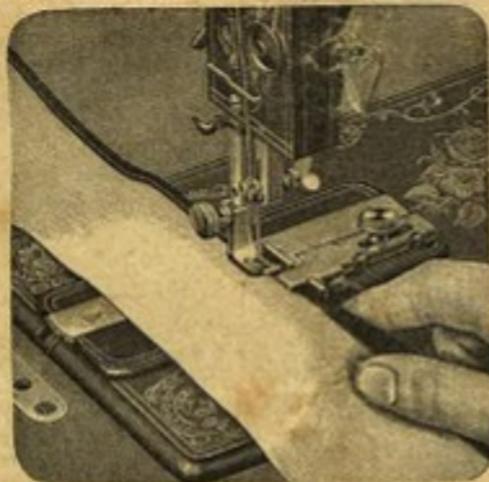


Figure 26.

**The Binder.**

and this will cause the under layer to crumple up in small frilling. The wider the stitches, the larger will be the gathers. Closer tucks can be made by stopping the upper layer of material in its course. The management of this apparatus requires some practice.

**The Binder.**

The Binder is used for binding coats, etc., whereby the tacking of the binding is obviated. Place the binding between the two hooks (holders), so that it moves loosely between the two, fasten down the Binder in its position by means of the Guide-Screw as the engraving Fig. 26 shows. Now the material is brought under the Presser foot and in between the two plates just mentioned, which hold the binding, whereby the same is made to encircle the material and is now firmly stitched down by the needle.

To stitch on the binding, use only the very finest thread. Relax the upper thread tension, and regulate the stitches wider apart than usual, so that the binding may again be easily detached if required later on.

The Ordinary Sewing-Foot bears the Number 10 stamped upon it. In addition to all the special attachments before mentioned, the following extras are supplied with each Machine, viz.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 10 Assorted Pfaff Needles, | 1 Strong Screw-driver, |
| 6 Bobbins,                 | 1 Strong Oil-can,      |
| 1 Extra Stitch-plate,      | 1 Wrench,              |
|                            | 1 Instruction-book.    |

The Pfaff-Machine is fitted with the following improvements viz.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) Perfect noiseless motion,      | 6) The Threading of the Needle- and Shuttle-threads by looping, |
| 2) The Pfaff Automatic Winder,    | 7) The Tension-Disconnecter,                                    |
| 3) The Shuttle Ejector,           | 8) The Thread-Cutter,   |
| 4) The new easy working Stand,    | 9) The Inch-measure scale on the table,                         |
| 5) The Oil-can Rest on the stand, | 10) The Foot Rest.  |

All parts of the Pfaff Machine exposed to friction, such as the gear wheels, the shuttle, the feed etc., are forged out of the best steel, not of cast-iron.

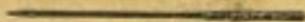
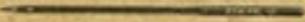
## Conclusion.

Should a Pfaff machine ever go out of order and be in such a state that it fails to work faultlessly even if these instructions are strictly carried out, I request my customers to have the machine repaired only by the person from whom it has been bought, or at the Factory. By no means the machine should be entrusted to unknown people because by so doing it often happened that such people have totally damaged the machine either with the intention to do so or by ignorance.

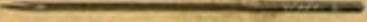
Besides I have often experienced that thread too coarse is used for sewing even light materials on the Machine. It should be borne in mind that the Machine sews with two threads, and that consequently the thread should be just one half the thickness of that used in hand sewing. Thread, as fine as 80 and upwards, may be used for any ordinary needlework; and if this suggestion is followed, the work with a fine needle and with a proper tension will turn out very beautiful, and at the same time durable.

The following table indicates the sizes of the threads and needles which should be used together for Pfaff B, C and D Machines.

**Needles for Pfaff B Family Machines.**

No.	Needle.	Cotton & Silk Thread.
10		Cotton No. 200—100.
11		Cotton No. 100—80, 000 Silk.
12		Cotton 80—70, 00 & 0 Silk.
13		Cotton 70—60, A, B Silk.
14		Cotton No. 60—30, C Silk.
15		Cotton No. 30—10.

**Needles for Pfaff C & D Tailoring Machines.**

No.	Needle.	Cotton, Silk & Linen Thread.
00		Cotton No. 100—90.
0		Cotton No. 90—80, 000 Silk.
1		Cotton No. 80—50, 00 & 0 Silk.
2		Cotton No. 50—30, A, B Silk, 60—70 Linen.
3		Cotton No. 30—20, C Silk, 50—60 Linen.
4		Cotton No. 20—10, 40—50 Linen.
5		30 Linen & thickest Thread.

Pfaff Needles should be bought only in the shop where the Pfaff Machine has been purchased. Please state always the name of the machine as well as the No. of the needle in accordance with the above table.