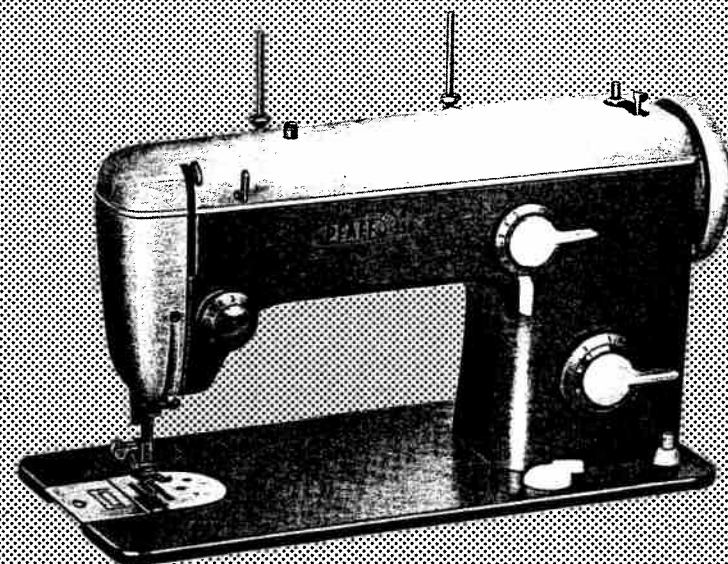


**PFAFF**

259



INSTRUCTION BOOK



# 259

## I N S T R U C T I O N S

### FOREWORD

Your dream has come true!

You are now the proud owner of a PFAFF 259—the sewing machine with countless creative possibilities.

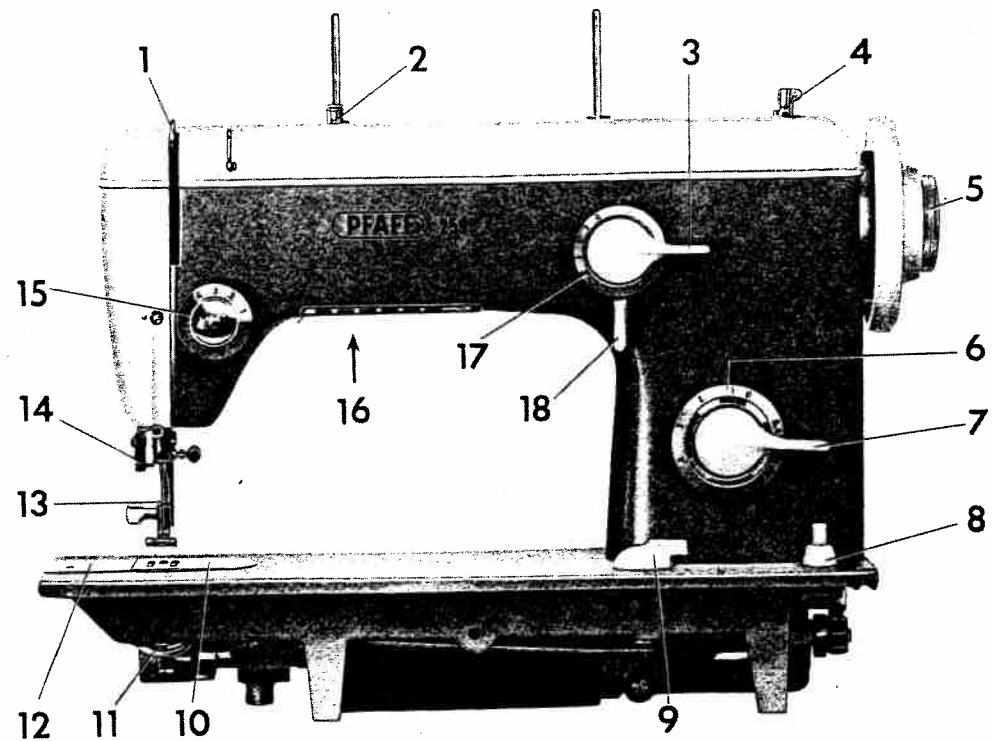
This instruction book will help you understand the machine and give you valuable tips to make sewing more fun for you.

Even if you are an experienced seamstress, you will find this book a valuable guide to easy sewing.

Follow these simple instructions and familiarize yourself with the exclusive features of your machine. You will find sewing exciting on your easy-to-operate PFAFF 259.

If you have any sewing problems, please contact your Pfaff dealer. He will be glad to help you at any time.

Pfaff International Corporation  
New York, N.Y.

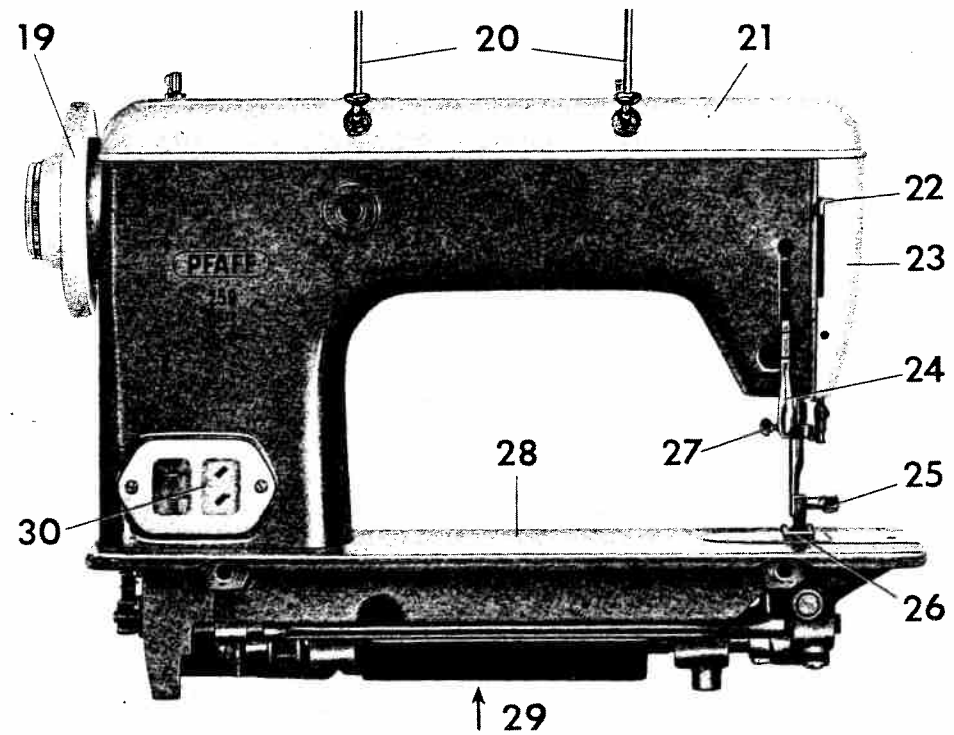


R 8290

- 1 Thread take-up lever
- 2 Thread retainer stud
- 3 Zigzag finger-tip control
- 4 Bobbin winder
- 5 Stop motion knob
- 6 Stitch length dial

- 7 Reverse feed control
- 8 Light switch
- 9 Drop feed control
- 10 Needle plate
- 11 Transverse rotary hook
- 12 Bed slide

- 13 Needle
- 14 Automatic needle threader
- 15 Needle thread tension
- 16 Sewlight
- 17 Stitch width dial
- 18 Needle position lever



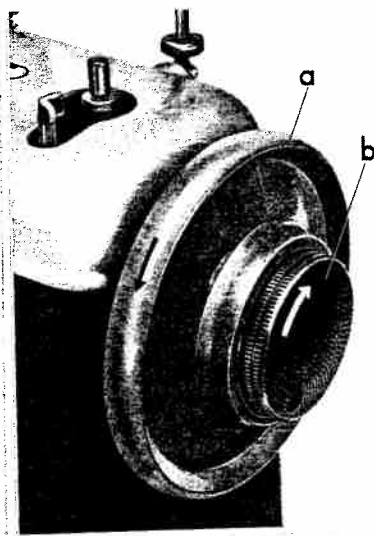
R 8292

- 19 Balance wheel
- 20 Collapsible spool pins
- 21 Top cover
- 22 Needle threader control

- 23 Face cover
- 24 Presser bar lifter
- 25 Sewing foot thumb screw
- 26 Sewing foot

- 27 Needle set screw
- 28 Bed plate
- 29 Space for built-in motor
- 30 Double receptacle for speed control and power cords

## *Fundamentals of Machine Operation*

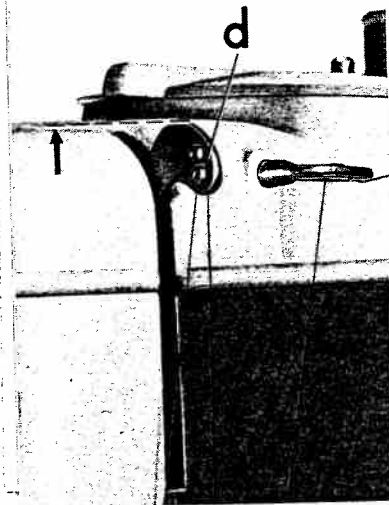


- ◀ Make sure stop motion knob **b** is tightened before you begin sewing (clockwise as indicated by white arrow).

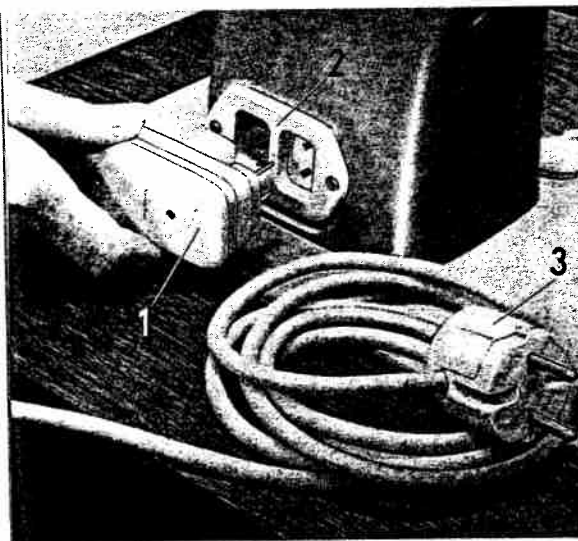
Whenever you have to turn balance wheel **a**, turn it toward you (counter-clockwise as shown by black arrow).

Never run a threaded machine unless you have fabric under the presser foot.

The machine will feed the material under the sewing foot automatically. All you have to do is guide the work. Never try to hasten feeding by pushing or pulling the fabric while stitching because the needle may bend or break.



- ◀ Always turn the balance wheel toward you until take-up lever **d** is at its **highest** position before you begin and after you have completed a seam. Failure to observe this rule may cause the thread to slip out of the needle eye. Also, it is easier to remove the work with the take-up lever up.



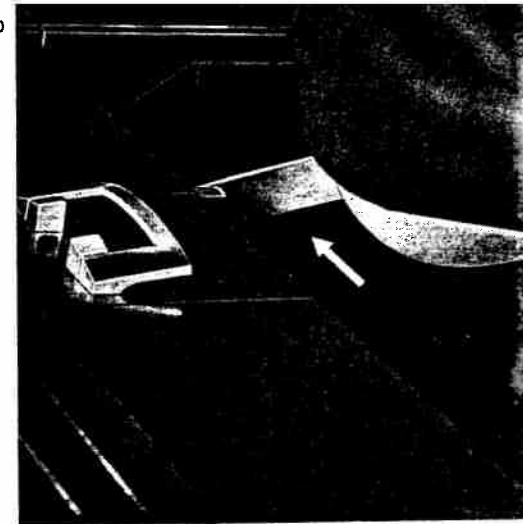
### *Electrical Information*

Push plug 1 into receptacle 2, and plug 3 at other end of cord into the wall outlet.

The foot or knee control is permanently connected to the machine.

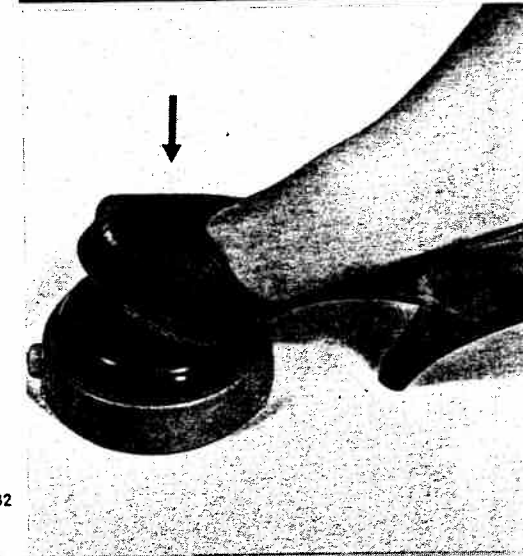
### **Knee Control**

Press the right knee lightly against the knee control lever. The harder you press, the faster the machine will run.



### **Foot Control**

Place the foot control under the cabinet within easy reach of your foot. Rest the right foot on the speed control and press. The harder you press, the faster the machine will run.



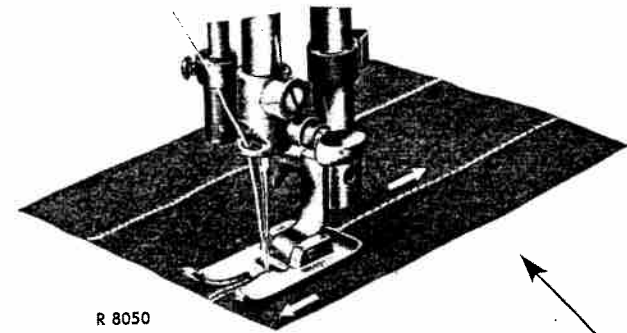
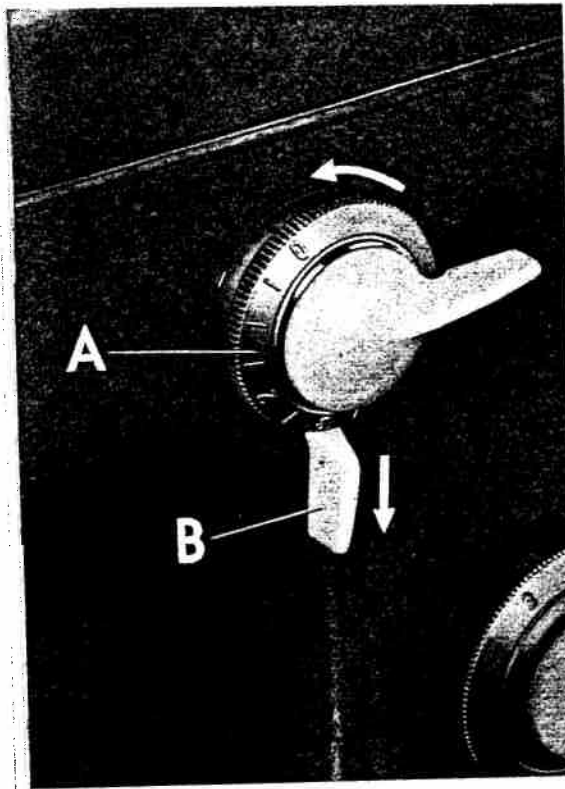
R 8007

## *Straight Stitching*

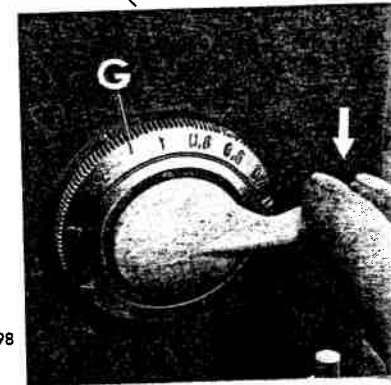
◀ For straight-stitch sewing set:

Dial A - 0

Lever B - ↓



Dial G regulates the stitch length (the higher the number on the dial, the longer the stitch). To backtack the end of a seam, simply depress the finger-tip control. ▶



## Zigzag Sewing

If you want to sew a few wide zigzag stitches while the machine is set for straight stitching (**A** on 0), merely press down the finger-tip control. When the lever is released, the machine resumes straight stitching automatically.

To sew longer zigzag seams, turn dial **A** to desired stitch width (indicated by numbers 1 to 4).

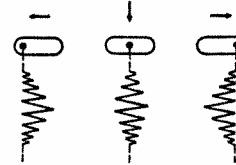
When dial **A** is set between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2, you can double the stitch width by depressing the finger-tip control (important for making buttonholes and non-automatic embroidery designs).

When you push the control up, the machine will sew straight, regardless of the stitch width set.

Lever **B** changes the position of the needle in the needle plate slot. Thus the stitching can be moved from the center to the left or right of the slot, as desired.

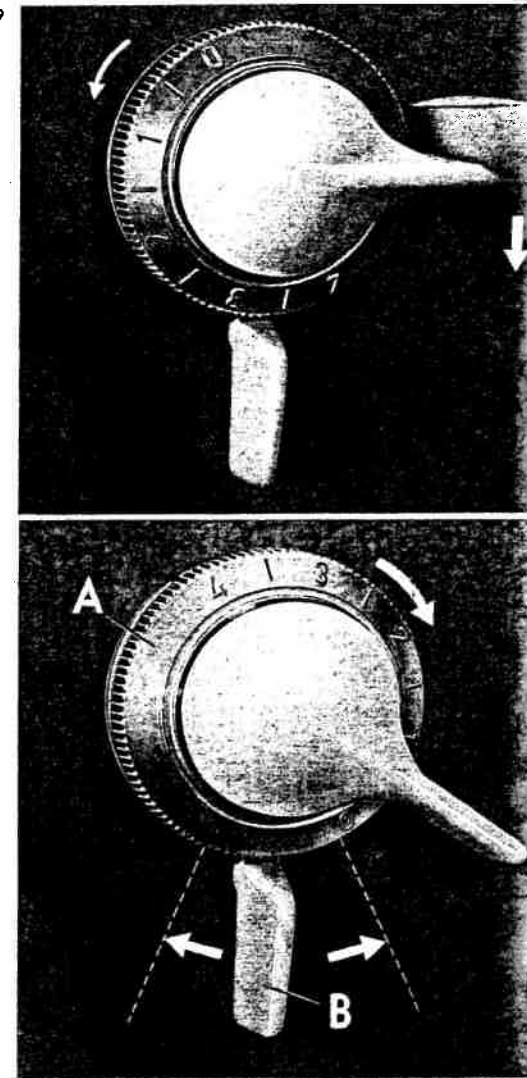
Dial **G** lengthens zigzag stitches or packs them more closely together (satin stitch).

The position of lever **B** (left, center, right) indicates the position of the needle in the needle plate slot.

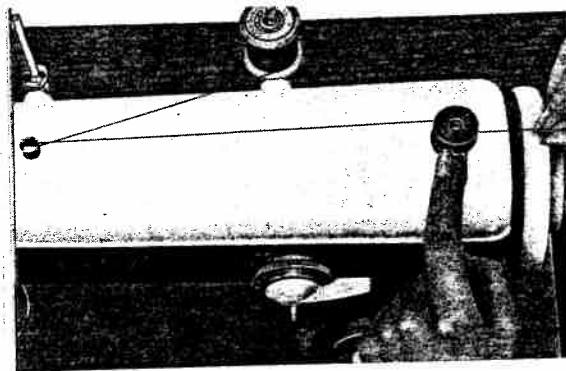


7

R 7995



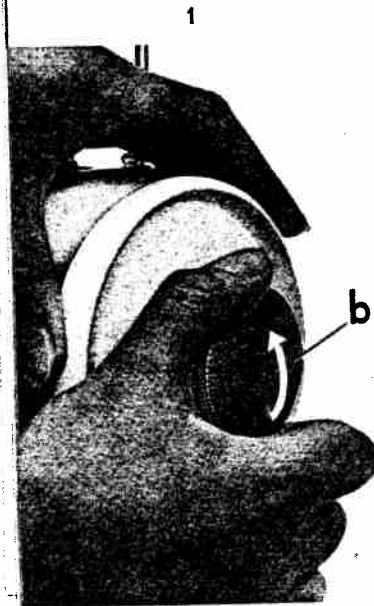




R 8294

## *Winding the Bobbin*

- ① Hold the balance wheel and turn stop motion knob **b** all the way to the left (counter-clockwise).
- ② Place spool of thread on right-hand spool pin. The bobbin thread should always be the same size as that used on the spool, or a little finer.
- ③ Pull thread from spool and lead it clockwise around thread retainer stud **g**, crossing the thread.

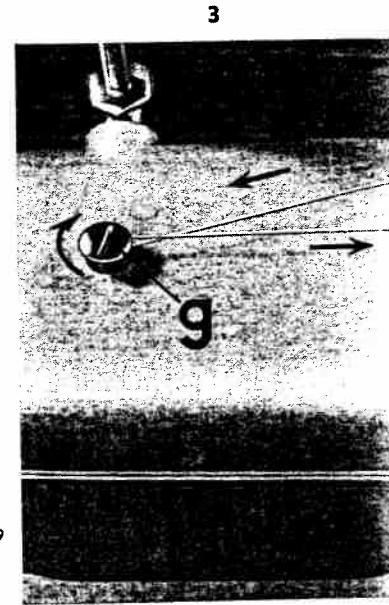


R 8259

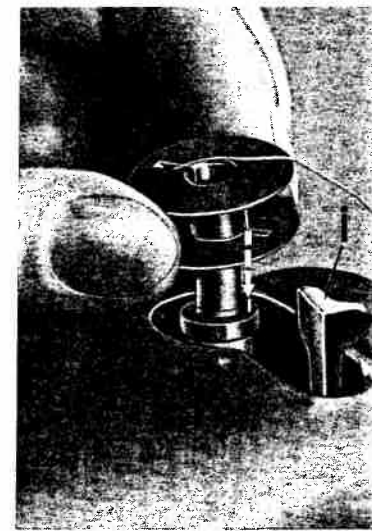
R 7101



R 7219



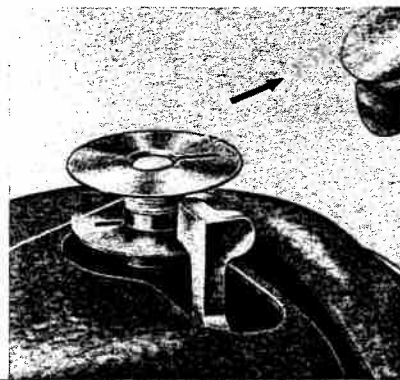
- ④ Pass end of thread through slot in bobbin, from inside. Set bobbin on bobbin winder spindle so that key at base of spindle enters slot in bobbin. Press in lever i.
- ⑤ Hold end of thread and start machine. Having wound a few turns, break off end of thread and continue winding.
- ⑥ Bobbin winder will stop automatically when bobbin is full.
- ⑦ If you don't want a full bobbin, press out lever i when sufficient amount of thread has been wound.



4

R 7102

5



R 7067

R 7097

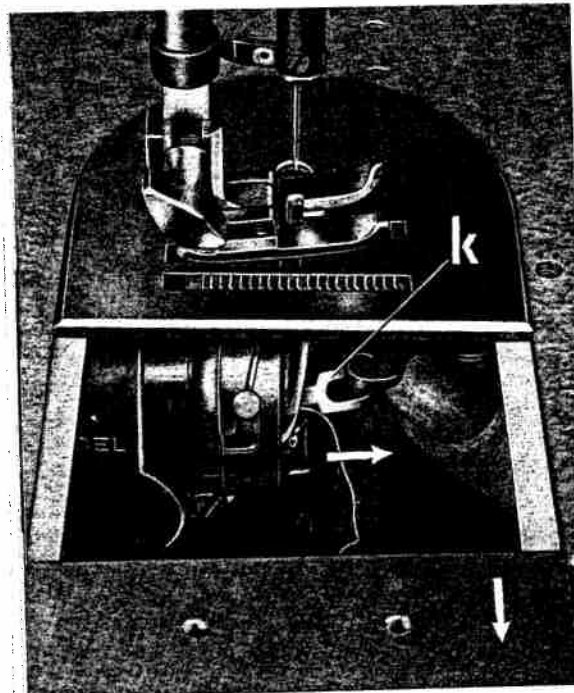
6



R 7099

7





## *Inserting a Full Bobbin into Bobbin Case*

- ① As shown in illustration 1, hold bobbin in left hand so that the thread end falls from the top down toward you, and insert bobbin into bobbin case.
- ② Hold the bobbin firmly in the bobbin case and pull the thread into the case slot.
- ③ Pull the thread under the tension spring until it emerges from the opening at the end of the spring. Leave about three inches of thread hanging from the bobbin case.
- ④ Hold the case by its open latch, so that the bobbin cannot fall out. ▼

R 5867

1



R 5869

2



## *Removing the Bobbin Case*

- ▲ Raise needle to its highest point and open bed slide, so you can see sewing hook.
- Reach under the machine with your left hand and lift latch k with your forefinger. Pull out bobbin case with bobbin by holding the latch. When you release latch k the empty bobbin drops out.

R 8001

## *Inserting the Bobbin Case*

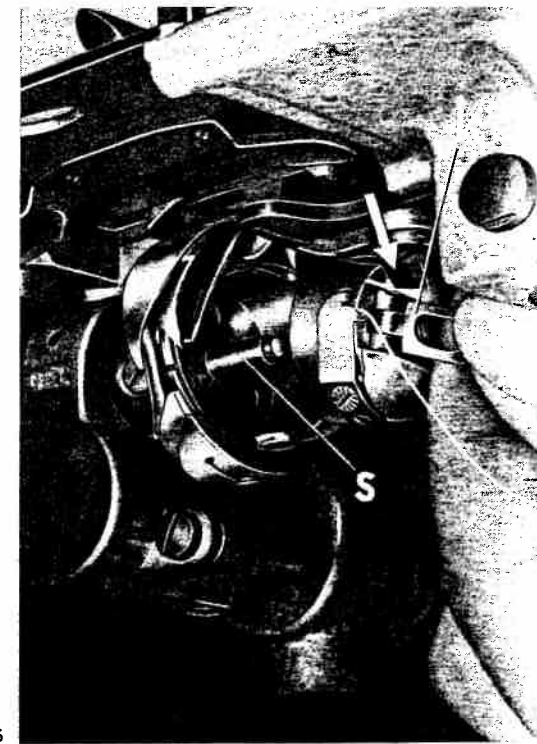
It is best to tilt machine back when inserting bobbin case the first time. After you have become more practiced, you will manage without tilting it. Move bed slide all the way to the left. Make sure the needle is still at its highest point. With the thumb and forefinger of left hand, lift latch **k** and turn bobbin case until slot at end of latch points up (see arrow). Then place it on center stud **s** of hook.

3

R 5870

4

R 5868



R 8006

▲ In replacing the bobbin case, it is best to hold the loose end of thread so that it will not get jammed between bobbin case and hook. Release latch **k** and press against bobbin case until you hear it snap into place. An improperly inserted bobbin case will cause needle breakage.

Types of Fabrics	Mercerized Cotton	Silk	Needle Size
<b>Fine Fabrics</b> such as georgette, chiffon, batiste, voile, lawn, silk.	80 to 100	0 to 000 twist	60 or 70
<b>Lightweight Fabrics</b> such as dress silks and cottons, sheer woolens, shirting, draperies.	70 to 80	A & B twist	80
<b>Medium Fabrics</b> such as lightweight woolens, madras, muslin, brocades, heavy silks and rayon, gabardine.	50 to 70	B & C twist	90
<b>Heavy Fabrics</b> such as coating, denim, corduroy, slipcover fabrics, bed tickings, lightweight canvas.	40 to 50	C & D twist	100
<b>Very Heavy Fabrics</b> such as heavy tickings, canvas, overcoating, sailcloth, upholstery.	24 to 40	E twist	90 to 110
<b>Synthetics, Rayon, Acetate</b> including nylon, orlon, dacron, plastics, etc.	Determined by weight of fabric 40 to 50		Determined by thread size 60 to 80

## *Recommended Needle and Thread Sizes*

The appearance of the finished seam is dependent on the correct relationship between needle, thread and fabric. Select the proper thread sizes and needles from this chart.

The same size threads should be used in the needle and on the bobbin. Some experienced seamstresses prefer a somewhat thinner bobbin thread. However, the bobbin thread never should be thicker than the needle thread.

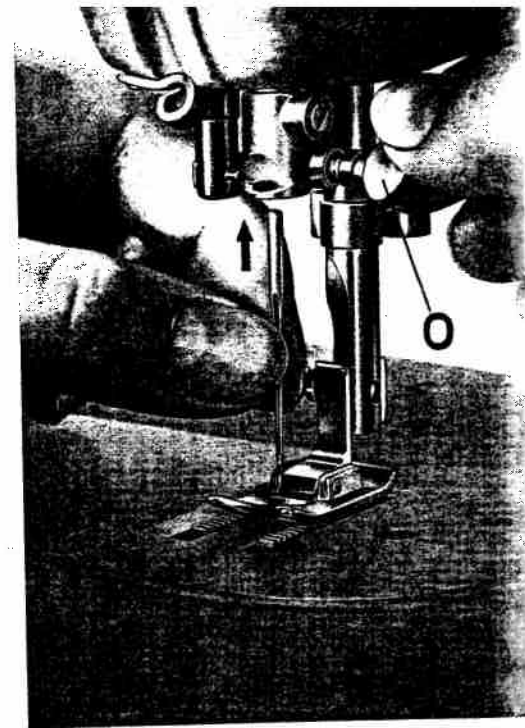
## *Important Facts about Needles*

On PFAFF 259 sewing machines, System 130 R, flat-shank needles are used for all ordinary sewing and embroidery work. The needle system is stamped on the bed slide. Genuine Pfaff needles, System 130 R, are available from every Pfaff dealer. Bent or blunt needles should not be used.

## *Changing the Needle*

Bring needle bar to its highest point and lower sewing foot.

Loosen needle set screw **a** half a turn and pull old needle out of needle clamp. Insert new needle into opening of needle clamp and push it up as far as it will go. Make sure that the flat side of the shank faces toward the back and long groove toward you. Tighten needle set screw **a**.



R 6798

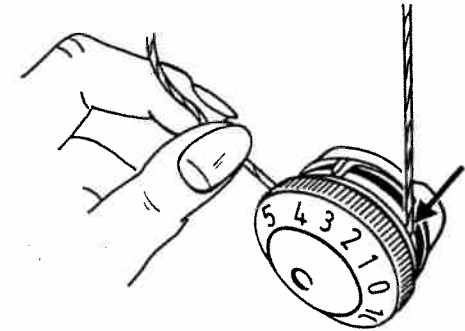
## Upper Threading

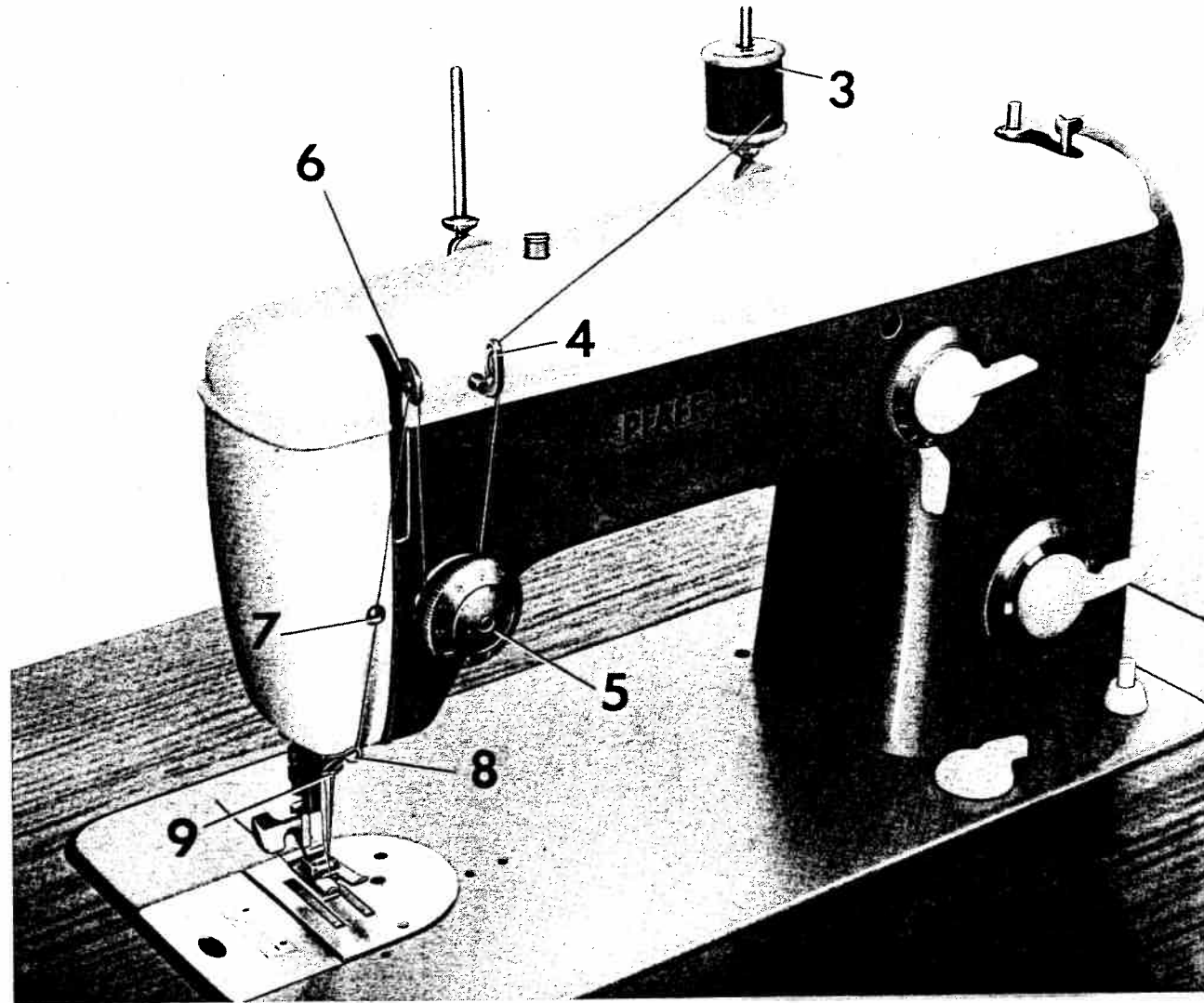
Place spool of thread on spool pin 3 and lead thread end through both thread retainer openings 4 (see illustration opposite).

Lead thread clockwise around tension and pull it between any two of the tension discs 5.

Bring take-up lever 6 as high as it will go and pass thread from right to left through one of the holes at its end. Pull thread into slots at left of thread guides 7 and 8 and then into the slot at left of needle clamp 9.

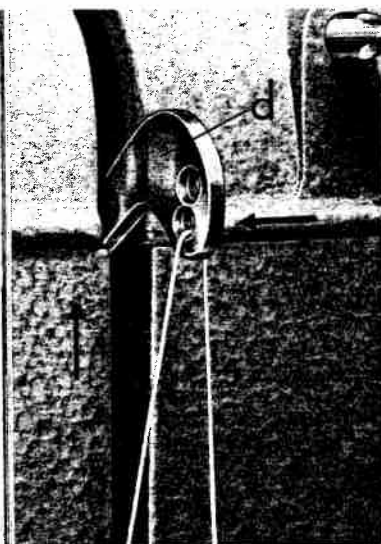
Then thread needle, front to back. The automatic needle threader will do this for you easily and quickly.





R 8289





R 7068

## Operating the Needle Threader

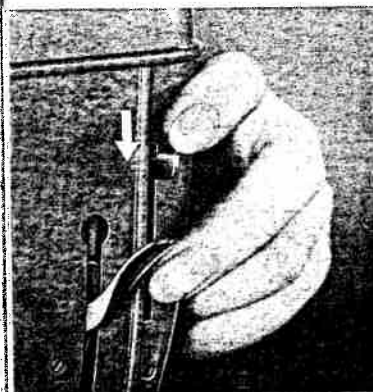
◀ Before you begin, make sure that the needle is at its highest position, i.e. that the lower hole of the ascending take-up lever **d** is in line with the bottom edge of the top cover.

Now lower the sewing foot and

- ① With your left hand push needle threader control down until threader prong **w** (see opposite page) penetrates needle eye. Keep control in this position.
- ② Hold thread loosely and lead it from left around the small pin, then place it behind hook of threader prong.
- ③ Release control slightly until prong **w** reverses and pulls thread through needle eye.
- ④ Jerk control down again so the thread loop will fall off the prong. Pull thread through needle eye and release control.

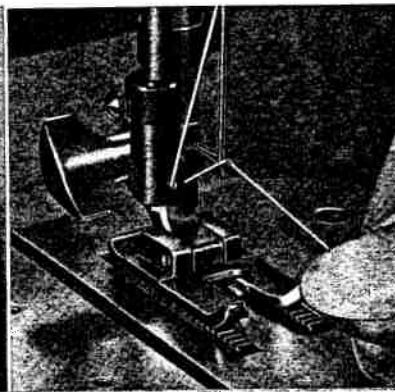
R 8008

1



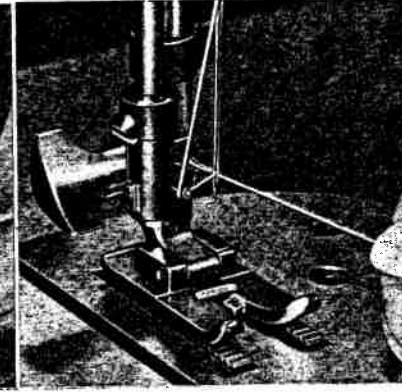
R 8013

2



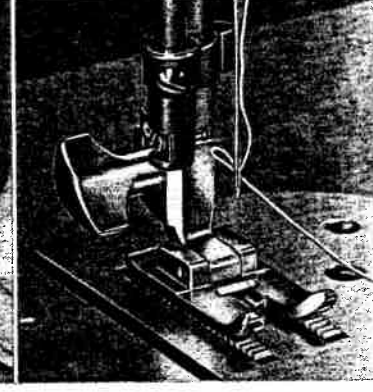
R 8009

3



R 8010

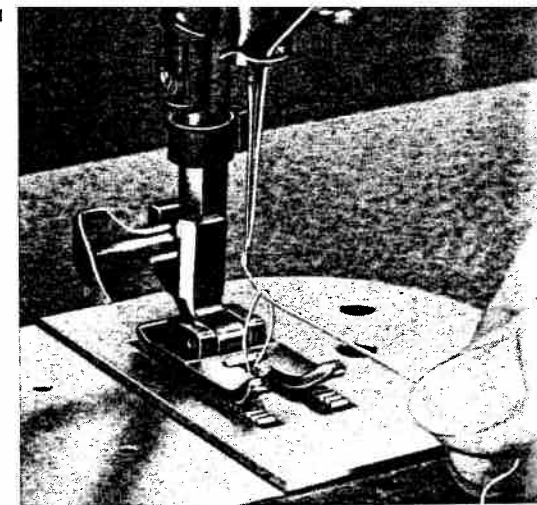
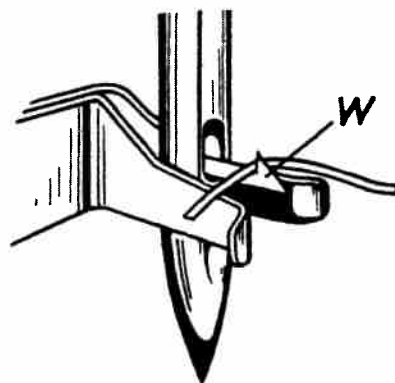
4



When you have had sufficient needle threading practice, you may shorten the procedure as follows:

Push needle threader control down. Place thread behind hook of prong **w** so that its end is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the right of the prong. Slowly release control. Prong **w** now pulls end of the thread — instead of the loop — through needle eye.

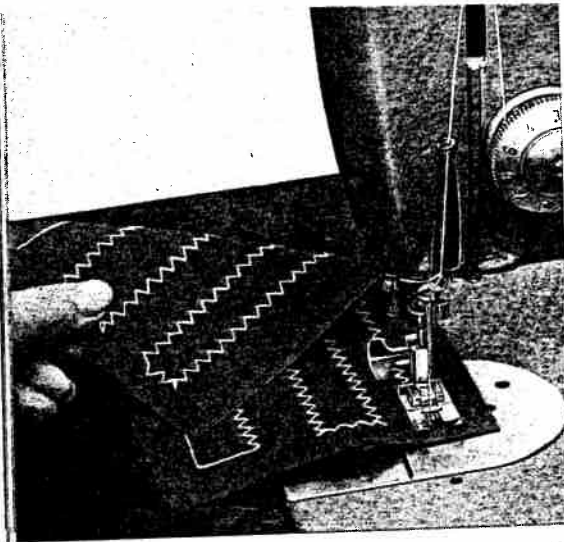
Since take-up lever **d** is not at its highest point when you thread the needle, pull about four inches of thread through the needle eye before you begin sewing.



### *Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread*



Hold needle thread lightly in your left hand. Turn balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down and up again and take-up lever reaches its highest position. Lightly pull needle thread to draw bobbin thread up through needle plate slot. Place both threads back under sewing foot before you put fabric into machine.



R 8004

## Correct Tension Regulation

Balanced tensions are essential for sewing. If your tension is correct, you will have perfect seams as sketched below (III).

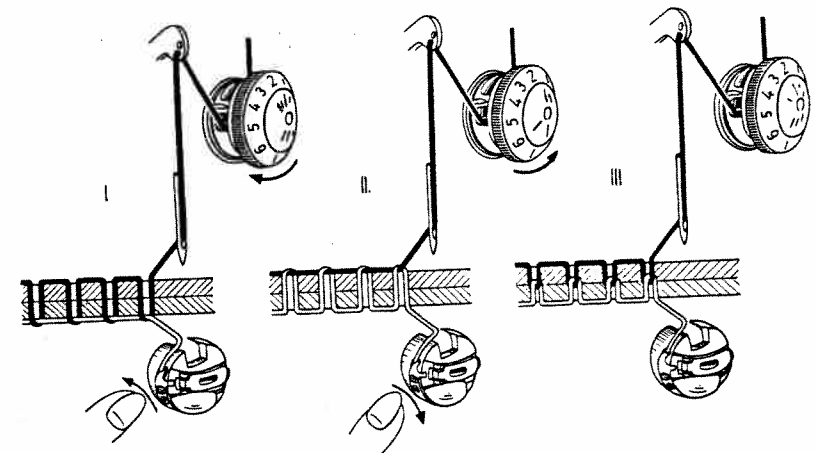
Sketch I – The threads interlock on the underside of the fabric.

Cause: Upper tension too loose or lower tension too tight.

Sketch II – The threads interlock on the surface of the fabric.

Cause: Upper tension too tight or lower tension too loose.

▲ To check whether the tensions are correctly balanced, take a closely woven piece of fabric and sew a few straight and zigzag seams. If the straight stitches are tightly drawn in on both sides of the fabric (see seam sketch III), the tensions are correct. The surest way to double-check this is by examining a zigzag seam. If the zigzag seam is equally wide on surface and underside of the fabric, that is, if the threads are locked exactly at the zigs and zags of the seam, the tension adjustment is correct.



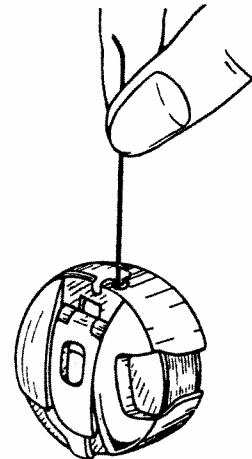
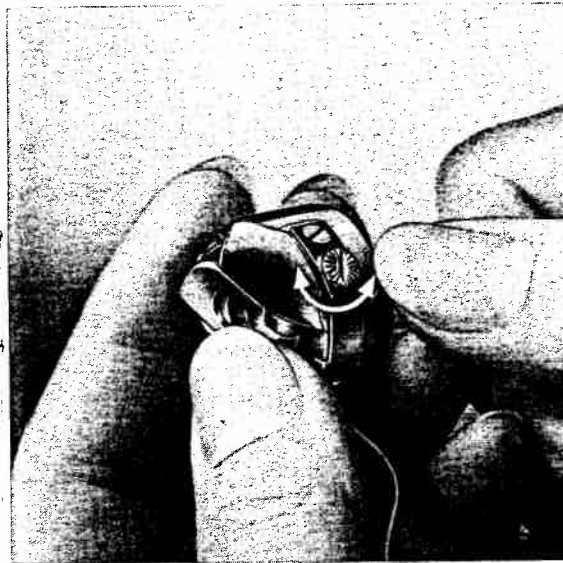
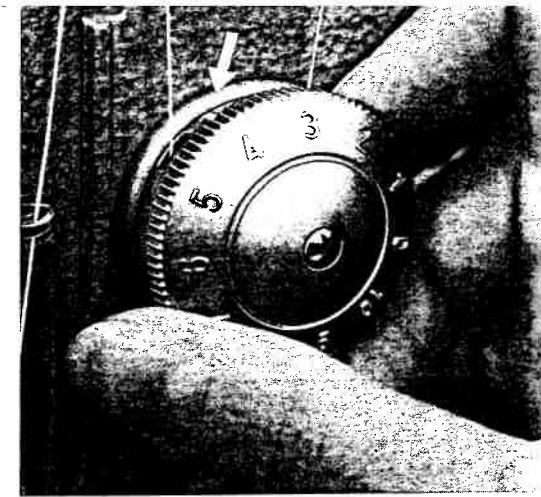
## Regulating the Thread Tension

The bobbin thread tension rarely needs adjusting, except for embroidery when it should be a little tighter than for ordinary sewing. Adjustment is made by a small knurled screw on the bobbin case which can be turned with the thumb tip.

Turn it left ↶ for looser tension.

Turn it right ↷ for tighter tension.

Determine correct bobbin tension by holding the thread end between thumb and forefinger and letting the bobbin case hang freely. The tension should be strong enough to keep the bobbin case from being pulled down by its own weight. However, as you jerk your hand slightly, the bobbin case should gradually slide down.



R 8029

19

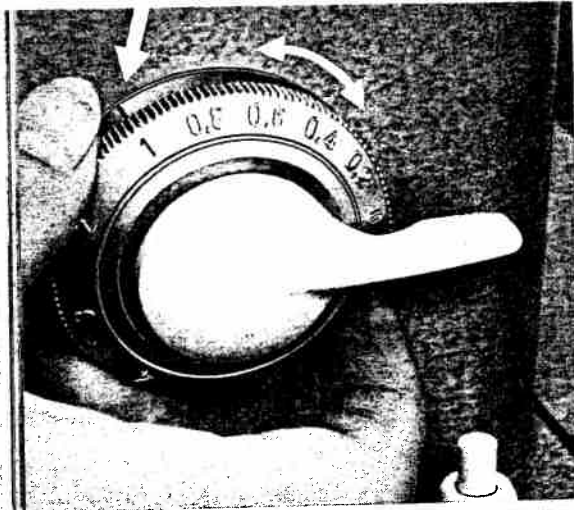
▲ The final stitch appearance can be regulated by the upper tension dial, as follows:

Turn left ↶ for looser tension.

Turn right ↷ for tighter tension.

The upper tension is so designed that all grades of tension -- loose to tight -- can be covered with one complete turn of the tension dial. The numbers on the tension dial indicate different degrees of tension. The higher the number, the greater the tension. For ordinary sewing, the upper tension should be set between 3 and 5.

Your upper tension has a third disc for two-needle work.



## *Stitch Length Regulation*

Turn dial until the number indicating the desired stitch length is opposite the mark on the dial housing (see straight arrow). Or sew a few stitches and regulate stitch length as required.

To facilitate satin stitching, the 0—1 range on the scale is just as large as the 1—4 section. The setting depends on the type of fabric and thread size used. For normal satin stitching, set dial on 0.2.



## *Reverse Sewing*

To backtack the beginning or end of a seam, simply press the finger-tip control down. When the control is released, the machine resumes forward sewing automatically. This feature is ideal for darning rips with the ordinary sewing foot.

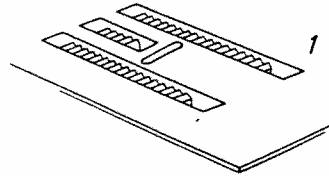
To do this, operate the control in rhythm and move the fabric slightly sideways. In this way, one seam is placed neatly beside the other.

The reverse stitches will be about the same length as forward stitches.

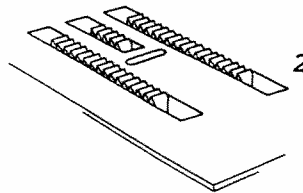
## *Dropping the Machine Feed*

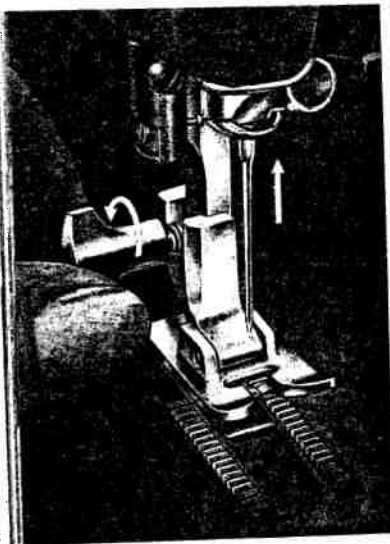
The machine feed is dropped for darning, hoop embroidery and button sewing.

- ① To lower feed below the needle plate, turn drop feed control **v** clockwise. Fabric will cease feeding.

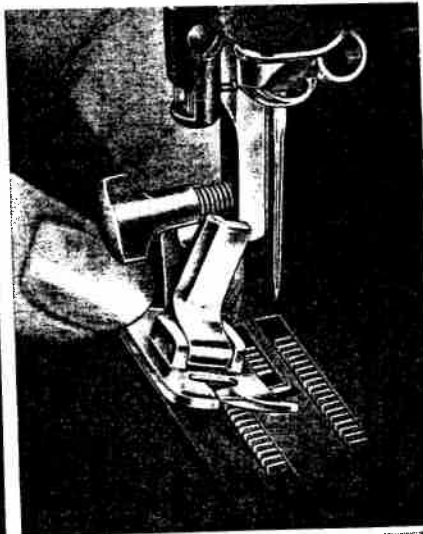


- ② When control **v** is turned to the right as far as it will go, feeding of the fabric resumes automatically when you start sewing.





R 7085



R 7086

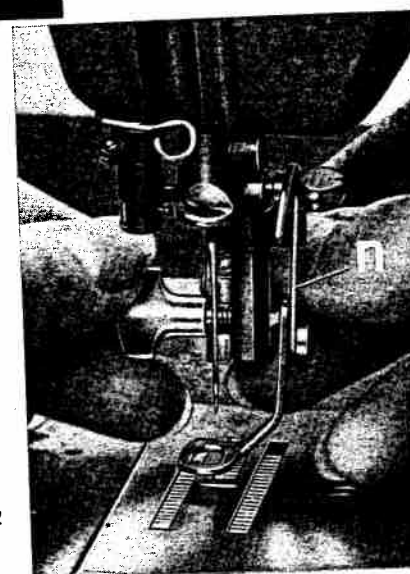
## *Changing the Sewing Foot*

Lift both needle and presser bars to their highest positions and turn the sewing foot thumb screw to the left. Tilt the foot sideways and pull it down. Slip on new foot and tighten the screw securely.

## *The Darning Foot*

Remove the sewing foot. Attach darning foot from the rear. Hold spring clip *n* so that it is behind the needle clamp screw, and tighten screw *c*. Attach darning hook *d* as illustrated so that when you lower presser bar lifter *e*, the darning foot will stay in position. Remember to lower presser bar lifter *e* so that the upper tension is activated.

22



R 8005



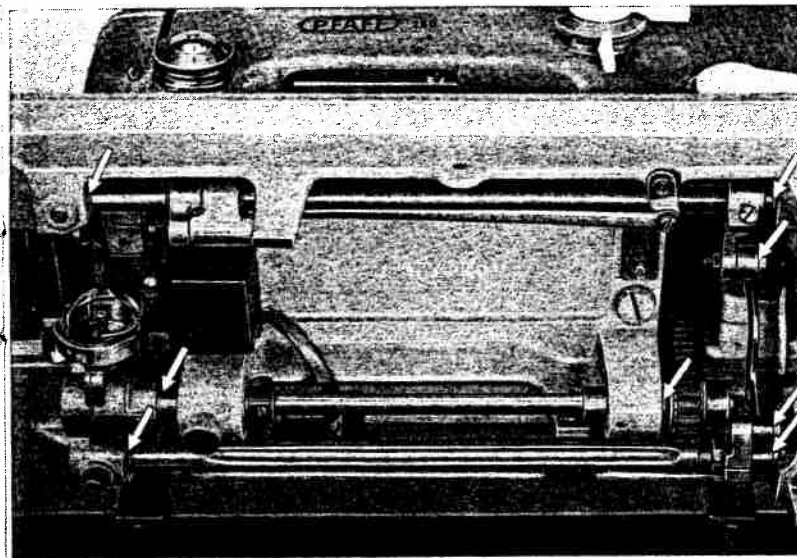
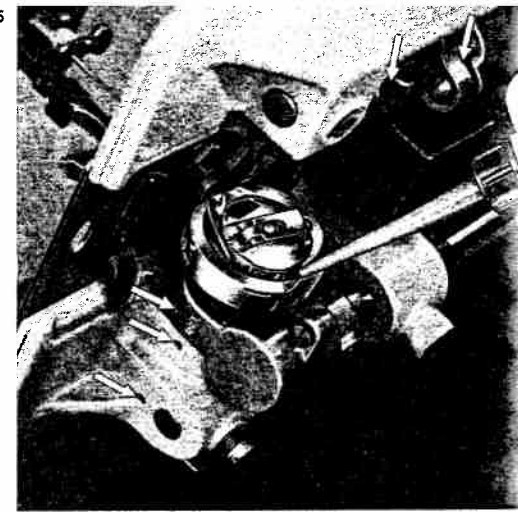
R 8012

## Care and Maintenance

Longevity and smooth machine performance are dependent on regular and proper cleaning and oiling.

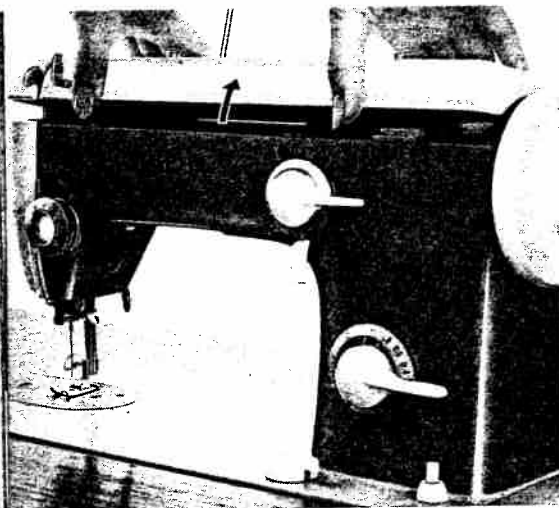
Use Pfaff sewing machine oil only. Never lubricate machine with animal or vegetable oils. Remove all lint before oiling.

All moving and rotating parts require regular lubrication. It is advisable to establish a pattern when oiling your machine. Begin under the bedplate. The principal oiling points are marked by arrows.



▲  
The raceway in the sewing hook is the most important oiling point. Put one drop of oil into the raceway **each day you sew**. A dry raceway will cause rapid wear. Don't forget to oil the bearings and bevel gears of the short hook shaft.

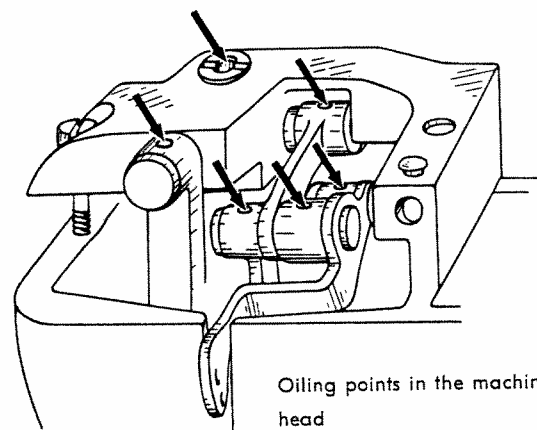




R 8295

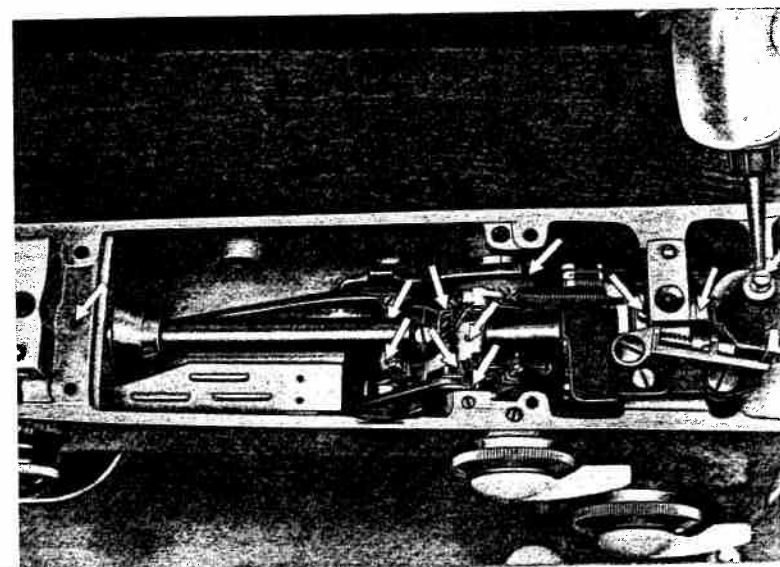
The oiling points in the machine arm can be reached easily by removing the top cover. Oil should be applied sparingly. Excessive quantities of oil may soil the work and cause machine sluggishness. One or two drops of oil usually will suffice.

To pull cover up, tilt it back and lift.



Oiling points in the machine head

R 8063



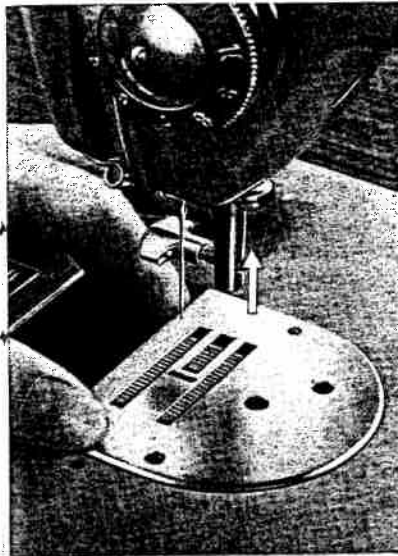
## *Regular Machine Care*

Accumulations of lint packed between the tooth rows of the feed cause noisy operation of the machine. Therefore, from time to time, remove the needle plate and clean the feed with a toothpick or similar wooden object.

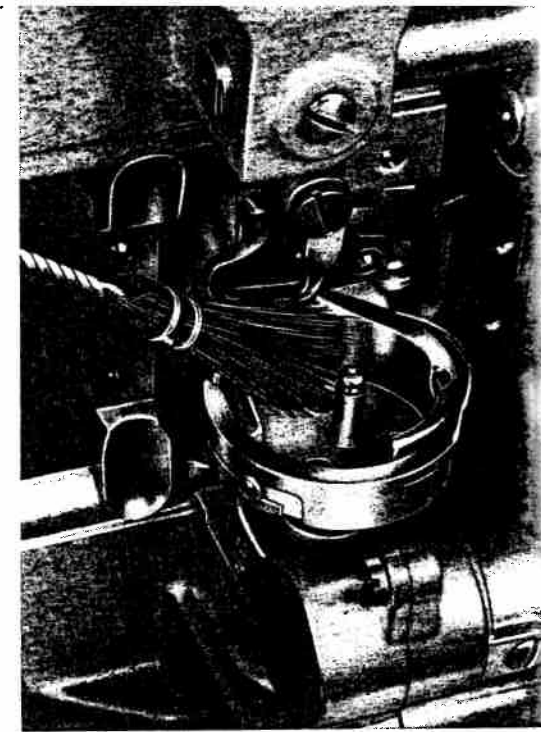
The needle plate is held in place by a press stud and can be removed without a screwdriver. To do this, lift back end first and tilt out.



R 8031



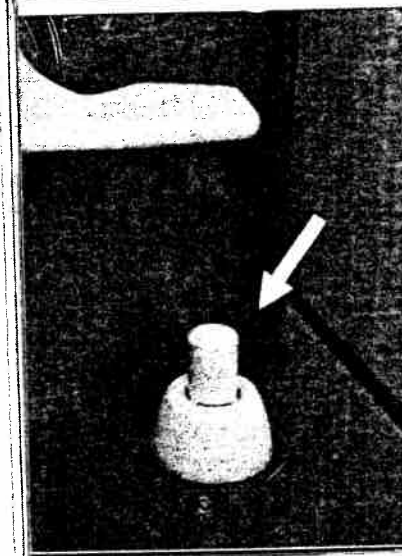
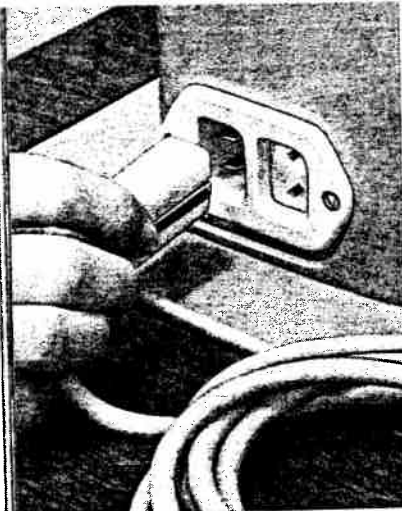
R 8028



Tilt the machine back and take out bobbin case and bobbin. With a soft brush remove the lint which has accumulated in the vicinity of the sewing hook.

Once in a while your PFAFF should be given a thorough checkup by your Pfaff dealer.

R 8044



Press this button to switch  
sewlight on and off.

R 7997

## *Sewlight Facts*

The 15-watt sewlight is recessed under the machine arm and can be swung out by pulling down the grille.

To change the light bulb: Push bulb into socket, turn left, and pull out.

When inserting new PFAFF light bulb, be sure to slide bulb pins into bayonet socket slots.

Press bulb in and turn right. Close grille. Note voltage of electric circuit.

R 8066 A



R 8067 A



# *Trouble Shooting*

## **1. Machine Skips Stitches**

### **Cause:**

Needle incorrectly inserted.

Wrong needle.

Needle bent.

Machine threaded improperly.

Needle too fine or too thick for the thread.

### **Remedy:**

Push needle up as far as it will go and be sure that the long groove faces toward you, and flat side of shank away from you.

The correct needle system is stamped on bed slide.  
(For ordinary sewing, use System 130 R needles.)

Insert new needle.

Check and correct threading as instructed on pages 14 and 15.

Use correct needle and thread.

## **2. Needle Thread Breaks**

### **Cause:**

The above mentioned may cause thread breakage.

Thread tension too tight.

Poor or knotty thread used.

Hook raceway is jammed with thread or needs oiling.

Burrs or sharp edges on needle plate slot.

### **Remedy:**

See remedies listed under 1. above.

Adjust tensions as instructed.

Use good quality threads only.

Clean and oil hook raceway.

Polish needle plate slot with fine emery cloth.

### 3. Needle Breaks

**Cause:**

- Bent needle strikes point of sewing hook.
- Needle too thin or thread too heavy.
- Fabric pulls needle so it bends and strikes needle plate.
- Bobbin case inserted incorrectly.

**Remedy:**

- Replace needle at once to prevent further damage.
- Use correct needle and thread sizes.
- Don't force the feeding motion. Guide the material lightly.
- Push bobbin case until you hear it snap into place.

### 4. Faulty Stitch Formation

**Cause:**

- Improper tension.
- Thread too heavy, knotty or hard.
- Bobbin unevenly wound.
- Pieces of thread between tension discs.

**Remedy:**

- Adjust tensions as instructed.
- Use only first-rate thread—the correct size for the needle and fabric.
- Don't run thread over finger when winding the bobbin, but lead it around thread retainer stud on top cover.
- Raise presser bar lifter and remove thread.

### 5. Machine Feeds Improperly

**Cause:**

- Feed dog set too low, does not rise up enough above needle plate level.
- Accumulations of lint packed between feed teeth.

**Remedy:**

- Have your Pfaff dealer make the necessary adjustment.
- Take off needle plate and remove lint with a stiff brush.

## **6. Machine Works Heavily**

### **Cause:**

Motor belt has shrunk and causes excessive pressure on bearings.

Hook raceway lacks oil or is obstructed by pieces of thread.

Mechanism clogged by inferior oil.

Bobbin winder working while sewing (when a bobbin is not being filled).

### **Remedy:**

Have your Pfaff dealer adjust the belt tension.

Clean and oil hook raceway.

Use only Pfaff sewing machine oil—never salad oil or glycerine.

Stop bobbin winder.

## **Thread Jamming**

The new PFAFF rotary hook will not normally jam, even if the machine should be handled improperly.

If thread should happen to jam in the raceway of the sewing hook, the power of the motor will be sufficient to overcome hard working of the mechanism.

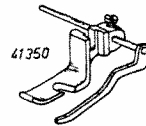
Thread jamming can be avoided, however, by following the instructions on page 4.

**Zipper Insertion**

Machine Setting: A - 0

B - →

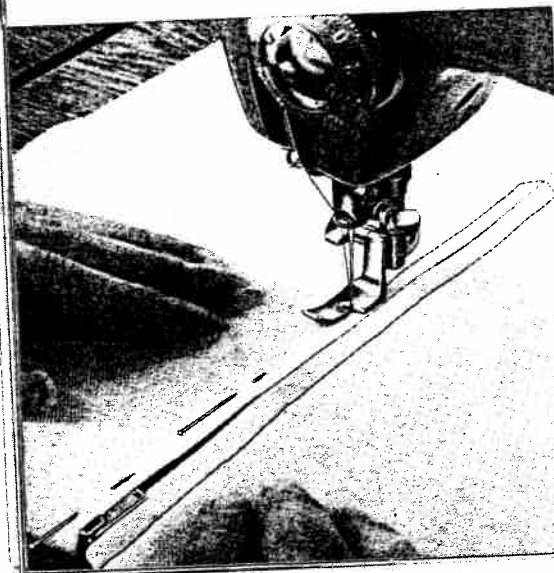
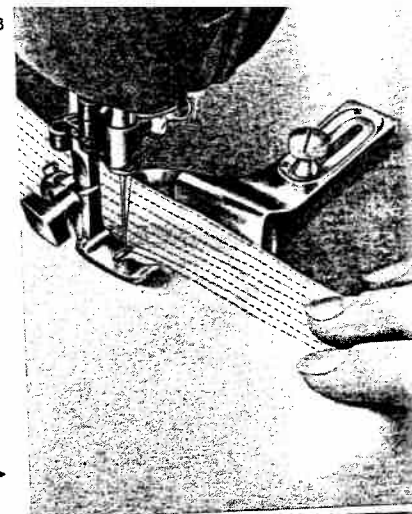
Pin or baste closed zipper on wrong side of fabric. Position of zipper depends on whether or not you want the edge of the fabric to overlap the zipper. Turn fabric to right side. Run a straight seam close to left edge of zipper, stitch across end and up the other side in one continuous operation. Use right edge of foot as a guide. For other types of zipper insertion, follow directions in your zipper package. ▼

**Edge Stitching**

Machine Setting: A - 0 to 4 (optional)

B - ↓

Sew parallel rows of straight or zigzag stitches at various distances from the fabric edge by using adjustable seam guide No. 53077 and the edge stitcher (without quilting gauge). The seam guide is fastened to the machine bed with the long thumb screw. For wider marginal stitching, turn edge guide half a turn and use low end as a guide. ►



R 8033

**Quilting**

Machine Setting: A - 0 or 2 (optional)

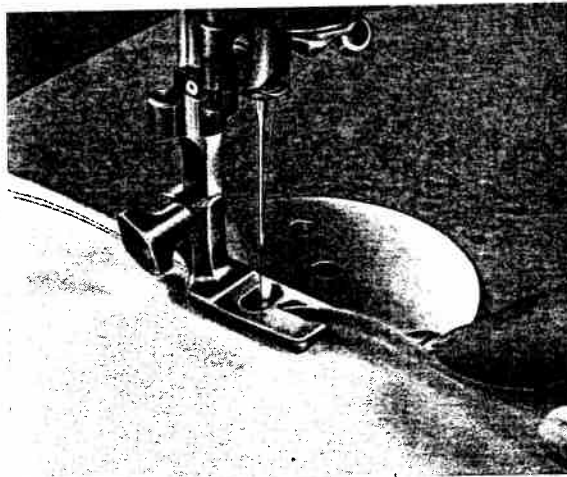
B - ↓

Edge stitcher No. 41350 used with the quilting gauge sews parallel rows of stitching over the entire surface of the fabric. Always guide the gauge finger along the preceding row of stitches.

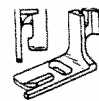
Attractive tea cosies, slippers, seat pads and covers can be quilted. ►



R 8032



R 7171



## Flat Felled Seams

Machine Setting: A - 0 or 2 (optional) · B - ↓

Flat felled seams are used to durably join two pieces of fabric. They are made in two operations.

Flat felled seams usually are straight-stitched. Narrow zigzag stitches are used for felling on elasticized fabrics only.

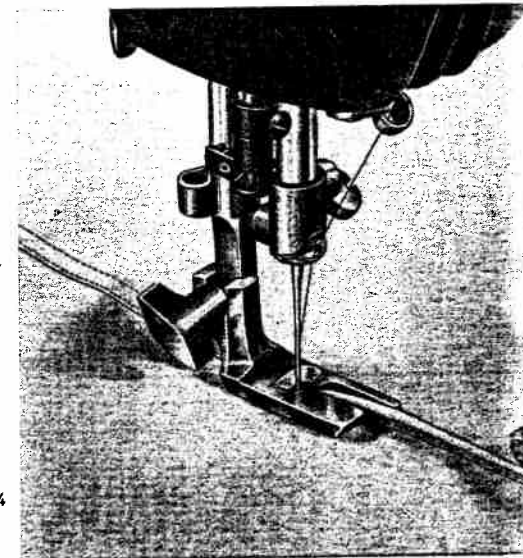
### ◀ First Seam

Lay pieces together with the wrong sides facing and the bottom piece protruding  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Feed both pieces into felling foot, as illustrated, so that the bottom fabric is folded over edge of top piece and stitched down. Make sure that protruding seam allowance is not folded twice.

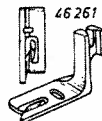
### Second Seam

Open the two pieces, place them under the needle right side up, insert seam ridge into felling foot opening, and stitch down to the left. Make sure that second seam is placed close to the edge but not beyond it.

The felling foot has a needle slot, rather than a needle hole, to permit zigzag felling.



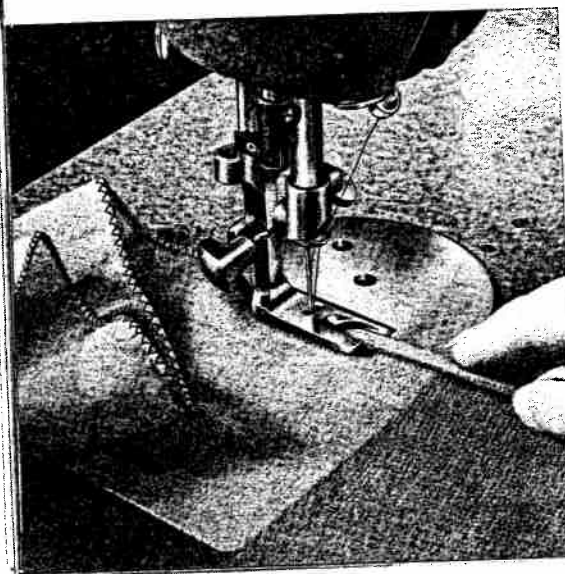




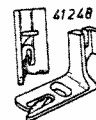
### Rolled Hems

Machine Setting: A - 2 to 4 · B - ↓

Rolled hems are used to finish sheer or delicate fabrics. For a smooth, unpuckered hem, ease thread tension slightly and set dial **A** on 2 or 3. To hem tricot fabrics, increase the tension and use the widest zigzag stitch so the hem has a rolled shell effect.



R 7172



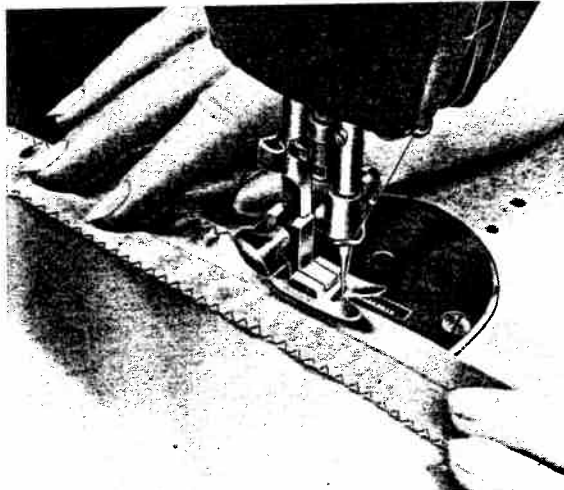
### Hemming

Machine Setting: A - 0 or 2 to 4 (optional)  
B - ↓

The hemmer foot is indispensable if you want to sew a uniform hem. You can hem with straight or zigzag stitches, depending on the type of fabric you are using. Clip off the corner of the fabric to facilitate insertion into the hemmer foot. Feed fabric so that the raw edge is in line with the left edge of the hemmer foot opening. If you feed less, the fabric will not be folded twice and the raw edge will show. Avoid ugly ends by slowing down feeding. To do this, press the fabric against the needle plate on the left side of the foot before you come to the end of the hem.



R 5915



R 5925



### Overcasting Edges

Machine Setting: A - 2 to 4 (optional) · B - ↓

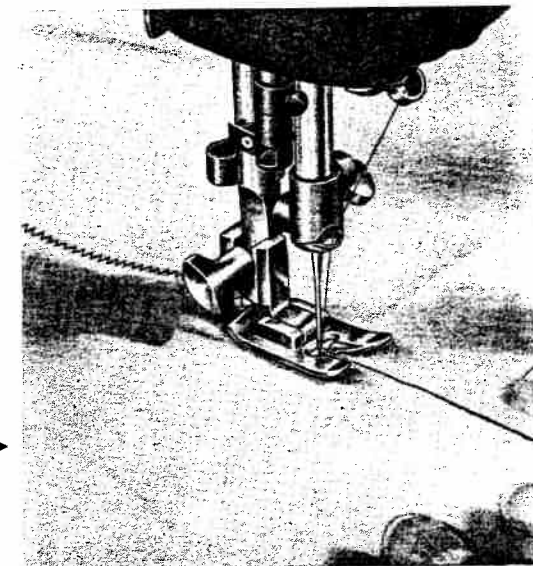
- ◀ Overcasting prevents frayed edges. Use a long, wide zigzag stitch and sew edge with the needle taking one stitch into the fabric and the other over its edge. You may overcast edges after fabric is cut and before the pieces are joined.

### Butt Seaming

Machine Setting: A - 3 or 4 · B - ↓



Two similar pieces of fabric which do not ravel easily may be butted together and joined with zigzag stitches. Worn bed sheets may be mended this way. Cut out worn center strip. Place the selvaged edges of the remaining pieces of sheet under the sewing foot so that the abutted edges are centered under the needle. Join them with close, wide zigzag stitches. Hem raw edges of sheet.

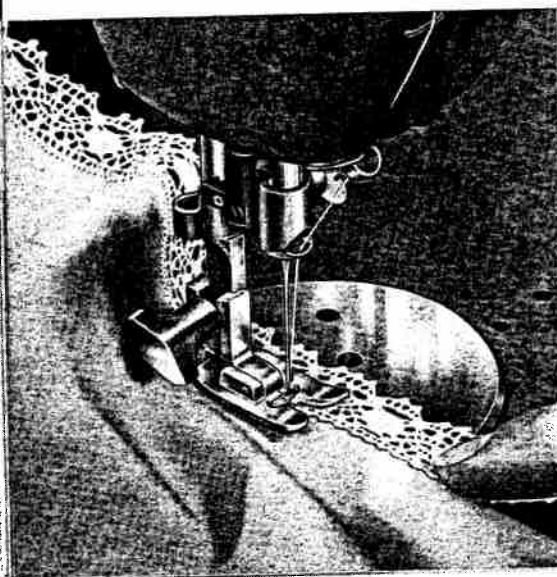


R 7169

### Attaching Lace

Machine Setting: A - 1 to 3 (optional) · B - ↓

You can attach lace edging in one simple operation. Overlap lace on raw edge. Sew to fabric with narrow zigzag stitches, taking one stitch into lace and fabric and the other into lace only.



R 7170



### Inserting Lace

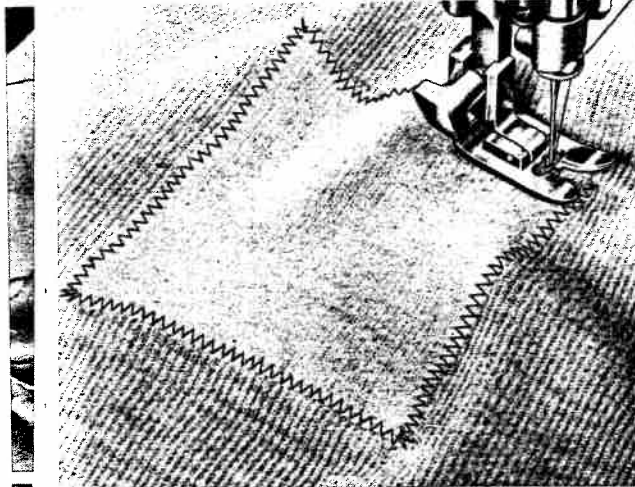
Machine Setting: A - 1 to 3 (optional)

B - ↓

Pin or baste lace on fabric. Sew together with needle taking one stitch into fabric alone and one into the lace. Carefully trim excess fabric underneath.



R 7177



R 7156

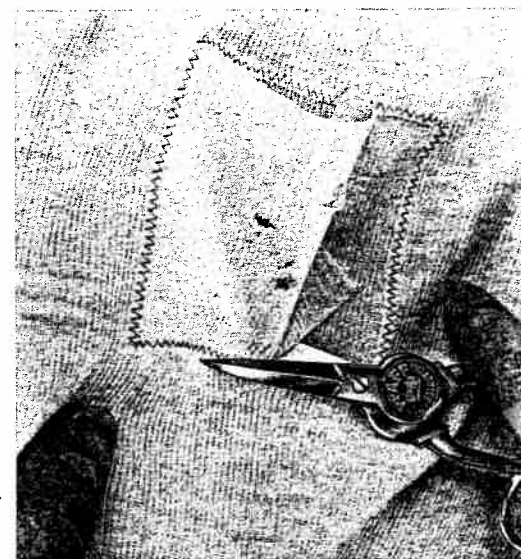
For additional strength stitch over corners twice. Turn over and trim close to seams.



# Inserting Patches

Machine Setting: A - 2 to 4 (optional) · B - ↓

Large holes can be patched quickly. The following method may be used for jersey fabrics. Cut patch so that its grain will match the rest of the fabric. Place the patch over the damaged area. Sew it down with a wide zigzag stitch of medium length.



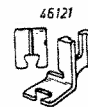
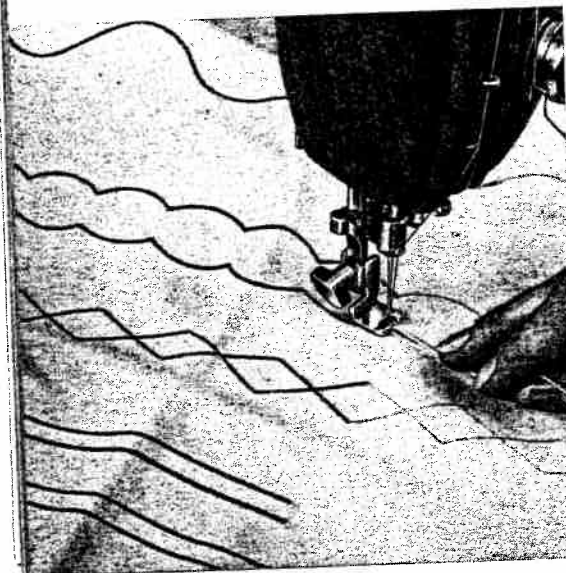
35

R 7157

### Single-Needle Cording

Machine Setting: A - 2 · B - ↓

Set stitch length between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1. Trace pattern on fabric and place a filler thread under the groove in the sole of the cording foot. Follow the pattern and hold the filler thread lightly.



### Shirring

Machine Setting: A - 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (optional)  
B - ↓

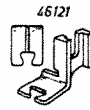
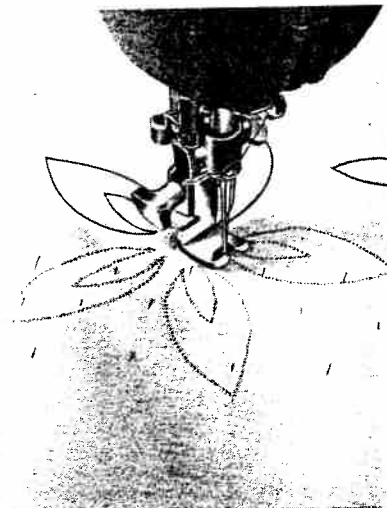
Follow above directions for shirring, but place filler thread under rather than on top of the fabric. Fabric and filler thread both are guided in the groove of the foot. Width of zigzag depends on thickness of filler thread used.

When you have finished the zigzag seam, slide material along the filler thread to distribute fullness. Finish the shirring with a line of straight stitching.

Leave filler thread in the shirring or pull it out, piece by piece, as you straight-stitch, depending on the stress to which the shirring will be exposed.



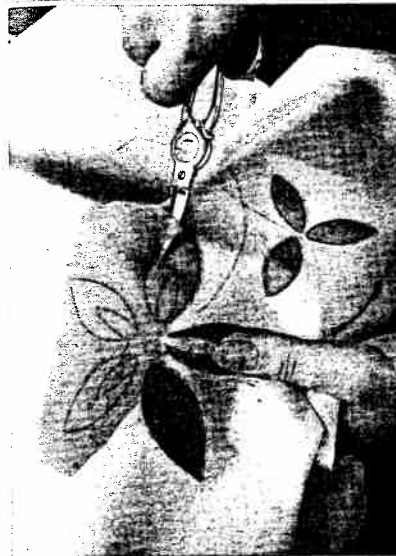
R 7163



### Applique Work

Machine Setting: A -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 • B - ↓

Pin or baste applique on fabric and overcast edges. Appliques also can be attached with a satin stitch or any embroidery design.

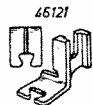


R 7167

37

R 7429

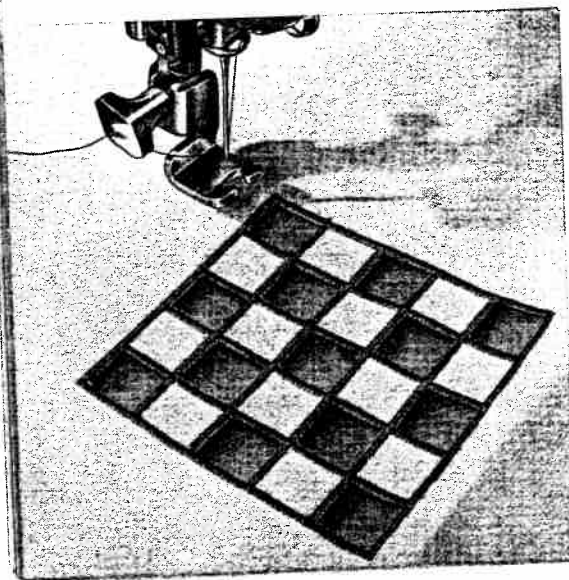
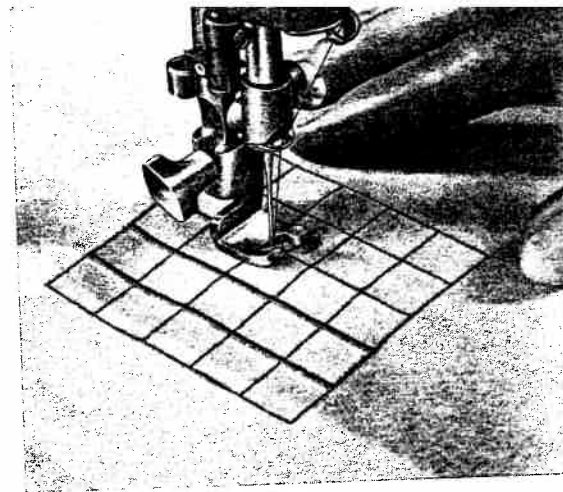




## Openwork Embroidery

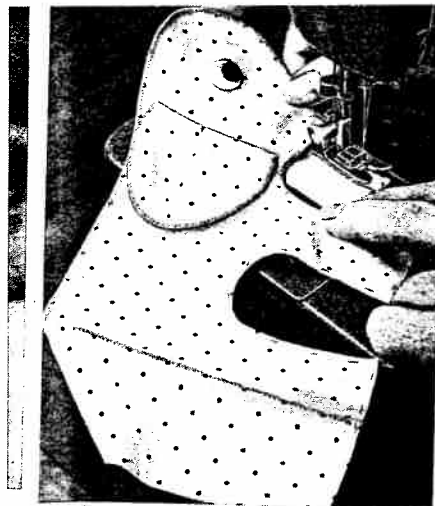
Machine Setting: A - 0 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  · B - ↓

There are hundreds of patterns excellent for openwork embroidery. Although similar in appearance to applique, openwork embroidery is much simpler. Let's embroider the 25-square box illustrated. First, sew over all traced lines twice, using short straight stitches. Then sew over straight-stitch lines with a medium-wide satin stitch. Make sure that your rows of satin stitching are even so the corners of your squares look neat.

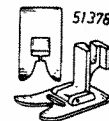


◀ When you finish sewing, cut out every other square. Be careful that you don't injure the seams.

To make an attractive modern design, outline flowers or free forms with an embroidery design instead of satin stitching.



R 7221

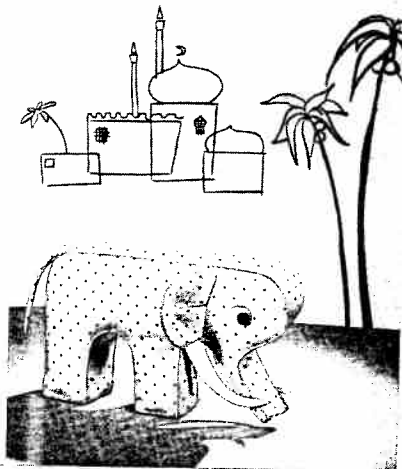


### Making Stuffed Animals

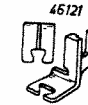
Machine Setting: A -  $2\frac{1}{2}$  · B - ↓

Stuffed animals are wonderful toys for the little folk and they are so easy to make. Some scraps of material or oilcloth and a piece of cardboard is all you need for this elephant, for instance.

Outline pattern on material and cut out pieces without a seam allowance. Insert some cotton wadding into the ears before you fold and close them with a zigzag seam. Attach ears and join pieces by overcasting edges with a medium-wide satin stitch, leaving openings for the tusks. Set in tusks, glue on eyes and tack on tail. Stuff elephant with cotton, inserting wadding through open soles and tip of trunk. Close openings with cardboard covered with oilcloth.



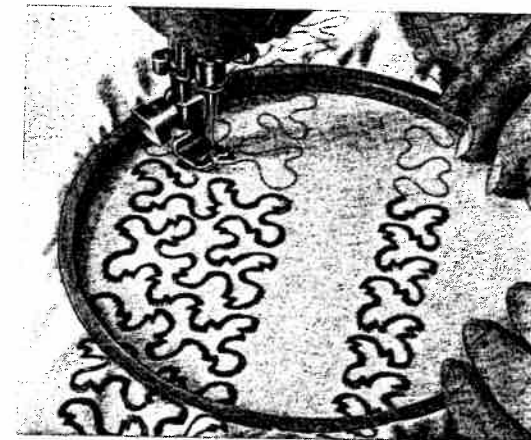
R 7222



### Scrollwork

Machine Setting: A - 2 to 4 (optional) · B - ↓

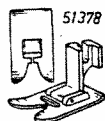
Draw design on fabric. Clamp work into embroidery hoops. As you are following the scrollwork outline with a wide satin stitch, move hoops right, then left, alternating the rhythm and the direction of your movements. An exciting note may be added by using variegated thread.



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R 7150





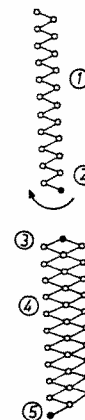
## Imitation Hemstitching

Machine Setting: A -  $2\frac{1}{2}$  · Stitch Length:  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 B - ↓ · Increase Tension

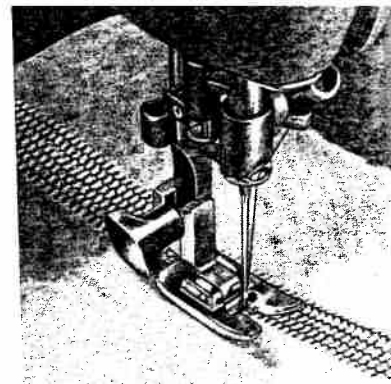
Beautiful hemstitching effects on handkerchiefs, blouses, dresses and so forth, can be made with Pfaff's System 130 (wing) needle available at Pfaff stores at extra cost. Loosely woven fabrics, such as batiste, organdy, georgette, etc., are well suited to hemstitching while woolly fabrics are not recommended because needle penetrations close up. Since the hemstitching fabrics are not recommended because needle penetrations close up. Since the hemstitching needle has a slightly thicker shank, the needle set screw must be turned out far enough for insertion. The hemstitching needle cannot be threaded with the automatic needle threader.

Hemstitching is very simple (see sketch).

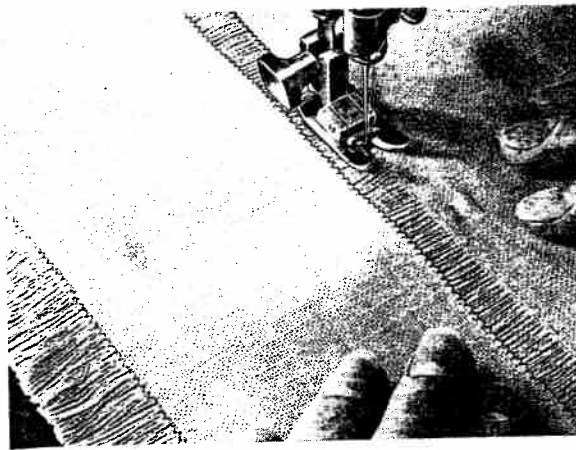
- 1 Sew first row on the left of the area to be hemstitched.
- 2 Stop machine when needle is in fabric on the right.
- 3 Lift sewing foot, turn fabric in the direction of arrow, and lower foot again.
- 4 Sew second row, as shown in sketch, guiding material parallel to first row so that needle penetrates needle holes of previous zigzag stitches as it descends on the right.
- 5 If you are making more than two lines of hemstitching, alternately leave needle in fabric on the left and right at turning points, pivot fabric on needle, and proceed as directed above.



R 7138



R 7140



### Hemstitching

Hemstitching is successful on linen and twilled fabrics. For this type of work use an ordinary needle.

Draw several threads out of the fabric. Set machine for a medium-wide zigzag stitch and sew along both edges of the strip, making sure that "zigs" and "zags" in both rows are exactly opposite each other. Set stitch length according to thread bar width you desire.

Draw threads from the edge until your fringe is the length you want. Zigzag along this line -- and you will have picot edging.



### Blindstitching

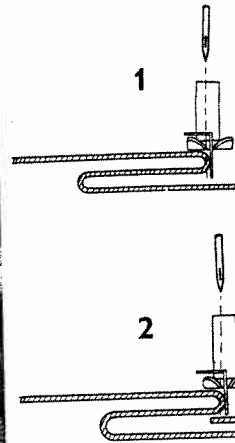
Machine Setting: A - 1 to 2 (optional) · B - ➔

Stitch Length: Maximum

Hemming dresses and skirts by hand is a laborious task. You can do it easily on your PFAFF on medium and heavy fabrics. Use zigzag foot No. 51378 with blindstitch guide No. 46669, which you can buy at your Pfaff store. Attach the guide so that its vertical flange goes through the sewing foot slot. Use a No. 70 needle, a loose upper tension, and thin thread in the needle.

Next, follow this procedure:

Turn fabric wrong side up. Fold selvaged material once (Fig. 1), unselvaged fabric twice (Fig. 2). It is advisable to press or baste hem. Guide work evenly, holding top hem edge against vertical flange of blindstitch guide. Set dial **A** so that needle takes left stitch exactly in the folded edge and right stitch up to or over the hem edge. When hem is finished, stitches will not be visible on top side.



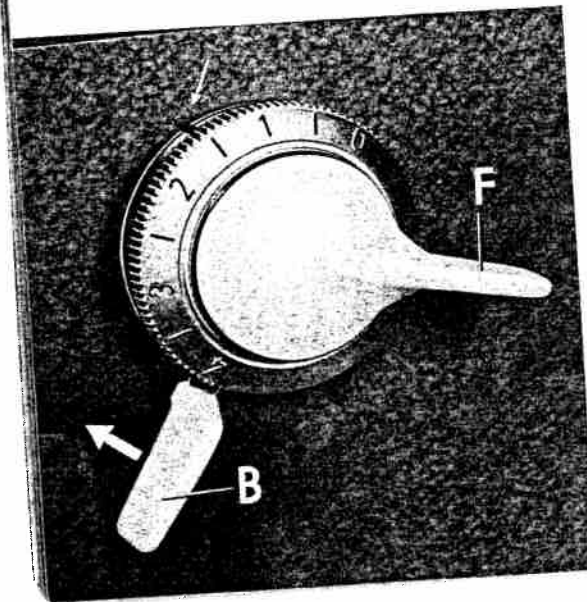
R 7139

## Sewing Buttonholes

Machine Setting: A -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  · B -  $\star$   
Stitch Length: 0.2

Attach buttonhole foot No. 51016 and set slide on buttonhole gauge to buttonhole length desired. The buttonhole is the right length when beginning of first seam reaches red end of slide indicator (see arrow).

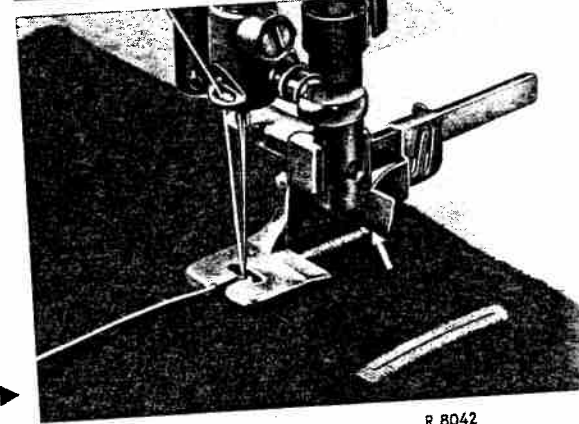
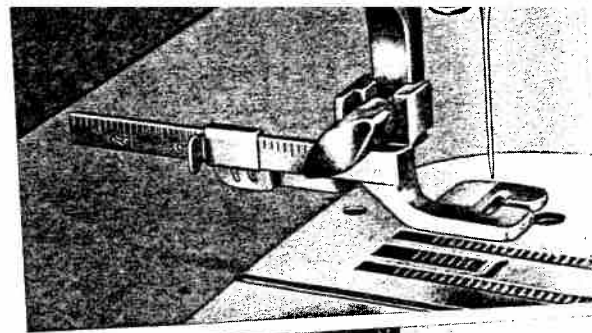
The basic machine settings need not be changed in sewing a buttonhole. All special settings are made by simply pushing lever F up (for tying off) or down (for bartacking).



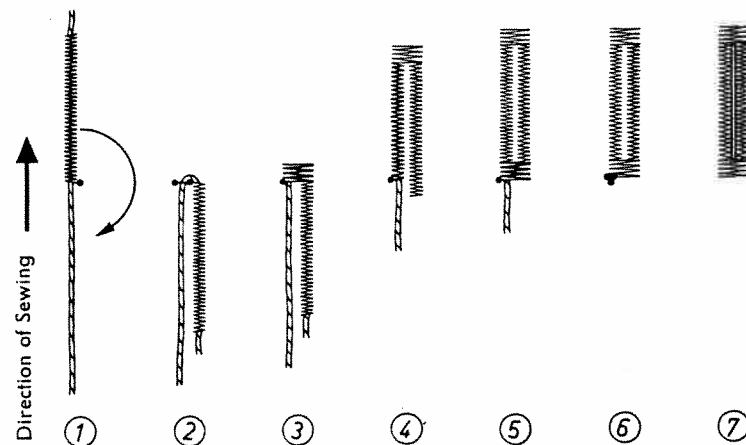
If you prefer more prominent buttonholes, pull a filler cord through the hole in left toe of foot. To get the correct stitch length, sew on a piece of scrap material. In making buttonholes in soft or loosely woven fabrics, it is advisable to place a piece of tissue paper under the material. To strengthen buttonholes in tricot and knit fabrics, insert a piece of firmly woven cotton material between the fabric layers.

R 7994

42



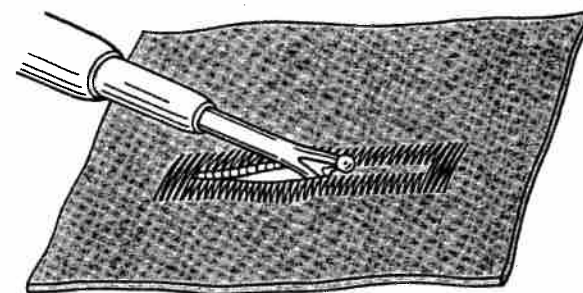
R 8042

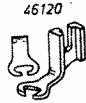


#### Instructions for Buttonholing

- 1 Sew first side over a filler cord. When beginning of seam reaches slide indicator on buttonhole gauge, it is the right length. Leave needle in fabric on right side of its throw.
- 2 Lift foot, turn fabric around clockwise, using needle as a pivot. Lower foot, take one stitch to the left, pull filler cord taut and lay it parallel to completed line of stitching.
- 3 Press lever **F** down. Make 4 to 6 bartack stitches, slightly closing together buttonhole end to reduce length of bar.

- 4 Release lever **F**. Trim filler cord at end of first stitch row. Sew second row and stop about 4 to 6 stitches from end of first row.
- 5 Press lever **F** down. Make second tack, as instructed above.
- 6 Push lever **F** up and make 3 to 4 tying stitches.
- 7 Trim both the sewing and filler threads. Open the buttonhole with your seam ripper. Be careful not to injure the bartacks.





### Button Sewing

Don't be afraid to sew on buttons, hooks, eyes or rings with your PFAFF. Attach button sewing foot No. 46120 and drop machine feed.

Buttons with normal ( $5/32$ "") spacing between holes

Machine Setting: A - 0 · B - ←

Place button under button sewing foot and align so that needle will enter left hole. Let needle stitch through hole and start machine, making two or three tying stitches. Press lever F all the way down and sew as many zigzag stitches as you deem necessary to fasten button securely. Release lever F and again make two or three tying stitches.

When sewing on four-hole buttons, lift foot, reposition button and repeat the above process, stitching through the second pair of holes.

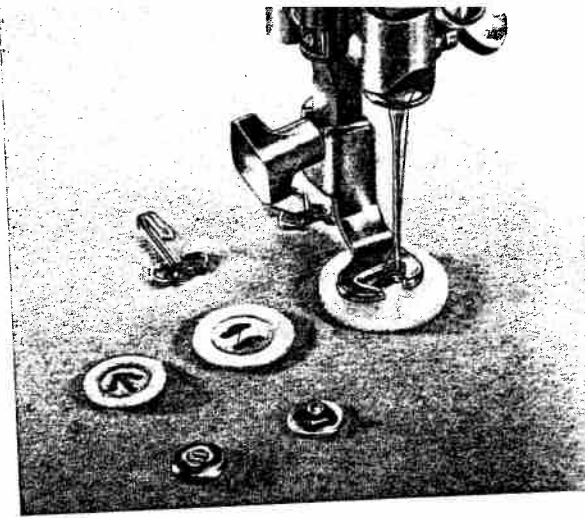
Hooks, eyes or rings are attached in the same manner.

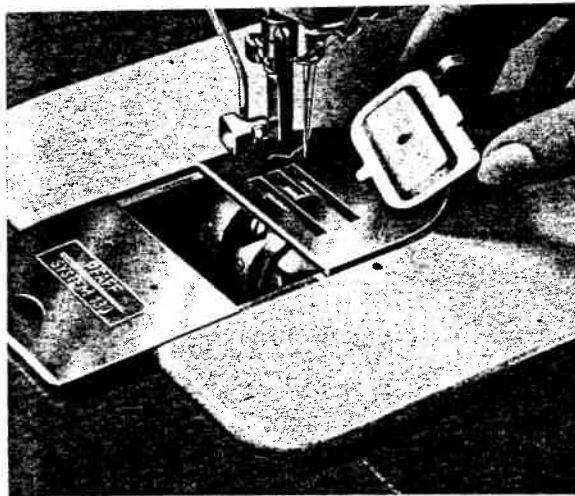
Smaller buttons or snap fasteners with narrower spacing between holes

Machine Setting: B - ←

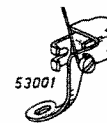
Place button under button sewing foot and let needle stitch through left hole. Turn dial A to the right, usually to "3", until needle is centered over right hole. Start machine and sew as many zigzag stitches as you think necessary. Push lever F up and make two or three tying stitches.

Smaller four-hole buttons are attached as discussed above.





R 5914



## Darning

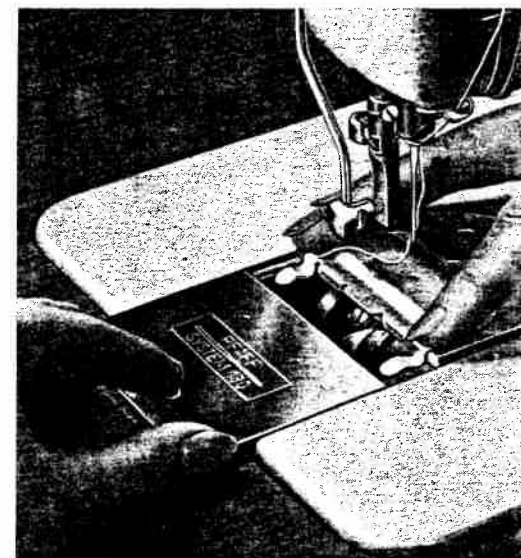
Machine Setting: A - 0 • B - ↓

Prepare your machine for darning as follows:

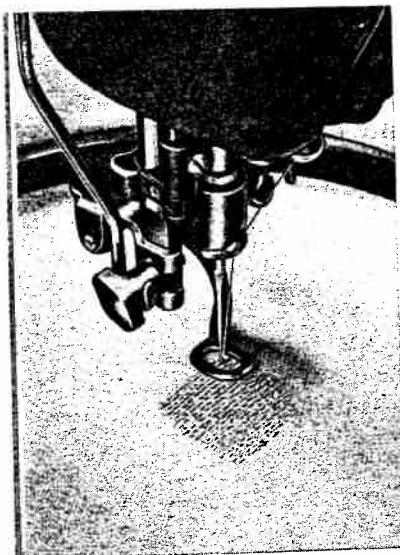
Remove presser foot and drop machine feed. Use feed cover plate No. 41251 to increase tautness of fabric in hoops and permit free movement. To fasten the feed cover plate to the machine, slip its finger into the hole of the needle plate, as illustrated, turn, and fasten in position with bed slide (see illustration below).

Attach darning foot as instructed on page 22, and suspend presser bar from the rear of the face cover with darning hook No. 46128. Even though the presser bar is suspended, the presser bar lifter must be lowered to activate the tension, or the upper thread tension will be released—and you cannot sew without it.

Place fabric into darning hoops.



R 5918

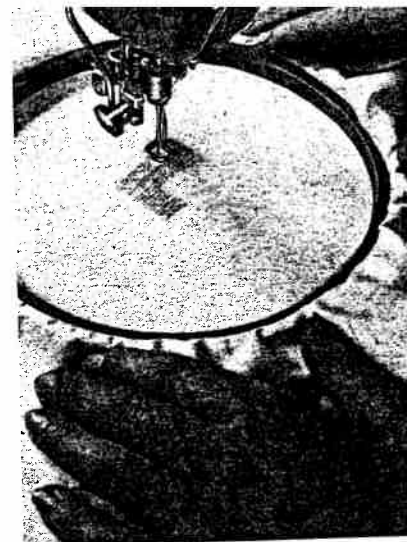


R 5913

#### Thin Spots

Remember that "a stitch in time saves nine" and reinforce spots that have worn thin with short stitches made lengthwise and across worn section. Clamp fabric into darning hoops and move it freely under the needle.

Long rips may be darned with the normal sewing foot and without hoops. Raise machine feed and use forward-reverse stitch control.



R 5916

#### Triangular Tears

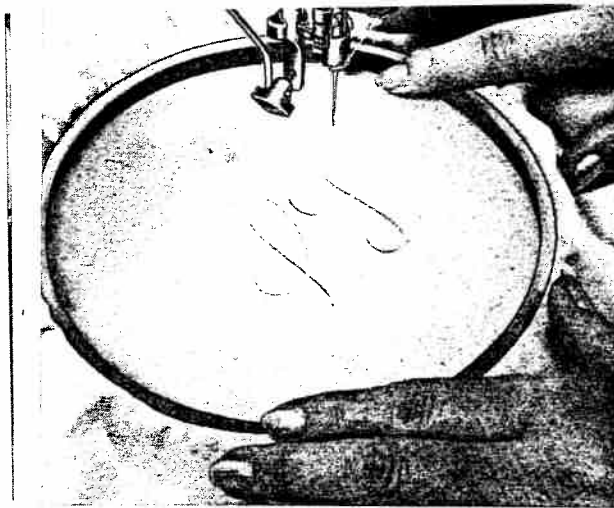
Triangular tears are best darned by placing the torn section between hoops and making close stitches across and lengthwise. Move work under the needle with both hands.



R 5924

#### Small Holes

Darn small and medium-size holes by trimming ragged edges with the fabric grain. First stitch back and forth across the hole from one side to the other with the machine running at high speed. Then turn the fabric at right angles and sew back and forth over preceding work with short stitches. This anchors threads in the unworn area around the hole.

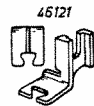


R 3740

### Monogram Embroidery

Machine Setting: A – according to desired width · B – ↓

- ◀ Script letters are best for monogram embroidery without a sewing foot. It requires a little practice. You will soon enjoy creative embroidery once you have learned to move the material at a uniform rate. The fabric should be held taut in the hoops, the presser bar suspended and the presser bar lifter lowered. Drop machine feed. Lower needle into fabric at the beginning of your design and draw bobbin thread up through the fabric. Hold both thread ends and sew over outline, moving hoops slowly and evenly. To give your monogram dimensional quality, embroider outline twice. Be sure stitches are closely spaced.

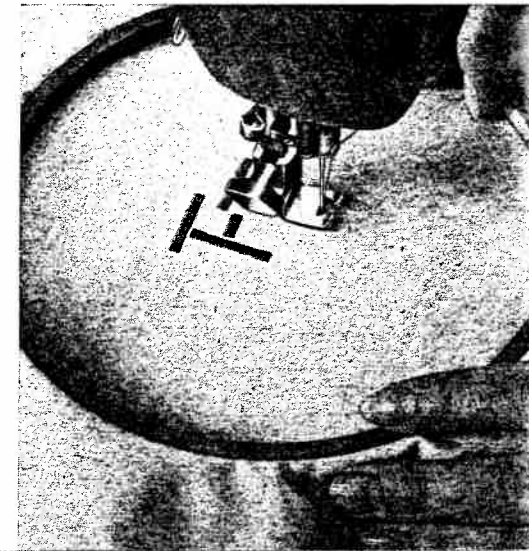


### Sewing Monograms

Machine Setting: A – 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 3 · B – ↓

The procedure below is primarily used for block letters. Raise machine feed and set machine for satin stitch. Attach cord stitcher and sew outlines of monogram. Watch that seams do not overlap at joints of letters. To raise monogram, insert a filler thread. ▶

**Ask your Pfaff dealer to show you PFAFF's Ornamentograph, the ingeniously designed monogram and ornamental stitch attachment. You will marvel at its versatility and delight in its countless creative possibilities.**





### Cording

To cord on your PFAFF 259, use Cording Kit No. 50176 which is available at extra cost.

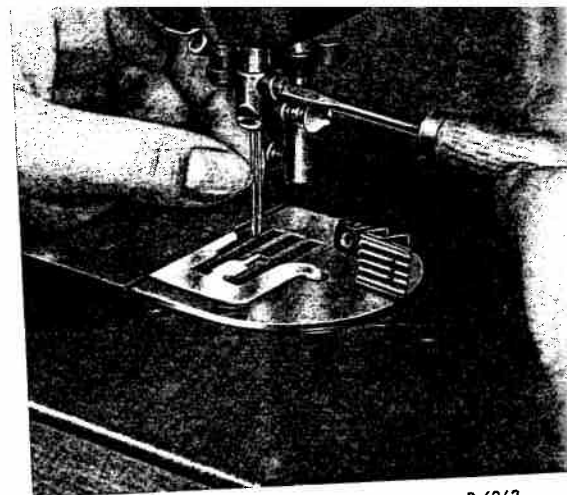
R 8034



The Cording Kit comprises:

4 double-needle holders for needle distances of  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{5}{64}$ ,  $\frac{3}{32}$  and  $\frac{7}{64}$  inch; 3 cording feet; 3 cording plates (2 with cord ducts and 1 with center claw); 1 package of System 130 B needles; and 1 screwdriver. Additional parts for heavier cording are available at extra cost.

The interchangeable double-needle holder is easy to attach.



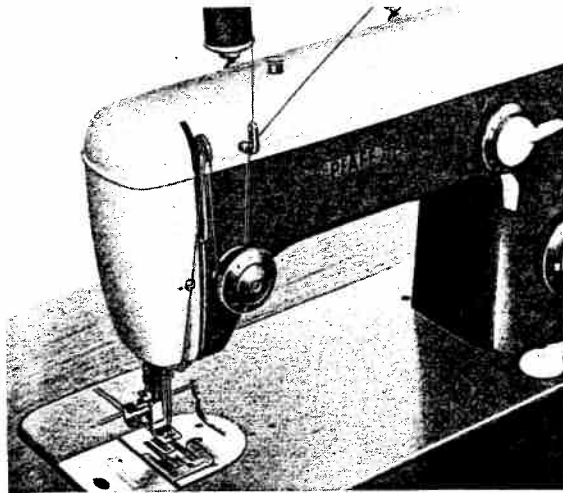
R 6942

### Changing the Needle Holder

Bring take-up lever to highest point, loosen small set screw and change needle holders. Tighten set screw securely. The large needle set screw must always point toward the right.

Use System 130 B round-shank needles in  $\frac{1}{16}$  and  $\frac{5}{64}$ -inch double-needle holders, and System 130 R flat-shank needles in  $\frac{3}{32}$  and  $\frac{7}{64}$ -inch needle holders.

To attach cording plate, refer to instructions on page 45 for mounting feed cover plate.



Upper Threading for Two-Needle Work

Cording foot No. 41792 and plate No. 41842 (with center claw, but without cord duct) serve to make narrow air tucks in lightweight material.

Pin tucks also are made with cording foot No. 41792, but without cording plate.

Cording plate No. 41845 with high center claw is used chiefly for cording in thick felt.

Cording height and width are determined by the distance between the two needles, the cord diameter and the height of the ridge on the cording plate. Thread tensions also influence cording size. For uniform spacing of parallel tucks, attach an adjustable guide to the cording foot. When space between tucks is very narrow, place the preceding seam into one of the grooves of the foot and use it as a guide. This procedure insures uniform and parallel rows of cording.

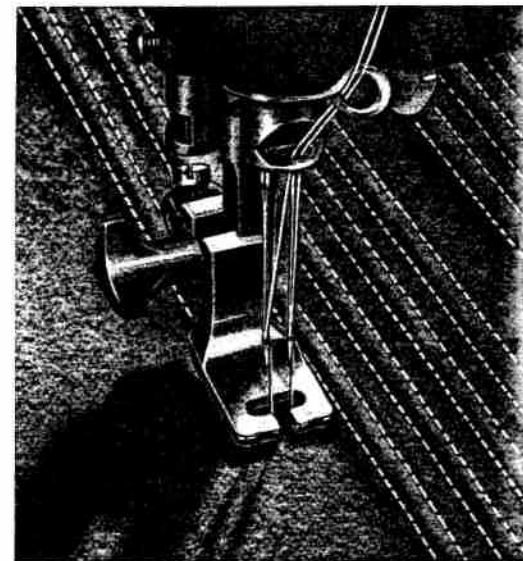
Increase the bobbin thread tension slightly for cording. Pfaff recommends you fill your cording so it keeps its shape in the laundry. Filler cord thickness depends on cording size you want. To sew filled cording, use the two cording plates with cord ducts. Only very narrow tucks are made without filler cord.

Machine Setting: A - 0 . B - ↓

#### Additional Information on Cording

Ordinary cording in medium-heavy fabric is made with cording foot No. 41791 and cording plate No. 41842.

For thicker cording use foot No. 41790 with cording plate No. 105996.

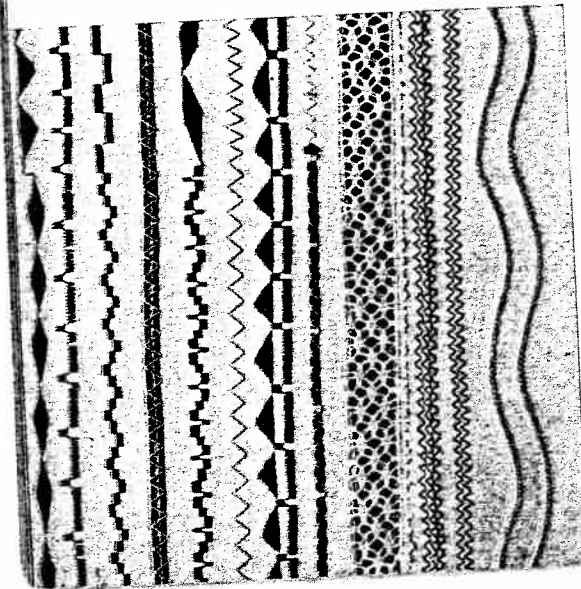




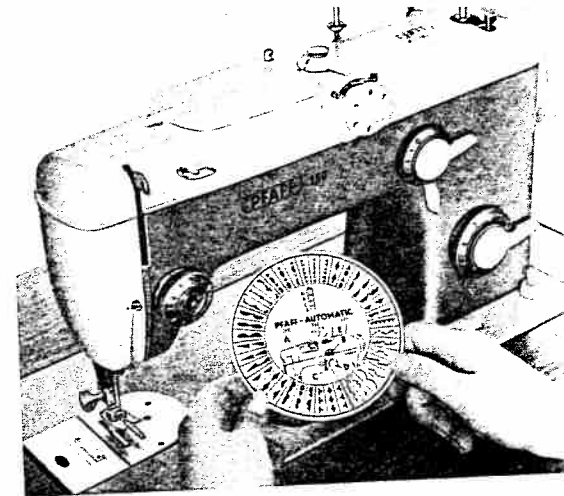
### Ornamental Sewing

You can make exciting fashion stitch designs by alternating straight and zigzag stitching, varying stitch length, stitch width or needle position. To do this, depress lever F in rhythm. Some of these designs are illustrated below.

Surely you will be pleased to know that your PFAFF 259 can be converted into a PFAFF 260 Automatic at any time. Just see your Pfaff dealer who will be glad to do this job for you. With the PFAFF Automatic you can sew an endless variety of beautiful decorative designs completely automatically and as simply as any plain seam.



R 5414



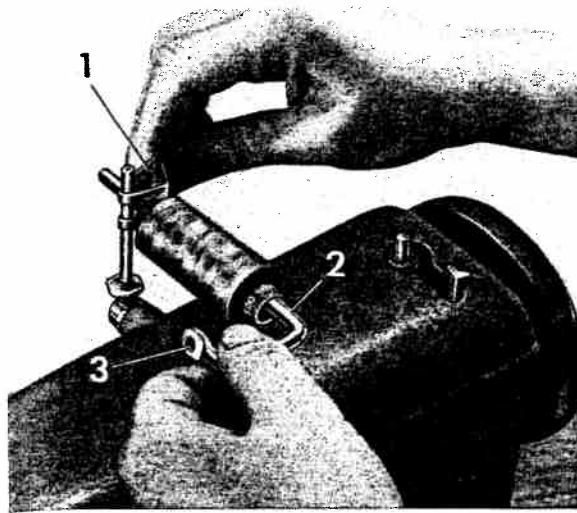
R 8297

### The PFAFF 260 Automatic

Operation of this versatile machine is surprisingly simple and does not require any special skill.

With the aid of the embroidery design dial (see above illustration) the machine can be set for any desired stitch in a matter of seconds.

Pictured on both sides of the dial are only the primary designs the machine can do. In addition, countless variations are possible by changing the length of the pattern or using one or two needles. The range of possible combinations is staggering even to imagine.



R 6533

### The Transverse Spool Holder

To ensure that the thread will unwind evenly from a cross-wound spool, use the transverse spool holder which is part of the standard equipment of your machine.

To attach the spool holder, slip position spring 1 over the vertical spool pin, the bent portion of the spring pointing toward you. Push the spool of thread on spool pin 2. Press the position spring together, and push pin 2 into the spring slot. With the spring pressed together, adjust its position on the vertical spool pin, as required. When you release the spring, the transverse pin will be held in place firmly. Pass the thread through eyelet 3, and thread the machine as instructed.

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