# Needle and Thread Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Fabric</th>
<th>Thread Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Needle Point Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bed linen</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine linen</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress fabrics, such as brocade, satin ottoman, taffeta, georgette, crêpe, chiffon, batiste, blouse fabrics and poplin shirting</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton or mercerized cotton</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitings and mantlings</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twill, denim</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy linen</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlap</td>
<td>Cotton or linen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry cloth, chenille goods, knitted pile fabric for bathrobes, corduroy</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80 - 90</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, rayon staple fabrics</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey fabrics (synthetic)</td>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lastex, Helanca fabrics</td>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foambacks</td>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey fabrics (wool)</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>Mercerized cotton</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton curtains</td>
<td>Mercerized cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic curtains</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetate, leatherette, oilcloth</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80 - 90</td>
<td>80 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic corsetry fabrics, firm corsetry fabrics, corset satin</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>130 Lr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>130 Lr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>Embroidery thread</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy embroidery thread</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buttonhole silk</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embroidery and darning thread</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver-gold thread</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver thread</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

Your new Pfaff sewing machine will enable you to master a large variety of sewing, embroidering and darning jobs easily and quickly.

This instruction book has been compiled in order to familiarize you thoroughly with all the sewing jobs coming up in a home.

We suggest that you try out the various sewing techniques discussed in this book so that you will become well acquainted with your machine.

If you have any sewing problems, please do not hesitate to contact your Pfaff dealer who will be glad to help you at any time.

We hope you will always enjoy sewing with your Pfaff.

G. M. PFAFF AG · Karlsruhe-Durlach Branch
Essential Parts of Your Pfaff 76

1. Face cover
2. Take-up lever
3. Thread guide
4. Top cover
5. Thread retainer stud
6. Spool pins
7. Bobbin winder
8. Balance wheel
9. Stop motion knob
10. Motor disengaging mechanism
11. Stitch length control
12. Reverse feed control
13. Bed cover
14. Transverse rotary hook
15. Needle plate
16. Sewing foot thumb screw
17. Light switch
18. Stitch width control
19. Needle position lever
20. Needle thread tension
21. Presser bar lifter
   (on back of machine arm)
22. Needle set screw
23. Sewing foot
Essential Parts of Your Pfaff 77

1. Face cover
2. Take-up lever
3. Thread guide
4. Top cover
5. Thread retainer stud
6. Spool pins
7. Bobbin winder
8. Balance wheel
9. Stop motion knob
10. Motor disengaging mechanism
11. Stitch length control
12. Reverse feed control
13. Free arm
14. Free arm cover
   (enclosing transverse rotary hook)
15. Needle plate
16. Sewing foot thumb screw
17. Light switch
18. Stitch width control
19. Needle position lever
20. Needle thread tension
21. Presser bar lifter
   (on back of machine arm)
22. Needle set screw
23. Sewing foot
Preparing Your Machine for Sewing

Push plug A into the receptacle on the back of the machine and the plug at the other end of the cord into the wall outlet.

To switch on the sewlight, push the button on the face cover (see ill.).

Place the foot control within easy reach of your foot and depress the pedal. The harder you press, the faster the machine will run.
The machines feature a lever (10) underneath the balance wheel which serves to swing the motor to its operative position. To engage the motor, flick this lever down. After you have completed sewing, flick this lever to its top position.
To remove the bobbin case, turn the balance wheel until the needle is at the top of its stroke.

On the Pfaff 76, remove bed cover (13), as illustrated. Lift latch k on the bobbin case and pull out the bobbin case with the bobbin.

The bobbin cannot fall out as long as you hold the case by its open latch. When you release the latch, the empty bobbin drops out.

On the Pfaff 77, the bobbin case is removed just like on the Pfaff 76. To get at the bobbin case, however, you must first open free arm cover (14) by swinging it toward the left.
For **bobbin winding**, disengage the sewing mechanism. Hold balance wheel (8) while turning stop motion knob (9) toward you (see ill.).

To engage the sewing mechanism after the bobbin has been wound, turn the stop motion knob away from you (as indicated by the arrow in the ill.).

Pass the thread around thread retainer stud (2) in the direction indicated by the arrow. Place a bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle, making sure that key A at its base enters slot B in the bobbin (see ill.).

Wind a few turns of thread on the bobbin and push the bobbin toward the right. Start the machine.

When the bobbin is full, it is pushed toward the left and can be removed from the spindle.
Hold the **full bobbin** so that the thread unwinds toward you and place it in the **bobbin case**.

Pull the thread into slot (2) and under spring (3). As you pull the thread, the bobbin should rotate clockwise (4). Leave about three inches of thread hanging from the bobbin case.
To **insert the bobbin case** into the machine, rotate the balance wheel until the needle is at its highest point. Lift the latch and place the bobbin case on center stud s (see ill.), making sure its slot (white arrow) points up. Release the latch and press against the bobbin case until you hear it snap into place.
To remove the workplate, swing up its support and unlock it by pulling out and swinging up the lever on the back of the machine (see arrow in Fig. 2).

On machines having no carrying case base, the workplate support is pressed against the baseplate of the machine.

The sewing area of the Pfaff 76 Portable is enlarged with the aid of an extension (4).
Upper threading is illustrated opposite. Please note that the thread is placed between any two of the discs of tension (20), pulled clockwise around the tension stud and drawn toward the right with a jerk (see ill.). As you do this, hold the thread steady somewhere between the spool and the tension. Thread the needle from front to back.
The sewing foot is raised and lowered by operating the presser bar lifter on the back of the machine (see ill.).

A = Presser bar lifter up
B = Presser bar lifter down

To draw up the bobbin thread, hold the needle thread and lower the sewing foot.

Turn the balance wheel toward you a full turn. Pull the needle thread to draw up the bobbin thread.

Place both threads back under the sewing foot after it has been raised again.
For ordinary sewing, needle position lever (19) should be in its center position.

Make sure the take-up lever is at its highest point before you begin and after you have completed a seam (2).

Always rotate balance wheel (8) toward you (see arrow). As you do this, check to make sure the stop motion knob is tightened firmly.
Begin by sewing a **straight-stitch seam**. To this end, push stitch width control (18) to the right as far as it will go.

The **stitch length** is regulated by turning stitch length control (11). The number indicating the stitch length chosen should be opposite the dot on the left-hand side of the slot.

*For ordinary sewing operations, set the stitch length control on "2".*

Place the material under the sewing foot and lower the presser bar lifter.

Place the foot control within easy reach of your foot and press down the pedal. The harder you press, the faster the machine will run.
To sew in reverse or backtack the end of a seam, simply depress fingertip control (12).

The stitch width is regulated by pushing stitch width control (18) toward the left, as may be desired.

Various zigzag sewing operations are discussed on page 26 and the following pages.
**Balanced tensions** are essential for sewing. Both tensions are correctly balanced if the needle and bobbin threads interlock in the center of the material.

The **bobbin thread tension** is regulated by turning the small knurled screw on the bobbin case.

Turn this screw right (with your thumb nail) for a tighter tension, or left for a looser tension.

If the same size threads are used in the needle and on the bobbin, there is no need to adjust the bobbin thread tension.

This tension is set correctly if a slight resistance has to be overcome when pulling the thread.

Numbers 0 to 10 indicate different degrees of tension on the **upper tension dial**. The higher the number, the tighter the tension. For ordinary sewing operations, the upper tension should be set at about 5.
The accessory box which belongs to your machine contains several sewing feet for special sewing operations. To change the sewing foot, bring the needle to its highest point and raise the foot. Turn out screw 16 until the sewing foot can be removed, tilting it sideways (see ill.). The new foot is attached in the reverse order.

To change the needle, bring the needle bar to its highest point and lower the sewing foot. Loosen needle set screw 22 and pull the old needle out of the needle clamp. Insert the needle and push it up as far as it will go, making sure that the flat side of its shank faces toward the back. Tighten screw 22 securely.

Use System 130 R needles for ordinary fabrics. Consult the Needle and Thread Chart on the front inside cover.
Darning
To prepare your machine for darning, proceed as follows:

Replace the ordinary sewing foot by darning foot No. 91-102626-01, attaching it from the rear so that spring clip C rests on needle set screw (22). Tighten sewing foot thumb screw (16). Lower the presser bar lifter.

Now drop the **machine feed**. On the Pfaff 76, this is done by removing bed cover (13) and pressing the drop feed lever down slantwise, as indicated by the white arrow. To raise the machine feed, press this lever down and let it return to its original position.

On the Pfaff 77, the machine feed is dropped by simply turning the thumb screw on the underside of the free arm. To raise the machine feed again, turn this screw in the opposite direction.
Darning sheer and soft materials is greatly facilitated by placing them in darning hoops.

Draw up the bobbin thread and hold both threads lightly with your left hand while the first stitches are being made. Trim the threads and start stitching back and forth across the hole in sewing direction. Make sure the threads are anchored in the unworn area around the hole.

Turn the fabric at right angles and sew back and forth over the preceding work with short stitches.

Select the darning hoops in a size matching the darning job to be performed.

If the needle thread should break, the upper tension is too tight.
Zipper Insertion

Attach zipper foot without quilting gauge.

Stitch length: 1.5 to 2.

Central needle position.

Baste closed zipper on the fabric, then open it. Stitch close to the left edge of the zipper for about 1 inch, guiding the right edge of the foot along the zipper teeth (1). Leave the needle in the material, raise the zipper foot and close the zipper (2).

Continue stitching until you reach the end of the zipper. Then stitch across this end (3) and up to the other side.

The finished zipper closure is shown in Fig. 4.
Flat Felled Seams
Attach flat feller No. 93-84761-00.
Stitch length: 1.5 to 2.
Flat felled seams are used to durably join two pieces of fabric and are usually straight-stitched.

First Seam: Lay pieces together with the right sides facing and the bottom piece protruding about 1/8 inch. Make sure the fabric enters the flat feller evenly and the bottom fabric is folded over the edge of the top piece (see ill.), but the top piece is not folded.

Open the two pieces.

Second Seam: Lightly tension the fabric by pressing it against the needle plate in front of the foot. Insert the seam ridge into the felling foot and stitch down (see ill. at right).

Quilting
Use zipper foot No. 93-847600-00 with quilting gauge for sewing parallel seams over the entire surface of the fabric.
Fold the beginning of the fabric edge twice, making a hem about 1/4 inch wide and several inches long. Place the material under the hemmer foot and lower the same. Make 3 to 4 straight stitches to secure the folded edge in place.

Draw the fabric into the hemmer by pulling both threads backwards, as shown in the drawing.

Feed the fabric edge into the hemmer foot scroll with your right hand (see ill.), making sure that the scroll is well filled with fabric at all times and the fabric does not slip sideways under the right half of the foot.

To produce an elastic hem on soft fabrics, use zigzag stitches. Set the stitch width, as instructed on p. 29.
Cording

Use ordinary sewing foot No. 93-838 954-00, and insert a twin needle (which can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer).

Stitch length: 1.5 to 2.

Cording is made with two needle threads. When threading the needles, make sure to lead each thread between a separate pair of tension discs (see ill.).

To render your cording more prominent, insert a filler cord. Select the twin needle gauge and the size of the filler cord to suit the type of material used. The thicker the fabric the wider the needle gauge.

Lace the filler cord through hole g, as illustrated. Hold both needle threads lightly and rotate the balance wheel to draw up the bobbin thread.

The smallest distance between cording seams made with the ordinary sewing foot is approx. 1/4 inch. For narrower cording, use one of the cording feet listed below.

To make different size cording, the following twin needles and cording feet can be supplied at extra cost:

Twin needles for needle distances of 1.2 (7/64"), 1.6 (11/64"), 1.8, 2.0 (7/32"), 2.5 (11/32"), 3.0 and 4.0 (7/32") mm.

Cording foot No. 93-847 671-00, with 3 grooves is used for heavy materials.

cording foot No. 93-847 675-00 with 5 grooves for medium-heavy fabrics, and

cording foot No. 93-847 680-00 with 7 grooves for lightweight materials.
Use a thread which is not too heavy and matches the material being hemstitched (preferably a No. 50 embroidery thread).

Insert a System 130 Twin hemstitch needle.

Make sure the needle and bobbin threads are the same size. The threading procedure is the same as for cording work. Slightly increase the needle thread tension.

The hemstitching effect is produced by the left wing needle penetrating the fabric. Turn the fabric by half a turn and sew the second seam, guiding the material so that the wing needle enters the needle holes it has made in the fabric previously.

You can produce a nice hemstitching effect along the hemmed edge of the fabric by guiding the material so that the right needle stitches into the fabric close to the hem.
The stitch length is regulated by turning stitch length control (11) (see ill.). The larger the number, the longer the stitch.

The Zigzag Seam
The stitch width is regulated by pushing stitch width control (18) toward the left, as may be desired.
Never change the stitch width setting unless the needle is outside the fabric.
Overcasting Edges with Zigzag Stitches

Attach ordinary sewing foot.

Stitch length: 2.

To overcast the edges of light and medium-weight fabrics, set the machine for its maximum stitch width.

Soft and flimsy fabrics are best overcast with a zigzag stitch of medium width.

Make sure the needle takes one stitch into the fabric and the other over its edge. This will cover the fabric edge securely.
Inserting Patches
Stitch width: medium.

Larger holes can be patched quickly. Trim away the ragged edges around the hole, cutting exactly along the fabric weave.

Cut a patch about \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch larger than the hole and place it under the hole, matching its grain to that of the fabric.

Set the stitch length control on "1" and the stitch width control in the middle of its slot and stitch along the edge of the patch.

Set the stitch length control on "0.5" and the stitch width control at the extreme left of its slot and sew over first seam.

At the corners, stop the machine with the needle down in the material on the right of its throw. Then turn the fabric so that the corners are stitched twice (see III). Trim away the excess material on the wrong side. Elastic materials are patched in the same manner.
Inserting Lace
Stitch length: 1

Place the lace on the material and stitch it down with straight stitches on both sides (1).
Cut the fabric open under the lace insertion (2) and iron it on both sides of the lace.
Sew over the edges of the lace with short zigzag stitches of medium width (3). Trim the fabric edges away on the wrong side (4).
Changing the Needle Position
Some special sewing jobs are made with the needle switched to the right or left of the needle plate slot. This is done by moving lever (19) to the right and left, respectively. The needle position lever is indispensable for sewing buttonholes.
Sewing Buttonholes

Attach buttonhole foot No. 847 616 to the machine and set the slide on the buttonhole gauge to the buttonhole length desired. The number indicating the buttonhole length should be in line with the right edge of the slide. The buttonhole is the right length when the beginning of the first seam reaches the red end of the slide indicator (see arrow).

Flick the needle to its left position and put the stitch width control in notch R 1 (see ill.).

When using No. 50 embroidery thread, set the stitch length control so that both dots are opposite each other (see ill.). For heavier threads, slightly increase the stitch length.

To obtain more prominent buttonholes, place a filler cord of medium size in the left groove of the sewing foot.

All-purpose sewing foot No. 91-100 179-00 may also be used for this operation.
Sew the first seam over the filler cord. When the buttonhole is the right length, leave the needle in the fabric on the right of its throw. Lift the sewing foot, turn the fabric around clockwise by half a turn, place the filler cord around the needle and pull it forward, placing it in the left groove of the foot. Lower the foot and take one stitch by hand.

Move stitch width control (18) to the second notch R 2, make 4 or 6 bartack stitches, slightly holding the material to reduce the length of bar.

Push stitch width control (18) back to the first notch R 1 and sew the second buttonhole seam, stopping about 1/16 inch from the end of the first seam.

Slightly pull the filler cord and trim it close to the bar (5).

Push stitch width control (18) to the second notch R 2 and sew the second tack, slightly holding the material to reduce the length of bar. Flick the stitch width control all the way to the right and make 3 to 4 fastening stitches.

Open the buttonhole with your seam ripper which is included in the accessory box.
Monogram Embroidery

Regulate the stitch width to suit the size of the monogram.

Remove the sewing foot and drop the machine feed. Lower the presser bar lifter. Trace the monogram on the fabric and place the material in darning hoops.

Let the needle stitch into the fabric at the beginning of the design and draw the bobbin thread up through the fabric. Hold both thread ends and start your machine.

Slowly move the hoops in “writing” direction, without turning them, while the machine is running at high speed.

To give your monogram dimensional quality, embroider the outlines twice.

Button Sewing

Flick the needle to its right position and drop the machine feed.

Place the button under the foot and align so hat needle will enter the right hole (see ill.). Raise the needle, but retain the foot in its lowered position. Regulate the stitch width until the needle alternately stitches through both holes. Sew on the button.

Move the stitch width control toward the right and make two or three tying stitches.
Fold the hem and place the fabric under the sewing foot so that the folded edge is in line with the left groove of the foot (see ill.). Regulate the stitch width so that the needle takes the left stitch exactly in the folded edge, catching merely one fabric yarn (see ill.).

Please note:
Fold the hem of heavy woolens only once (3) and finish the raw edge with zigzag stitches before it is hemmed.
Ornamental Sewing

You can make exciting fashion-stitch designs by varying stitch length, stitch width and needle position. Some of the designs you can make are illustrated on this page.

Additional ornamental effects are obtained by sewing over a filler cord.

Sewing Curtains

Stitch length: 2.5 to 3
Stitch width: medium

Use a thin needle (see Needle and Thread Chart).

Ease the needle thread tension somewhat. Hold synthetic materials a little taut while sewing.
To make appliqué, proceed as follows:

1. Trace the design on the right side.
2. Set the stitch length control on "1" and stitch along the outlines.
3. Sew the fabric to be appliquéd to the right side with long stitches (1).
4. Follow the outlines of the design on the wrong side with a narrow zigzag stitch (stitch length control on "1"), as shown (2).
5. Trim the excess material close to the seam on the right side (3).
6. Sew over the edges of the appliqué with closely packed zigzag stitches (stitch length: 0.2; stitch width: medium), as illustrated (4).
To change the light bulb, remove the face cover by pulling it in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Push the light bulb into its socket, turn left and pull out. Insert the new bulb so that its pins slide into the socket slots. Press the bulb in and turn right.

As you replace the face cover, slip tip d into slot c, then push against the face cover until it snaps into place.
Machine Care

Longevity and smooth machine performance are dependent on regular cleaning and proper oiling. Since your Pfaff sewing machine has been made from high-grade materials, there are only a few oiling points left.

The raceway in the sewing hook is the most important oiling point. From time to time, put a drop of oil into the hook raceway (see ill. at left and center). Do not oil the bobbin winder.

The other oiling points in the machine are illustrated below. (Remove the face cover as instructed on p. 36).
From time to time, clean the parts in the machine arm and in the vicinity of the sewing hook with a soft brush.

To this end, remove the needle, the sewing foot and the bobbin case with the bobbin.

On Pfaff 77 machines, loosen the set screw, lift the front of the free arm cover and pull the cover out lengthwise of the arm (1 & 2).

Pfaff 76 machines are tilted back. On portable machines, loosen the screw on the bottom of the machine base and tilt the machine back cautiously (3).
Trouble Shooting

When operated properly, your sewing machine will hardly develop any trouble.

Please remember to restore the normal setting after you have completed your sewing job (buttonhole sewing or darning, for instance) by switching the machine back to straight stitching, flicking the needle position lever to its central position, raising the machine feed and setting the stitch length control on "2".

If trouble should occur, check the following:

- The needle must not be damaged and must be inserted correctly.
- Select the correct needle and thread from the Needle and Thread Chart.
- Check whether the needle has been threaded correctly.
- Use only high-grade machine thread or sewing silk.
- Check to see that the bobbin case has been inserted correctly.
- Both tensions must be balanced correctly.
- Don't force the feeding motion, merely guide the materiallightly.
- Clean and oil the machine as instructed.
- Make sure there are no pieces of thread wedged between the tension discs. To remove them, pull a narrow fabric strip between the tension discs.

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

If thread should happen to jam in the hook raceway, it is sufficient to put a drop of oil into the raceway, jerk the balance wheel back and forth, without applying force.
Contents

Appliqué Work ........................................ 35
Blindstitching ......................................... 33
Buttonholes ........................................... 30
Button Sewing .......................................... 32
Changing the Light Bulb .............................. 36
Changing the Needle ................................ 17
Changing the Needle Position ...................... 29
Changing the Sewing Foot ........................... 17
Cleaning .............................................. 37
Cording ................................................ 23
Darning ............................................... 16
Darning Foot .......................................... 18
Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread ...................... 12
Dropping the Machine Feed ......................... 18
Electrical Equipment ................................. 4
Engaging and Disengaging the Sewing Mechanism .. 7
Essential Parts of Pfaff 76 .......................... 2
Essential Parts of Pfaff 77 .......................... 3
Flat Felled Seams ..................................... 21
Foot Control .......................................... 4
Foreword ............................................. 1
Fundamentals of Machine Operation ............... 13
Hemming ............................................. 22
Hemstitching ......................................... 24
Inserting a Full Bobbin ............................... 8
Inserting Lace ......................................... 28
Inserting Patches ..................................... 27
Inserting the Bobbin Case ......................... 9
Machine Care .......................................... 37
Monogram Embroidery ............................... 32
Motor Disengaging Mechanism ...................... 5
Ornamental Sewing ................................... 34
Overcasting Edges .................................... 25
Preface .............................................. 1
Quilting ............................................ 21
Raising and Lowering the Sewing Foot ............ 12
Regulating the Stitch Length ....................... 14
Regulating the Thread Tension .................... 16
Removing the Bobbin Case ......................... 6
Removing the Face Cover ......................... 36
Reverse Sewing ....................................... 15
Sewing Curtains ...................................... 34
Straight Stitching ..................................... 14
Trouble Shooting ..................................... 39
Upper Threading ...................................... 11
Winding the Bobbin ................................. 7
Workplate of Pfaff 76 ................................ 10
Workplate of Pfaff 77 ................................ 10
Zigzag Stitching ...................................... 25
Zipper Insertion ...................................... 20