Engl.

# Instructions

for using the

# PFAFF 131

## Small High Speed Sewing Machine

**with Rotary Hook**
**for treadle use and power drive**

**for light garments, such as blouses, corsets, bodices, collars, suspenders, neck ties, etc.**

Technical information on application


Working space: 9 1/4" x 5"

**Read these instructions carefully before using the machine.**

## Useful hints!

The oil for the sewing machine ought to be purchased from the shop where the machine was bought. Ask expressly for genuine PFAFF sewing machine oil which is sold both in bottles and tins, and be sure that they are sealed with the red P-Trade Mark. Oil of other quality clogs often the mechanism.

When in need of an oil can buy only a **PFAFF oil can** which, as proof of its genuineness, bears the name **PFAFF** stamped on it. The **PFAFF** oil cans are very durable and do not rust.

Apart from the shuttle, the needles have the greatest influence on the formation of the stitches. It is, therefore, in your own interest to use only **Pfaff needles system 130. The genuine PFAFF needles** bear the name PFAFF stamped on the shank. They are sold only in **original packing** by authorized PFAFF agents. Only these PFAFF needles, manufactured under our control, are of unsurpassed quality and offer every guarantee of irreproachable sewing to the owners of PFAFF machines. Packets with the inscription "Needles for PFAFF machines" **do not contain genuine PFAFF needles.**

If the **shuttle** has to be replaced, take care buying a new one which bears **the name PFAFF** stamped on it and ask for the engraved number below that name.

The PFAFF High Speed Sewing Machine 131 is favourably suited for

**Darning and Embroidering**

by using the **attachments, embroidery ring, auxiliary needle plate, darning apparatus, and darner for stockings.** Buying these attachments be sure they bear the name PFAFF as proof of their genuineness.

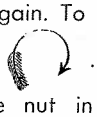
# Instructions

for using the

## Small High Speed Sewing Machine PFAFF 131

To acquire a thorough practice in the handling of the machine, begin by operating the treadle. Do not get any parts out of order, and do not work at random. Since the machines are supplied with the fly-wheel disconnected, only the hand wheel is rotating when working the treadle, the machine itself does not move. Take care that when treadling, the hand wheel as well as the stand wheel are moving toward the seamstress. Exercise slow and quick treadling in uniform but not jerking movements.

### To disconnect and to tighten the balance wheel

When winding the bobbin, disconnect the balance wheel, when sewing tighten it again. To tighten it, hold the wheel with your right hand  . Disconnecting is achieved by unscrewing the nut in the opposite direction  . Tighten the balance wheel and exercise the treadle operation but this time with a piece of work inserted in the machine.

cated in fig. 3, through slot X, and while holding bobbin, draw it beneath the clamp so that it will protrude an inch or so from opening Y.

This done, place bobbin case with bobbin on the pin of the lower case, the needle bar being raised and the latch opened, and finally release latch. Pressure with the thumb suffices to have the bobbin case being caught with an audible sound. This is important as otherwise hook

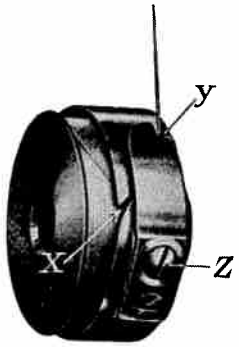



Fig. 3

and bobbin case are likely to get damaged. For threading the upper thread proceed in accordance to fig. 4, as follows: Guide the thread from the spool under hook 1 and through top tension 2 between the two tension discs 3, then over the thread controller spring 4, under the regulating hook 5, through eyelet 6 and then, from right to left, through the hole of the take-up lever 7, which must be raised to its highest point, and from there through eyelet 8, the needle bar eyelet 9, and then thread the needle from left to right through hole 10.



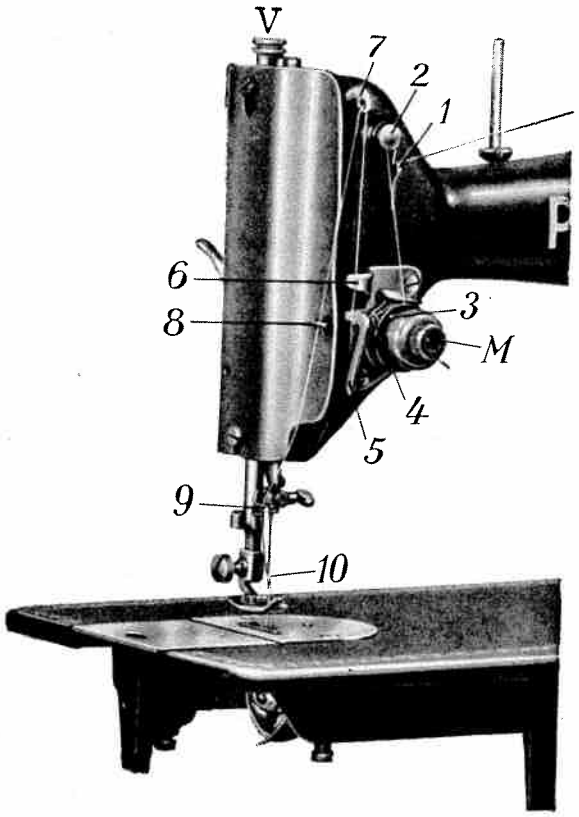



Fig. 4

### To draw up the under thread and to commence sewing

Hold the end of the upper thread and turn the balance wheel with your hand in the direction of the arrow, until the needle goes down once and up again. The under thread will then come up in the shape of a loop through the needle hole and is to be drawn up completely, by passing a screw driver or a pair of scissors between the presser foot and the needle plate in the direction of the forward feeding. Now place the upper thread under the presser foot by the side of the under thread. Then the presser foot is lowered and the thread ends are held behind the presser foot, until some stitches are formed. Do not forget this to prevent the upper thread from being jammed in the shuttle race. To protect the presser foot and the feed dog, never run the machine without having a piece of fabric inserted.

### Regulation of the tension of the upper thread

is effected with the aid of tension nut M (fig. 4). Giving this screw a few turns  , the tension will be tighter, and turned in the opposite direction  — looser.

If machine is set for right tension and a certain grade of thread, note the proper figure on the bell that is attached behind the nut, in its position to the divisions, stamped on the disconnecting sleeve in the bell. After a certain practice is obtained, one can get along without these figures and divisions, of course.

If the upper tension is too loose, then the shuttle thread will draw down the upper thread, thus forming little knots or loops, as shown in fig. 5.



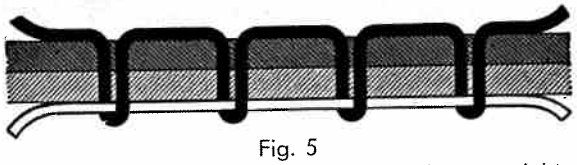


Fig. 5
Upper tension too loose or under tension too tight

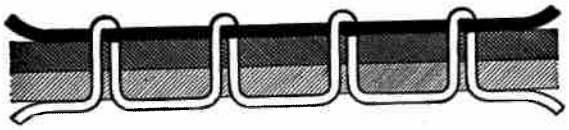


Fig. 6
Upper tension too tight or under tension too loose

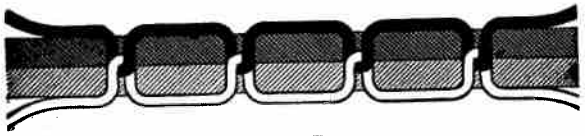


Fig. 7
Both tensions equal

If the upper tension is too tight, then the under thread will be drawn up, as shown in fig. 6.

Fig. 7 shows the locking of both threads in the centre of the material as result of the right regulation of the tension.

Raising the presser foot, the tension is released automatically, permitting easy removal of the material from underneath the presser foot which should be done in the direction of the forward feeding, as otherwise the needle is likely to break or be bent which causes skipping of stitches and thread breaking.

### To regulate the tension of the under thread

The bobbin case is taken out of the machine then, with the screw-driver, tighten the tension screw Z  , if the tension is too loose, or  , if the tension is too tight (see fig. 3).

### To regulate the tension of the thread controller spring

For embroidery work or when darning it may often be found convenient to loosen somewhat the tension of the thread controller spring. When working thick or hard materials a tighter tension is wanted. By simply turning the lever of the tension bushing, the desired tension of the thread controller spring is being adjusted (fig. 4).

**a** is the position for darning and embroidery work

**b** is the standard position for sewing

**c** is the position for sewing thick or hard materials.

The direction for turning the lever is designated by the following marks: l=loose (light), f=fast (tight).

### The Needle

Use Pfaff needles system 130 in sizes appropriate to the thickness of thread and material used, consulting table on following page.

In order to change the needle, raise the needle bar to its highest point, loosen the needle clamp screw somewhat and take out the needle with your left hand. When inserting a needle, be careful that the flat side of the shank will fit into the groove of the needle bar and that the long groove is pointing to the left. Push needle as far up as possible, then tighten the needle clamp again.



| No. of Needles | Sice of Cotton Linen or Silk | | Class of Work |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 (7) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk | 150—100<br>150 - 100/3<br>150—100/3 (000/00) | Very thin fabrics (cambric, tulle, muslin) fine linen |
| 80 (8) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk | 100—80<br>100/3<br>100/3 (0) | Very fine silk goods, fine linen, underwear, fine calicoes etc. |
| 90 (9) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk | 80—60<br>80/3<br>80/3 (B) | Thick underwear, light knitted goods |
| 100 (10) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk | 60—40<br>70/3<br>70/3 (C) | Ladies' clothings, hems, umbrellas |
| 110 (11) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk<br>Linen | 40—30<br>60/3<br>60/3. (D)<br>90—80 | Gents' clothings, corsets etc. |
| 120 (12) | Cotton<br>Schappe silk<br>Real silk<br>Linen | 30—24<br>50/3<br>50/3 (E)<br>80—50 | Cloths, winter clothing etc. |

### Stitch regulation: Forward and backward sewing

The regulation of the length of the stitches is done by means of screw M (fig. 1). **M** pointing on **O**, the feeder does not move at all. Moving screw **M** upward, the machine is sewing forward, and moving it downward, beyond **O**, it is sewing backward. Switching to backward stitches and vice versa, the same length of stitches is retained. Changing the length of the stitches can also be accomplished whilst sewing. When embroidering and darning, choose the O-position, using the backward stitch only for tying forward seams.

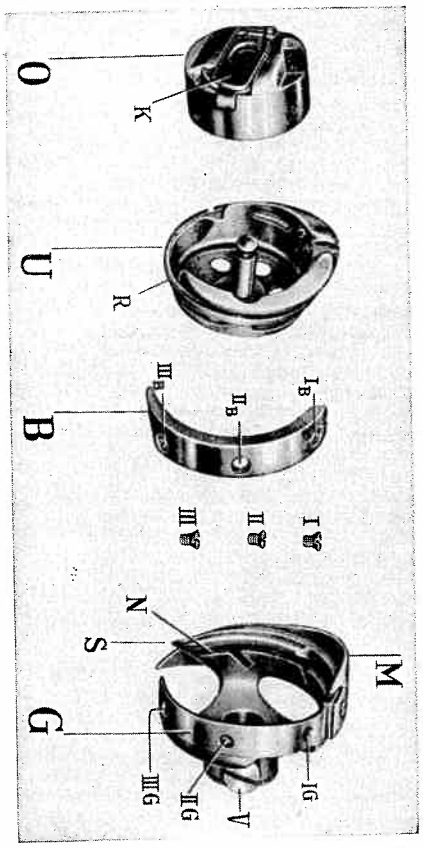



Fig. 8

**G** = hook body, V = hook fastening screw, N = annular groove for the bobbin case base, S = hook point, M = guiding plate, IG, IIG, IIIG = screws holes for hook bow fastening screws I, II and III.

**B** = hook bow, IB, IIB and IIIB = openings for hook bow fastening screws I, II and III.

**U** = bobbin case base, R = guiding ring.

**O** = bobbin case cap, K = latch.



### To regulate the pressure of the presser foot

To increase the pressure of the sewing foot and to decrease it, respectively, the bushing V —fig. 4— is screwed in and/or out. The feeding of the machine is done automatically. Be sure to guide the material gently with both your hands. Do not push or pull to avoid breaking of the needle.

### The Hook

The hook of the Pfaff 131 consists of the hook body G, the hook bow B, the bobbin case base U and the bobbin case cap O, (fig. 8). The hook bow is secured on the body by means of screws I, II, and III. Three screws also serve to attach the guiding plate M to the hook body.

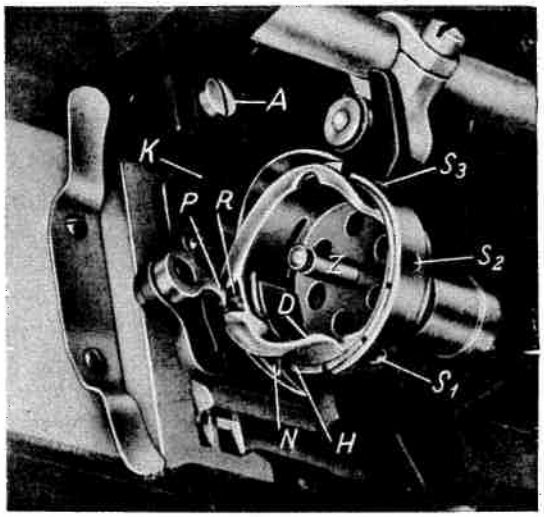



Fig. 9

### Taking the hook a piece for cleaning

To clean the hook it is necessary to tip the machine back, then remove the upper case and take off the hook bow by unscrewing the three screws S 1, S 2, and S 3. Then, by turning the balance wheel, bring the hook in correlation with the under bobbin case to the effect that the lower edge of screw hole S 1 and the lower edge of shoulder D are in alignment (fig. 9). Then with thumb and index finger of your left hand, seize the under bobbin case at the central stud Z and lift out the hook body. Thus, the groove R of the under bobbin case withdraws automatically from nose P of the bobbin case holder.

After thoroughly cleaning the individual parts from fluff, replace them in reverse order. Begin by turning the balance wheel so that hook and under bobbin case assume the position observed in fig. 9, then, push groove R of the under bobbin case holder and insert the under bobbin case in the body of the hook. This done, replace the hook bow, fastening it with screws S 1, S 2, and S 3 and finally, insert the upper bobbin case O (fig. 8) together with the bobbin.



## Directions

### for using some attachments of the high speed sewing machine PFAFF 131

For all ordinary sewing work use the presser foot as shown in fig. 4 with which the machine is supplied.

For stitching close along the edge use the

### Edge stitcher

which in combination with the ruler is particularly suitable for producing narrow edges.

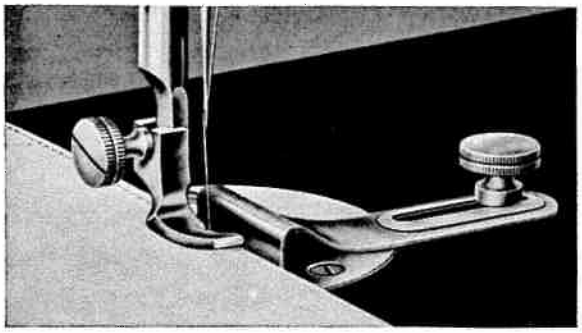


Fig. 10
Edge stitcher with ruler

The ruler being adjustable, the distance between the seam and the edge of the cloth may be chosen at will. (fig. 10).

### The hemmer

When starting a hem, fold a length of $^3/_4$ of an inch of the edge of the material to the width of hem and guide it evenly into the curl of the hemmer, as shown in fig. 11.

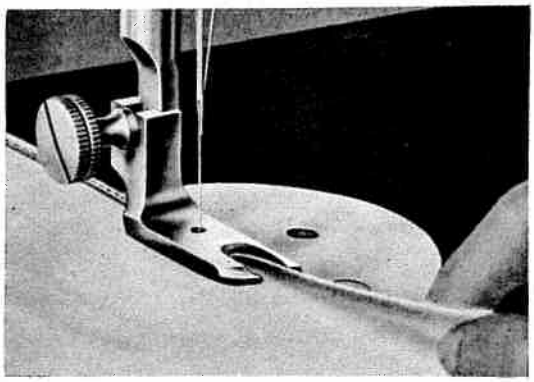


Fig. 11
The hemmer

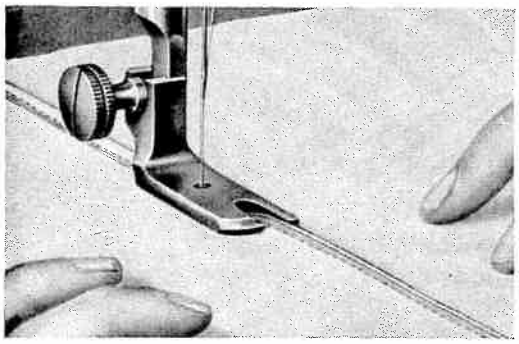


Fig. 12
The feller



**The feller**

When felling, the two pieces of cloth should be laid one upon the other, with the edge of the under piece about $^1/_6$ inch further to the right than the upper piece. Then guide the two pieces into the feller in the same way as described with the hemmer, by which the edge of the under piece is folded and sewn on the upper piece.

Now open the two pieces of cloth as shown in fig. 12, flatten the seam somewhat and guide the edge, which has been formed, again through the feller in order to fell it.

**The suspension of the presser bar for the purposes of embroidering and darning**

Unscrew the sewing foot, place the bent end of hook **a** around the head of screw **b** and insert the other end into hole **c** on the face plate, heavening the presser bar a little with your hand. Then release the presser bar lever to reestablish the tension of the upper thread (fig. 13).

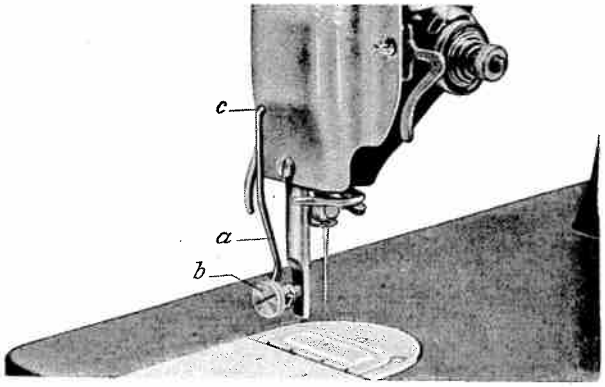



Fig. 13

### To apply the auxiliary sewing plate

Open slide **a**, insert the auxiliary sewing plate with its rear notch into recess **b** of the needle plate, so that the two angular parts **d** will close the needle plate along line g . . . g. Close slide **a** and be sure that notches c . . . c come to lie beneath the slide (See fig. 14).

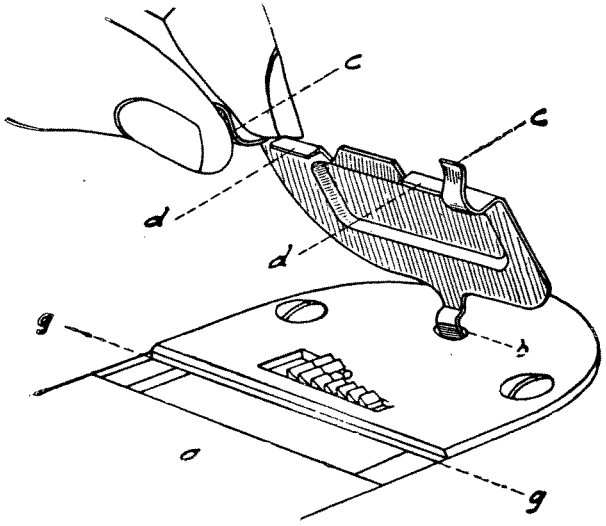



Fig. 14



## USEFUL HINTS !

1. **When darning** place stitch regulating screw on point C But it is quite better to use the supplied feed cove plate (fig. 14) to avoid cutting of the soft darning yarı by the teeth of the feed dog.

   To assure good darning work the size of needle must match the thickness of thread used. Therefore we recommend

   Thread No. 30 — 40 in connection with needle No. 80 (8
   Thread No. 50 — 60 in connection with needle No. 70 (7
   Thread No. 80—100 in connection with needle No. 60 (6

   Darning threads being twined lighter than sewing threads, both upper- and under tension must be essen tially loosened when darning.

2. For sewing use lustreless thread—not glazed cotton Lustreless thread is as strong as glazed cotton anc moreover is smoother and more flexible, thus pro ducing a better drawn-in stitch, which is important when the fabric is washed.

**Skipping of stitches may be caused:**

1. Needle not set according to instructions.
2. If other than Pfaff Needles System 130 are used. This needle is produced meticulously according to our prescriptions and examined.
3. Needle being bent or thread used too fine.

**Thread breaking may be caused:**

1. For the above three reasons.
2. The tension being too loose.
3. Using bad or knotty thread.

**Ugly stitches may be caused:**

1. The tension too light or too loose. The under tension should always be a little looser than the upper tension.
2. Thickness of material not corresponding to size of needle and thread. The under thread should rather be a little finer than the upper thread.
3. Fluff having accumulated between the tension discs or under the tension spring of the bobbin case.

**Heavy working of the machine may be caused:**

1. The belt having become too long by long use and therefore does not pull anymore, in which case shorten it.
2. Belt being too tight. Therefore it should never be shortened too much.
3. Shuttle race being obstructed by fluff caused by inadvertance.

### To oil and clean the Machine

All nickel plated and polished parts are treated with rust proof grease which should be rubbed off with a clean rag. Thereupon apply a little kerosene (paraffin) at all points marked in figures 15 and 16. After having raised the presser foot, run the machine for a short time without thread, wipe off the dripping kerosene, and apply a drop of Pfaff oil at all points where there is friction. Make it a habit to clean and oil the machine from time to time, especially when using it permanently and after a prolonged standstill.

**Very important!** Rinse the shuttle race thoroughly with kerosene, and thereafter apply some sewing machine oil, especially when using the machine for the first time and after a prolonged standstill. Keep the oil can clean!

The needle plate should be taken off frequently and the lint removed from its underside and from the feed dog.



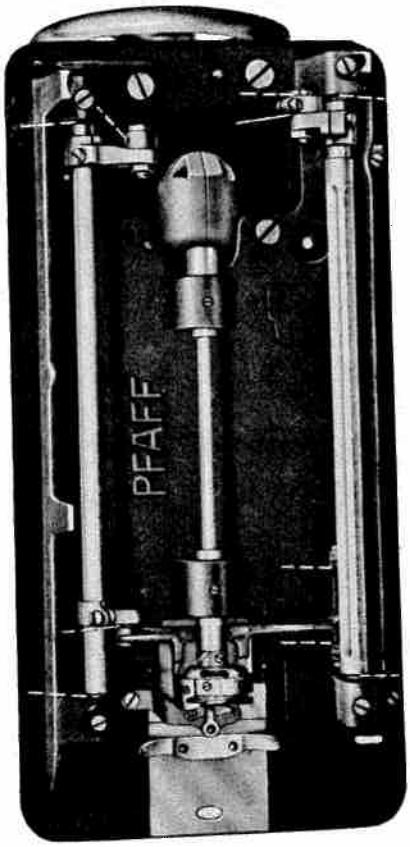



Fig. 15

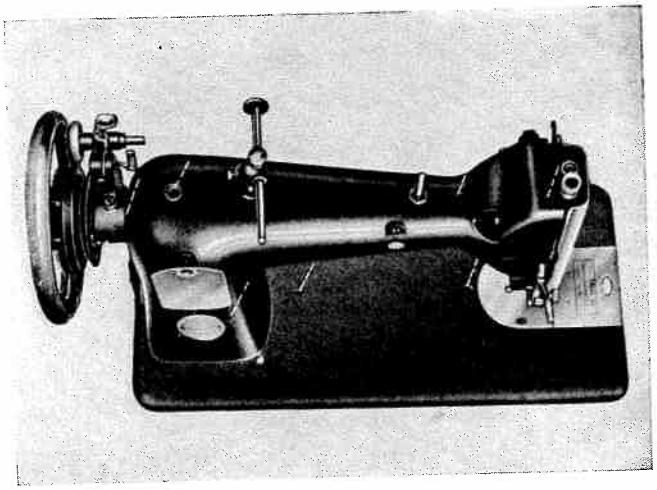
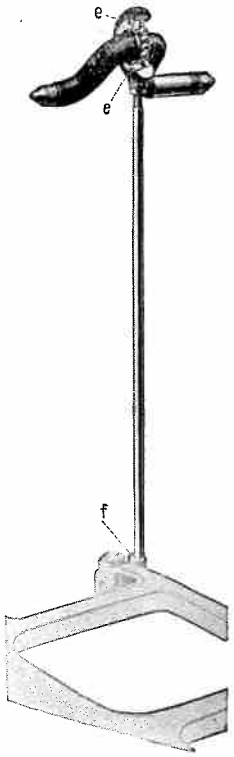


Fig. 16



## The Treadle Stand

with ball-bearing pitman requires but little attendance. It will be sufficient to apply a drop of oil now and then to the crank points **a** and **b,** to the treadle stud **c** and the treadle bearings **d** (fig. 18). The ball-bearing of the pitman is filled at the factory with consistent grease, thus rendering lubrication unnecessary for a long time. Should it become necessary later on to lubricate the ball-bearing of the pitman, use only consistent grease, since the oil is flung out when sewing at high speed, thus soiling your dress. Should the treadle work noisily after a certain time of use, this is due to play having arisen in the bearings. Tighten the bearing **e** with the special wrench supplied with the machine, and the screw **f** of the treadle stud bearing (fig. 17).




Be careful that the treadle bearings do not become loose. If necessary, loosen one of the two screws **d** and press the centre pin firmly to the treadle. Then tighten the fastening screw again. The crank points can also be adjusted by tightening the crank bearing **a.**

Fig. 17

**SEWING MACHINE FACTORY**
**G. M. PFAFF AG, KAISERSLAUTERN**

Founded 1862

## Certificate of guarantee

For every Pfaff **Sewing Machine bearing** this

Trade Mark

and the name

**PFAFF**

the factory gives full guarantee for first-class quality, efficiency and durability.

The trade mark and the name **PFAFF** are registered.



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