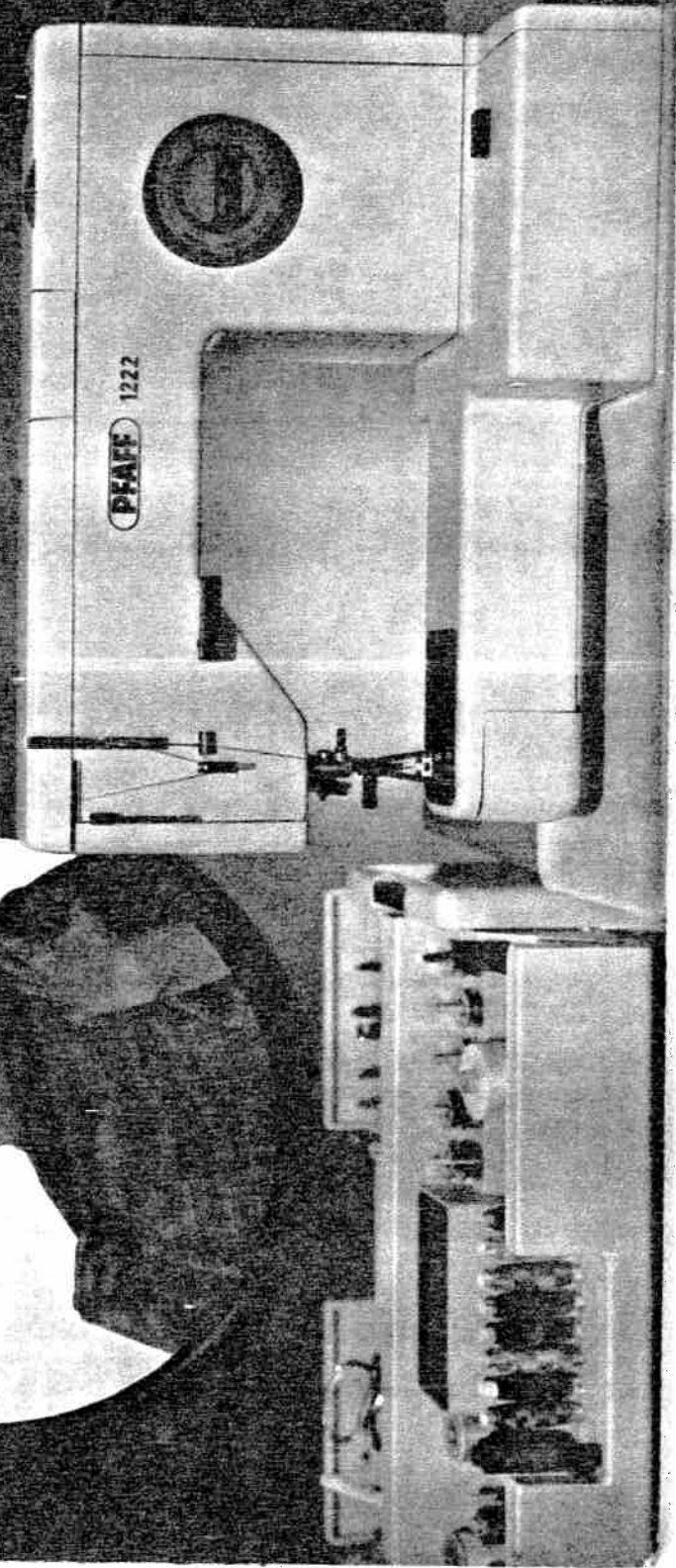
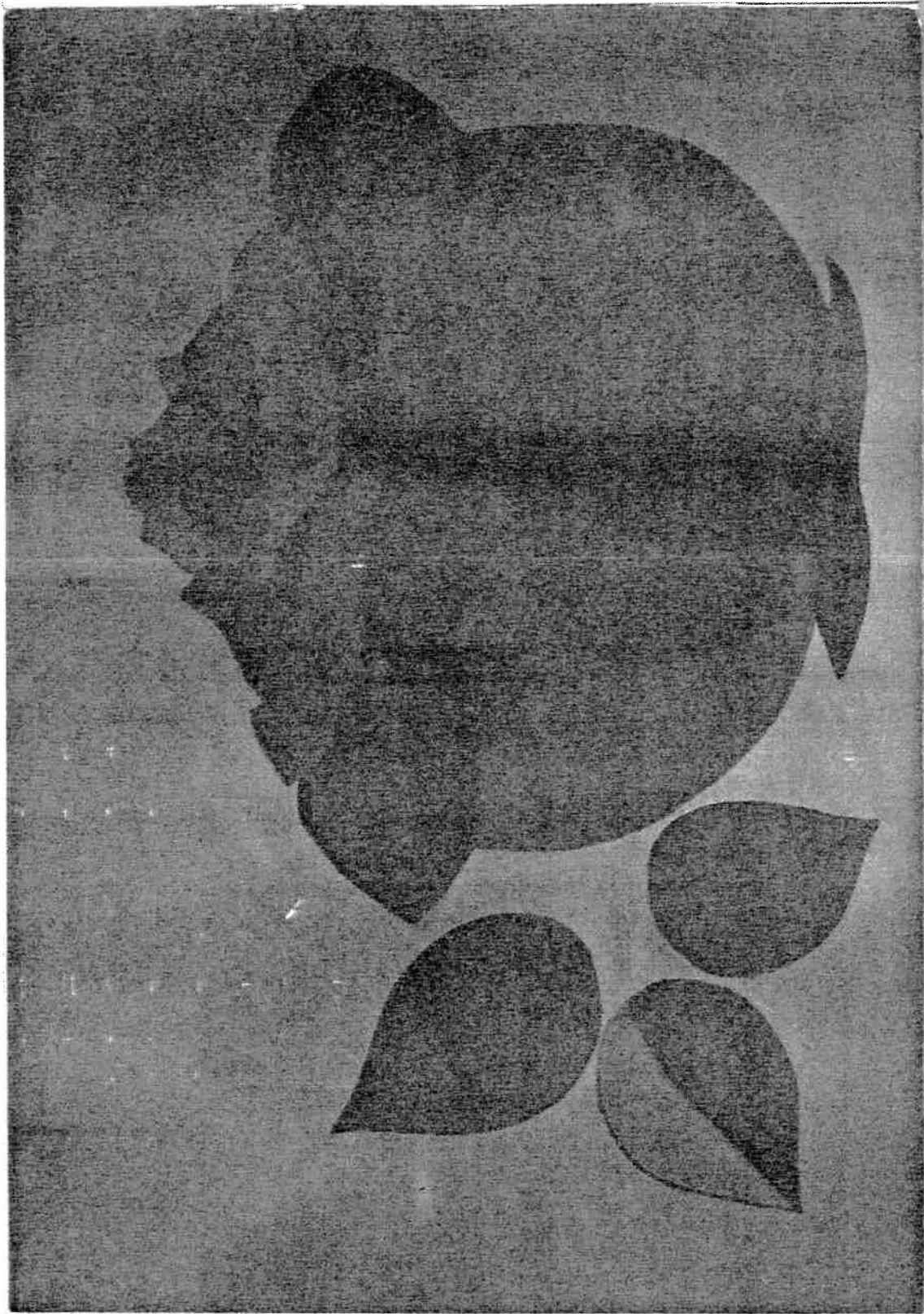


**PFAFF**

**1221**

**1222**





# **PFAFF**

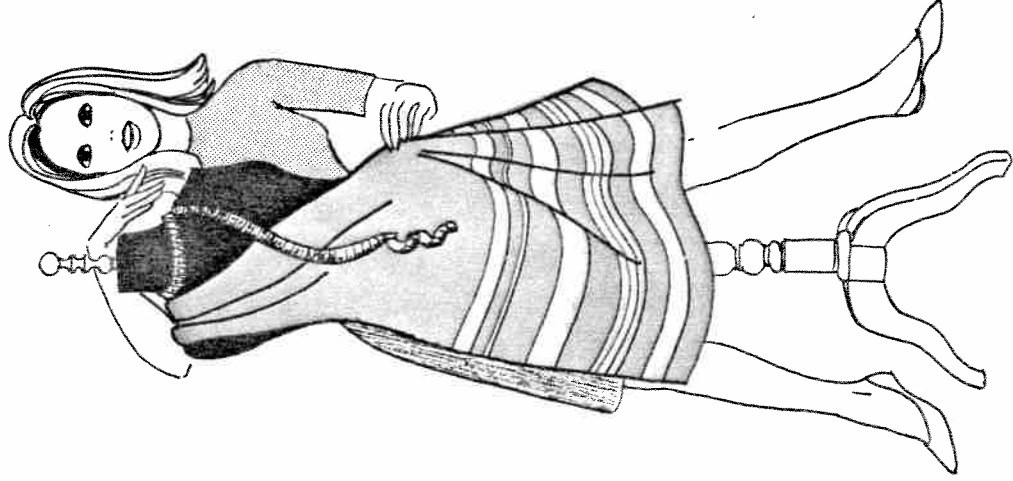
## **Instruction Book for the Push-Button Pfaff 1221 and 1222**

### **Dear (new) Pfaff Customer:**

Welcome to the modern, efficient world at the Pfaff sewing machine. You are probably very anxious to try out your new machine, but we suggest that you first take the time to read this instruction booklet. Your Pfaff sewing machine is very versatile, and we would like to tell you about all the wonderful things you can create with it.

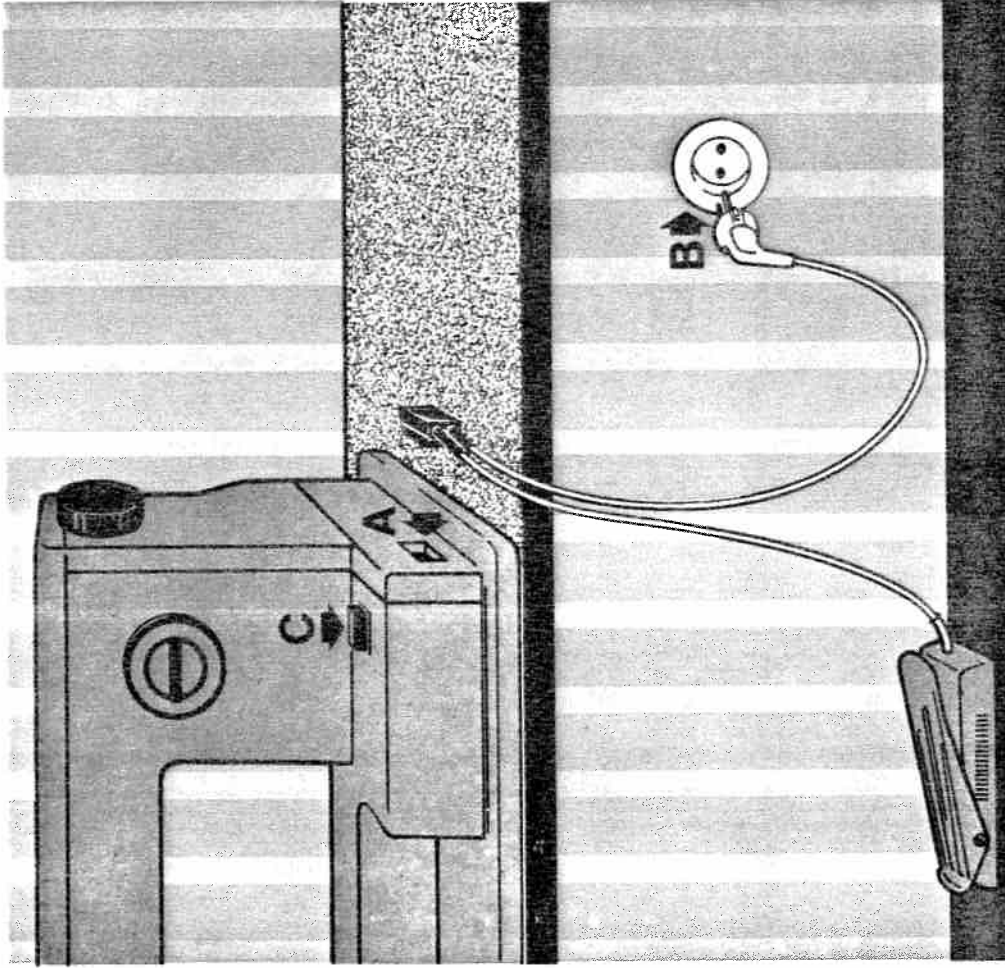
We suggest that you thumb through the booklet first and then open it at pages 62 and 63, where the most essential parts of your machine are illustrated. By identifying these parts on your machine, you will quickly familiarize yourself with your Pfaff.

We recommend that you study these sewing instructions carefully, and hope that sewing with your Pfaff will always be a pleasure.



PFAFF Haushaltmaschinen G. m. b. H.  
Karlsruhe-Durlach · West-Germany

**To start sewing right away ...**



only a few simple steps are necessary. Just plug in the machine, wind the bobbin and thread the needle. Push the master plug into socket **A** in the machine base, and plug **B** into the wall socket.

Place the foot control under the table in a convenient position.

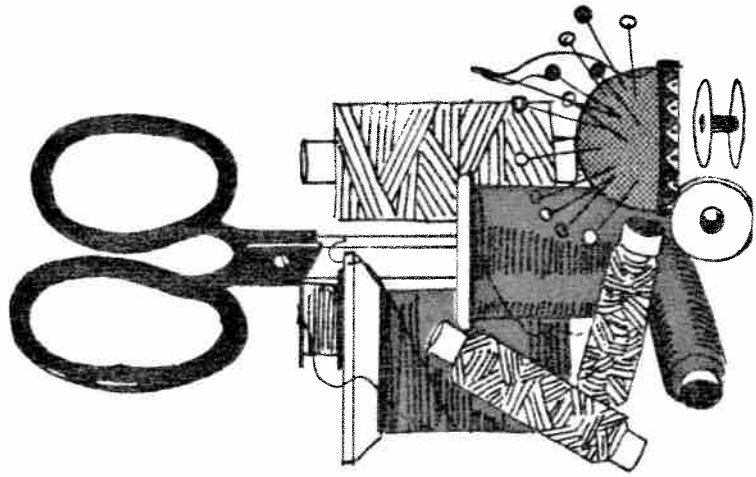
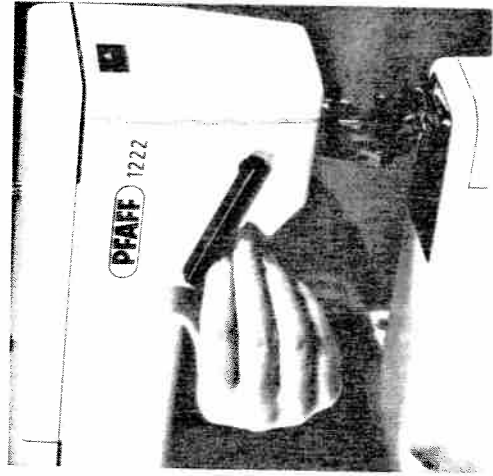
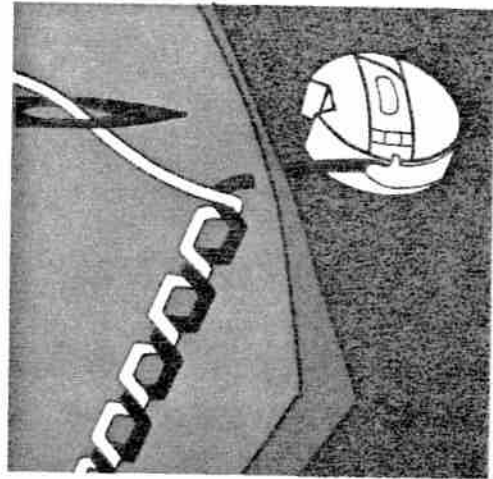
All you have to do now is push button **C** which is the on-off control of your machine. This button also switches on the glare-free sewing light.

### Before you start winding the bobbin

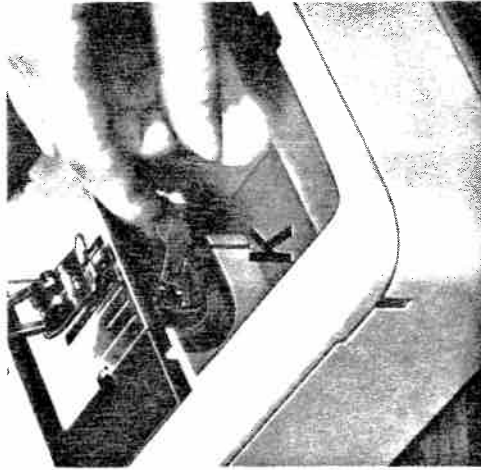
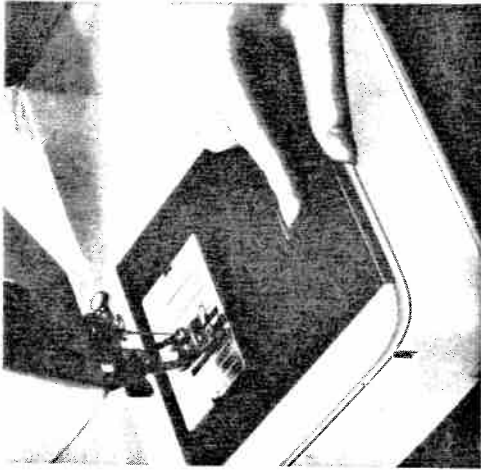
remember that you need two threads to sew a seam: an upper and a lower thread. These two threads are locked together in the middle of the fabric to form a lock stitch. The seam produced in this way is illustrated below.

If your seam doesn't look like the illustration, turn to page 19.

To wind the bobbin, turn the machine on by pushing button **C** (page 2). Then raise the preset bar lifter on the back of the machine to disengage the sewing mechanism (see ill. below).







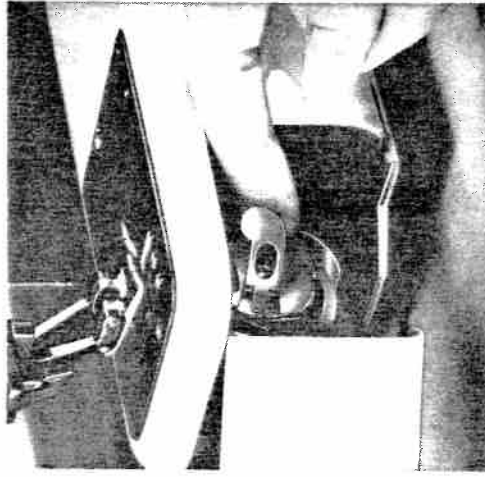
**To remove the bobbin case . . .**

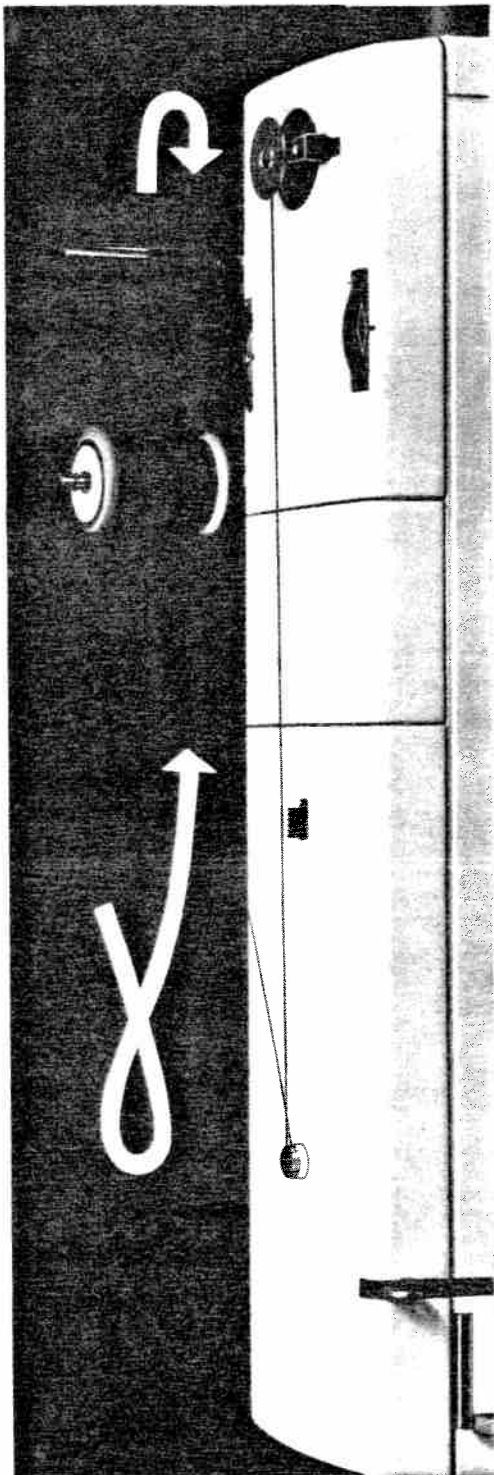
Raise the presser bar lifter and the patented Pfaff Stopmatic mechanism is automatically engaged. The Stopmatic mechanism brings the needle to the correct position for removing the bobbin case and threading the needle.

On the **Pfaff 1221** remove the bed cover. Lift latch **K** (see ill.) and pull out the bobbin case with the bobbin.

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

On the **Pfaff 1222** open the free-arm cover and swing it toward the left. Then — just like with the Pfaff 1221 — lift latch **K** and pull out the bobbin case with the bobbin.





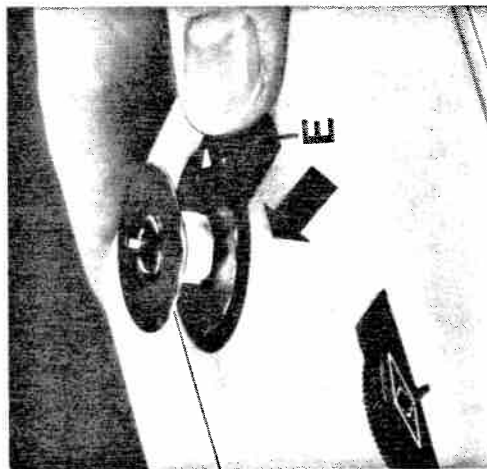
**... and to wind the bobbin**

Raise both spool pins and place a spool of thread on one of them.

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder disc where it is held in position magnetically (see illustration at left).

Pass the thread from the spool to the bobbin, as shown in the above illustration.

Wind the thread clockwise around the bobbin a few times. Check to make sure the sewing mechanism is disengaged, i. e. the presser



bar lifter on the back of the machine is in its highest position. Push lever **E** against the bobbin and start the bobbin winder by pressing down on the foot control.

The bobbin winder stops automatically when the bobbin is full.

**To insert the bobbin into the bobbin case . . .**

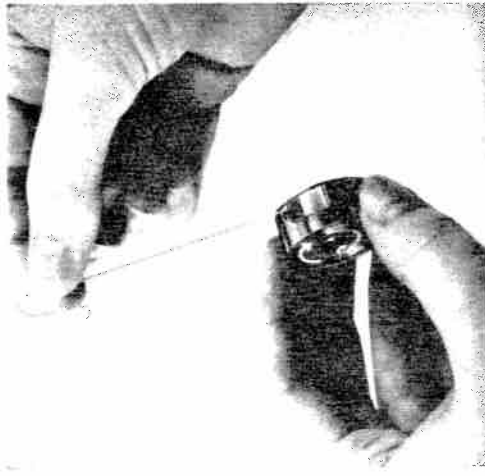
**Fig. 1:** Insert the filled bobbin into the bobbin case, making sure the thread end drops from the top down towards you.



**Fig. 2:** Pull the thread into the slot . . .



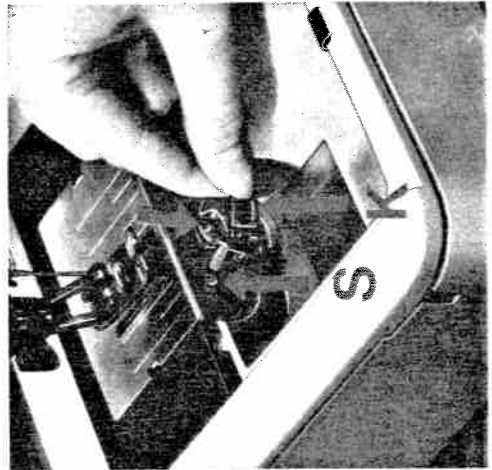
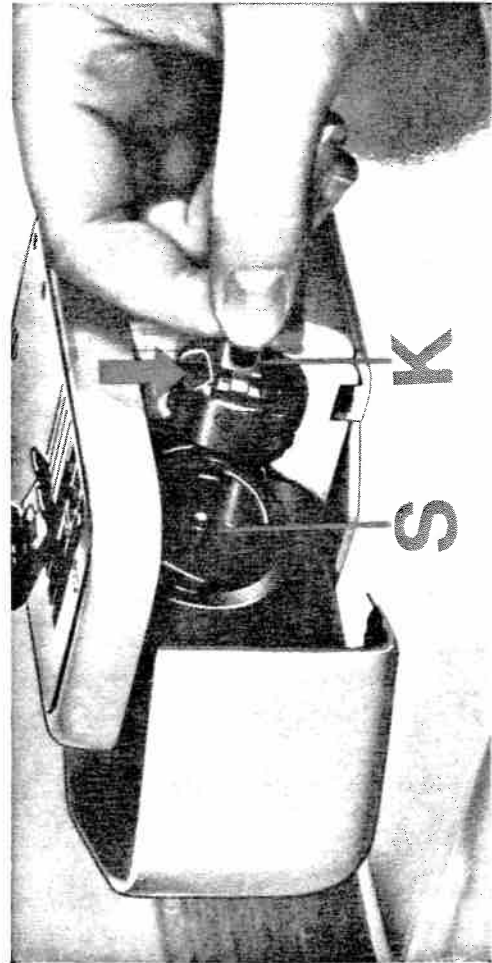
**Fig. 3:** . . . and under the spring. As you draw the thread, the bobbin should rotate clockwise (as indicated by an arrow). Leave about three inches of thread hanging from the bobbin case.





**... and to replace the bobbin case  
in the machine**

Lift latch **K** and push the bobbin case onto center stud **S**, making sure its slot (see arrow) points upwards. Release the latch and press against the bobbin case until you hear it snap into place.

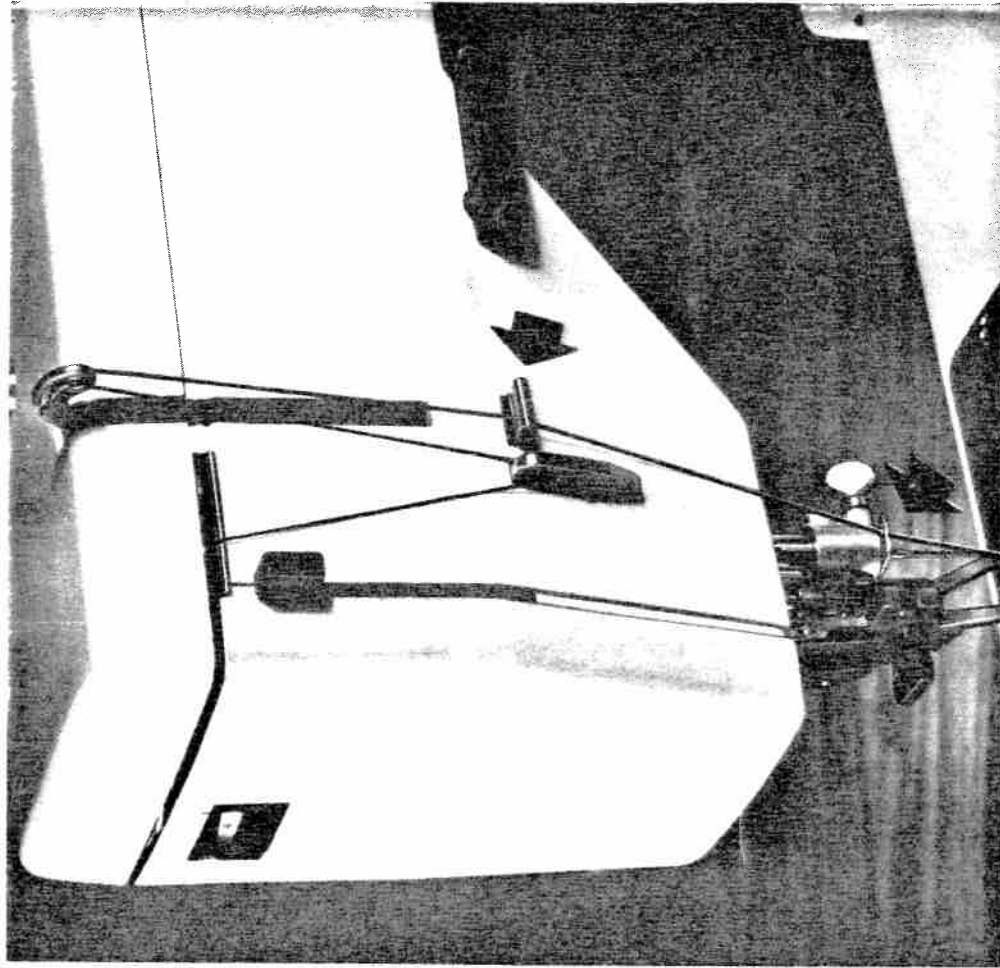
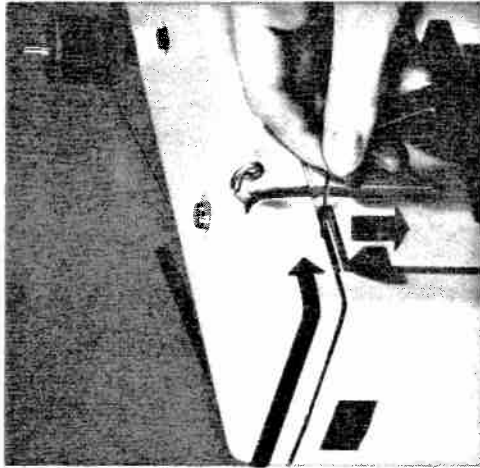


**Now thread the needle**

Pull the thread from the spool and into the slot in the top cover of the machine. By this motion, the thread is drawn into the upper tension which is enclosed under the top cover.

Pull the thread to the right and pass it through the slots in the thread guides and the take-up lever, as shown in the illustrations below and on the right.

The built-in Pfaff needle threader will then thread the needle for you quickly and easily.



### Threading the needle with the automatic Pfaff needle threader

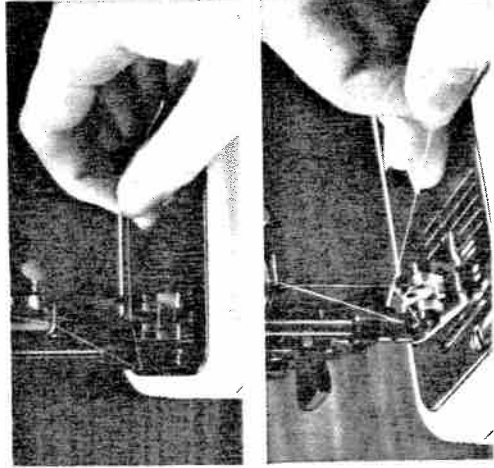
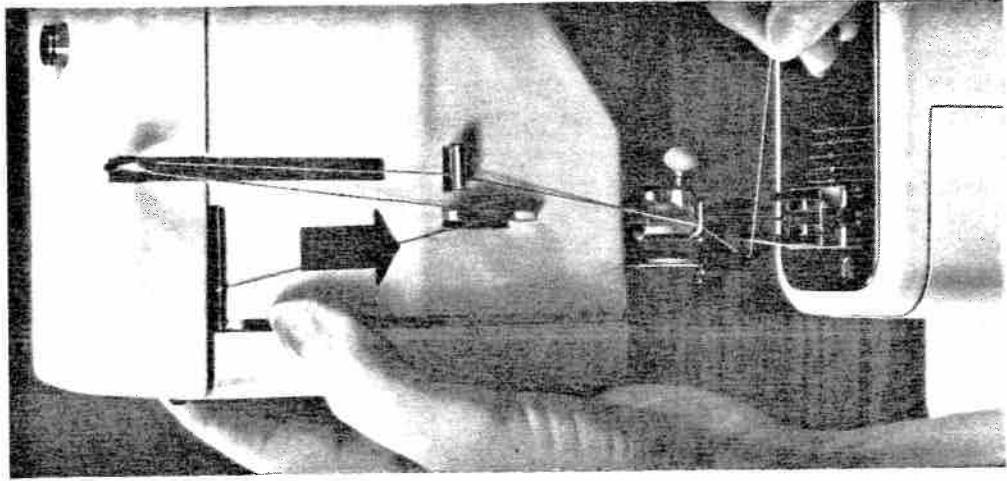
Before you begin, make sure that the needle is at its highest point, i. e. the presser bar lifter on the back of the machine is at its highest position (see page 3).

Push the needle threader control down with your left hand, and at the same time place the needle thread under the hook of the needle threader with your right hand (see ill.).

Now push the needle threader control down completely and draw the needle thread under the threader prong.

Release the needle threader control slightly until the prong reverses and pulls the thread through the needle eye. Fully release the control, take hold of the thread loop and pull the thread through the needle eye completely.

Return the presser bar lifter on the back of the machine to its normal (horizontal) position.



### Draw bobbin thread up with Stopmatic

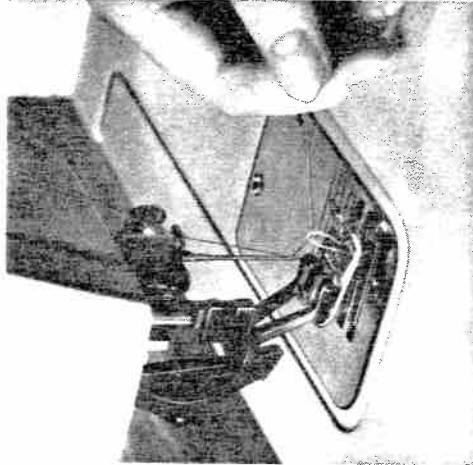
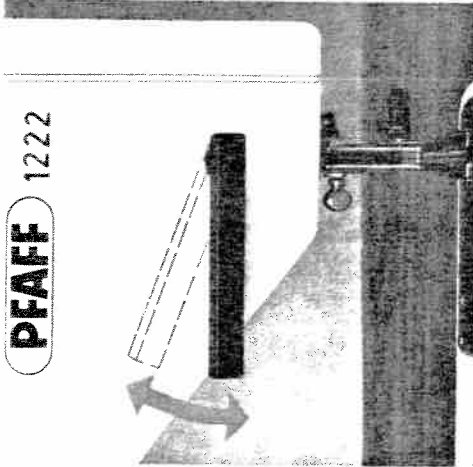
(For a detailed description of the Stopmatic refer to page 15.)

Before you start sewing, the bobbin thread has to be drawn up through the needle hole. Hold the needle thread loosely in your left hand and with your right hand raise the presser bar lifter and then return it to its normal (horizontal) position.

This causes the needle to move down and bring up the bobbin thread through the needle hole in a loop. Lightly pull the needle thread to draw the bobbin thread up completely. Place both threads back under the sewing foot.

If the bobbin thread should break in the seam or the bobbin becomes empty while sewing, you can draw up the bobbin thread without raising the sewing foot. To do this, push the presser bar lifter down, as instructed in number 3 on page 15.

**PFAFF** 1222





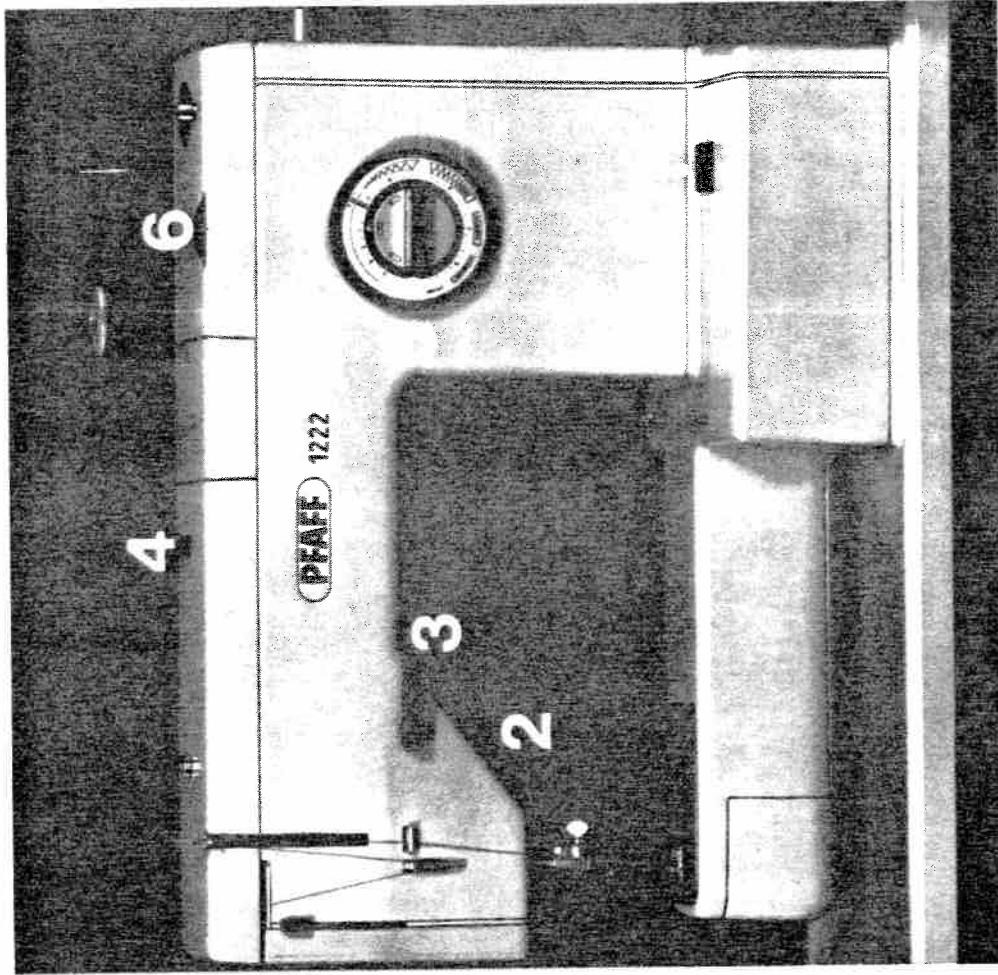
### Before you start sewing on your new machine

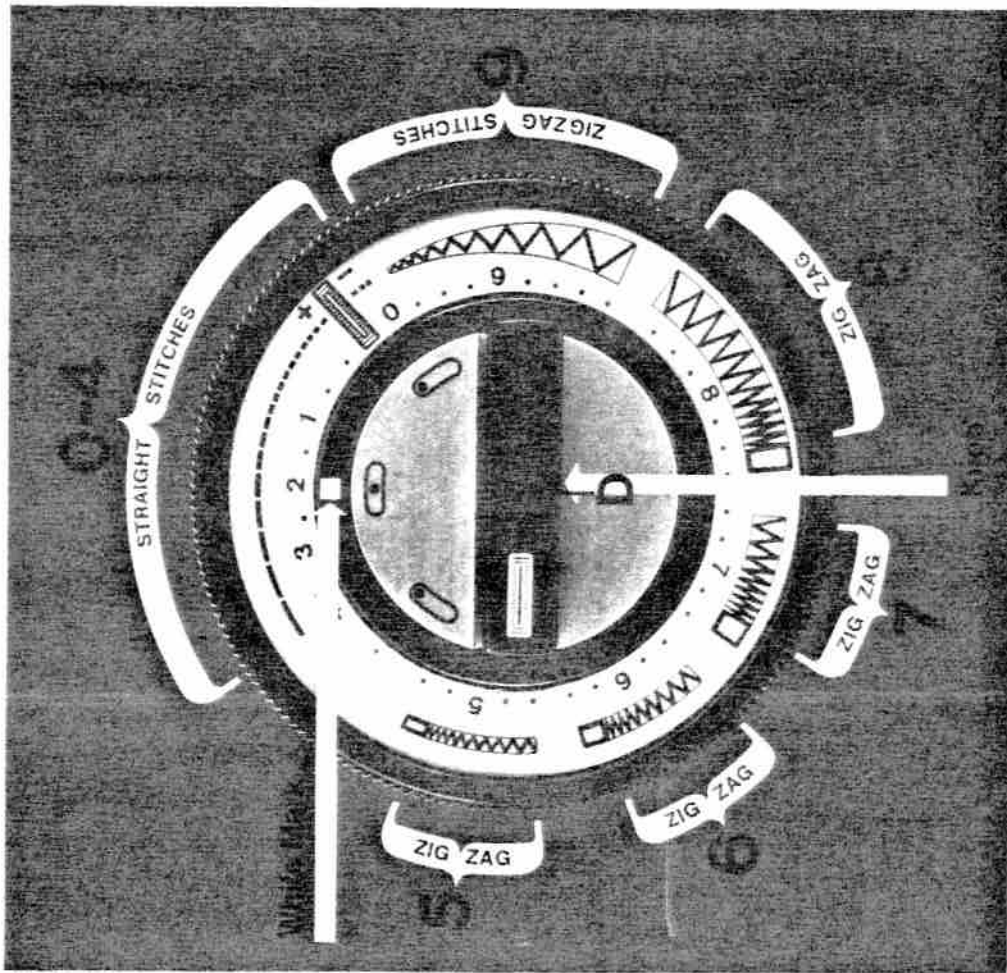
try sewing a piece of scrap material. Place the fabric under the sewing foot. Flick presser bar lifter **2** (see ill.) to its lowest position . . . and the sewing foot is lowered onto the fabric.

### To prepare your machine for sewing

check the following items even after you have become well acquainted with your Pfaff.

- Touch "on-off" button **1** to turn machine on.
- Presser bar lifter **2** must be at its lowest position in order to ensure that the sewing foot is down.
- Reverse-feed control **3** must be in its horizontal position and must show the forward-reverse sewing symbol on its top surface.
- For straight and zigzag sewing, the decorative and functional-stitch mechanism must be disengaged. To make sure it is, push button **4** on the top cover of your machine.
- The knob of Ultra-Matic stitch selector **5** must be positioned horizontally with the buttonhole symbol  located at the left.
- Pattern length dial **6**, which you need for decorative stitching, must be turned to this symbol: 







### The Ultra-Matic stitch selector

The Ultra-Matic stitch selector sets your machine for straight and zigzag stitching.

The different stitch ranges are marked by numbers. For instance, the range from 0 to 4 comprises straight stitches of different lengths. Turn the outer ring of the stitch selector until the symbol of the stitch desired is opposite the white mark. In the illustration on the left, the stitch selector is set for sewing straight stitches about 2 mm long (about 12 stitches per inch).

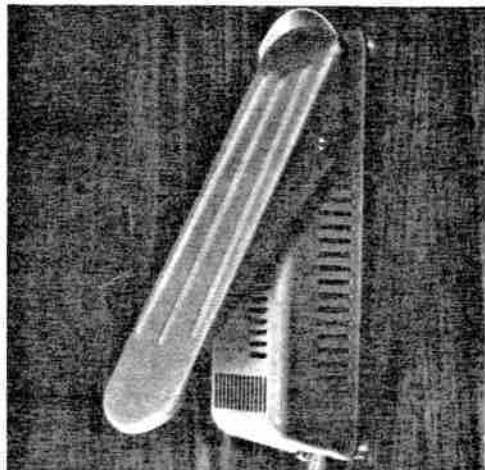
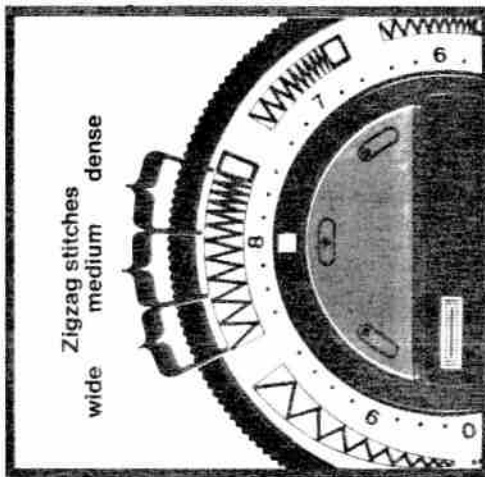
Start by making a sewing test. Press the foot control pedal, and watch your machine sew a straight-stitch seam.

Then let your Pfaff run at different speeds. The harder you press the foot control pedal, the faster your machine will run.

Now try a zigzag stitch. Zigzag stitches are shown on the Ultra-Matic stitch selector in the stitch ranges marked 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The zigzag stitch desired is dialed just as easily as a straight stitch.

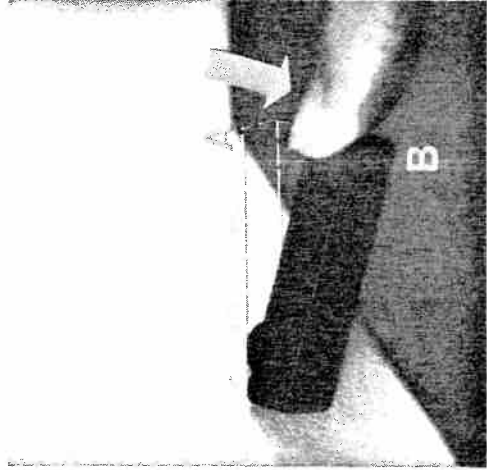
The setting of the stitch selector is indicated for every sewing operation discussed. This simplifies the operation of your machine. In the illustration on this page the stitch selector is shown set for a medium zigzag stitch in stitch range 8.

**Note:** The needle must never be in the material when you turn the Ultra-Matic stitch selector.

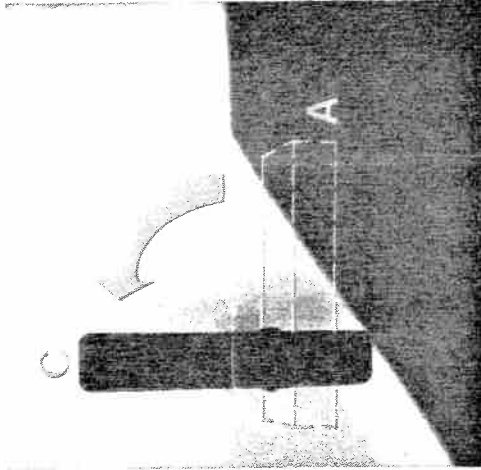


### To sew backwards

... or backtrack a seam, press the reverse-feed control on the front of your machine down, moving it from **A** to **B**. When this control is released, it returns to position **A** automatically.

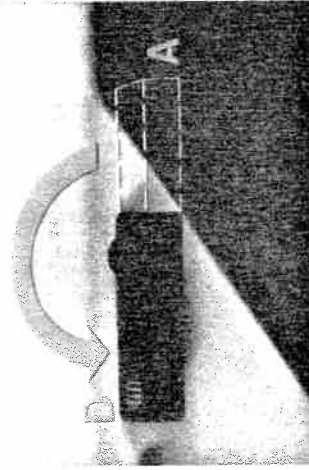


If you wish to sew a longer seam in reverse, flick the reverse-feed control to position **C** (vertical).



Darning with your Pfaff is discussed on page 24.

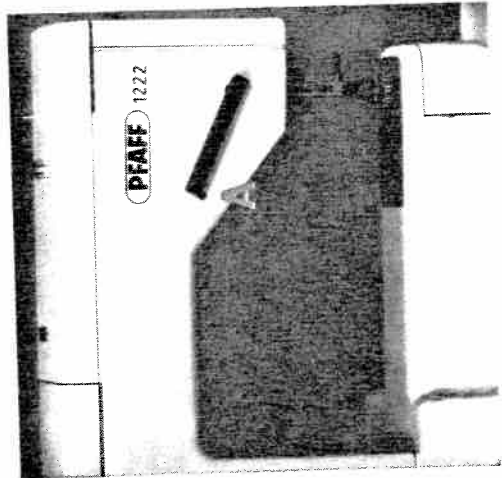
When this control is turned to position **D** (illustrated below), the darning symbol is visible, and the machine feed is disengaged.



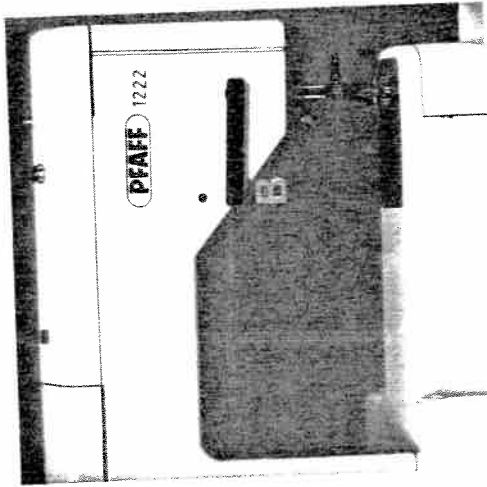
**When you've finished sewing . . .**

flick the presser bar lifter to its highest position. Since this lever has been mentioned repeatedly so far, we're now going to tell you how it works when set at its various positions:

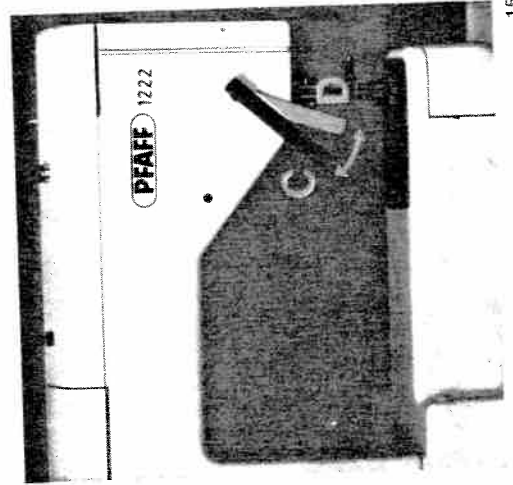
1. **Position A** (illustrated below) is used for threading the needle and removing the fabric. In this position, the sewing foot is raised and the sewing mechanism disengaged for bobbin winding. The needle is raised automatically to its highest point.



2. **Position B** (illustrated above) is used when you need to turn the fabric. The sewing foot is raised, but the needle remains in the fabric and serves as a pivot point for turning the material.



3. **Position C** (illustrated below) means that the sewing foot is lowered. When you push the presser bar lifter to **position D**, the Stopmatic mechanism is engaged (as in position A). This position is used when the bobbin thread is to be drawn up, in case of seam interruptions, when the bobbin becomes empty, or when the bobbin thread breaks. Hold the presser bar lifter in its lowest position until the needle has stopped at its highest point. When this lever is released, it turns automatically to position C.



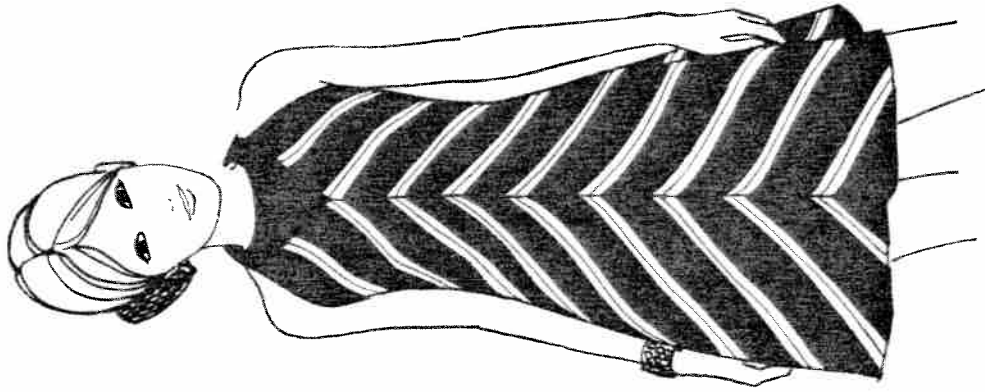
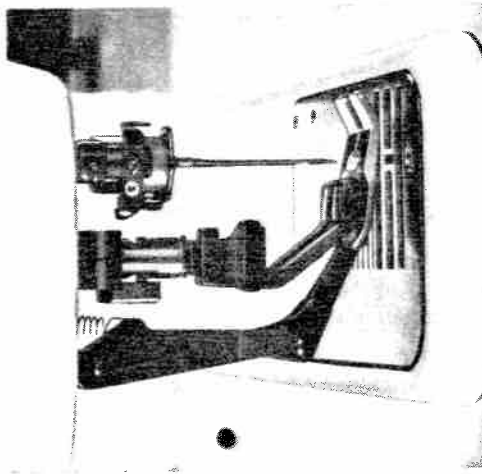
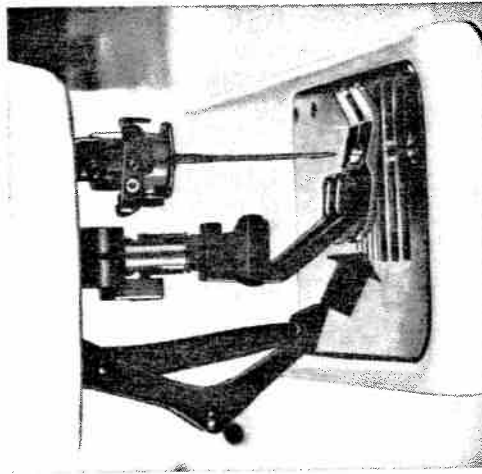
**Two pieces of fabric will match perfectly, no matter how long the seam may be . . .**

Your Pfaff is the only home sewing machine in the world featuring a Matchmaker sewing foot.

This foot is used for sewing long seams and for perfectly matching plaids, striped and patterned fabrics. The Matchmaker sewing foot is also used for sewing over thick cross seams.

**To engage** the Matchmaker sewing foot, simply push it down in the slot of the raised sewing foot until it snaps into place (see arrow in illustration at bottom left).

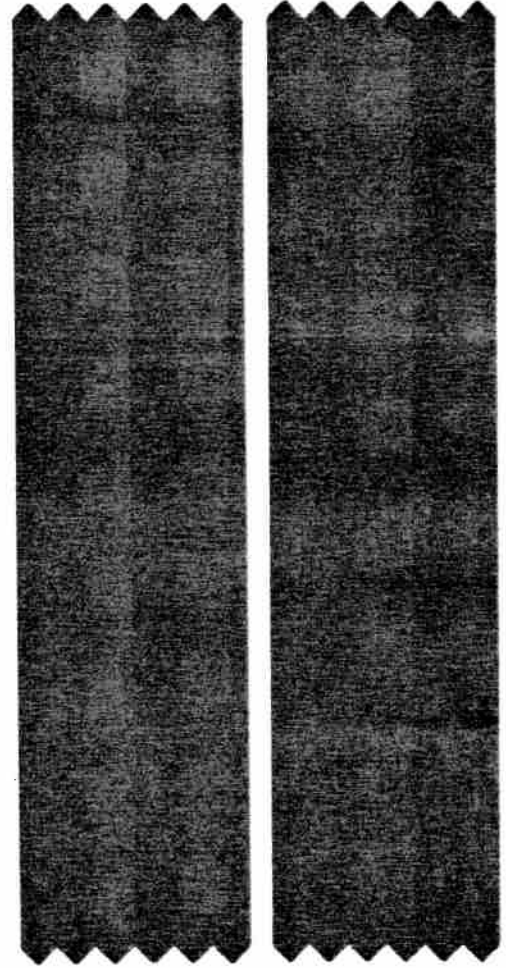
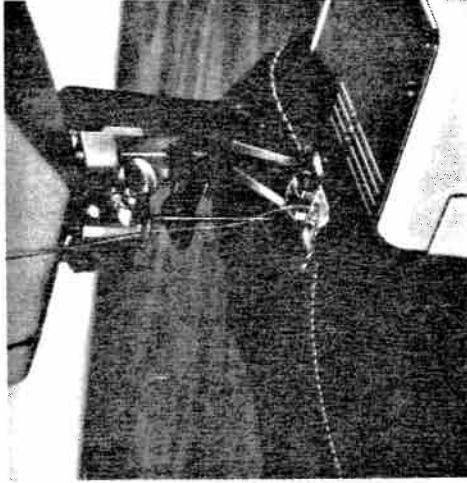
**To disengage** this foot, push it down slightly, then pull it up out of the slot in the sewing foot.



Other feet which can be used with the Matchmaker sewing foot include the hemmer foot, blindstitch foot and felling foot.

No matter how carefully you match the squares or other patterns, the result will be similar to that shown in the top illustration (below) when you sew without the Matchmaker sewing foot.

When you join two pieces of checked material with the aid of the Matchmaker sewing foot, the squares or stripes will match exactly. (See ill. at bottom of page.)



**Even the thickest cross seams are no obstacle . . .**

This is another advantage of your Pfaff. An electronic control which operates "behind the scenes" comes to your assistance whenever you have to sew over thick seams or several layers of fabric. Just relieve the pressure on the foot control . . . and the electronic control instantly reduces the speed of your machine to slow stitch-by-stitch sewing for stitching through the thickest spots in the material.

## Changing the needle or sewing foot is easy . . .

Various sewing operations require different size needles or special needles. A detailed Needle and Thread Chart is shown on page 61.

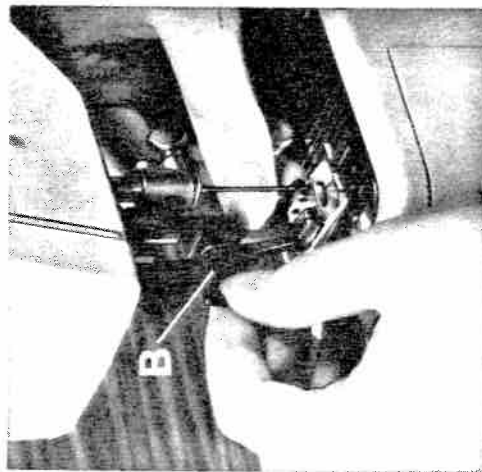
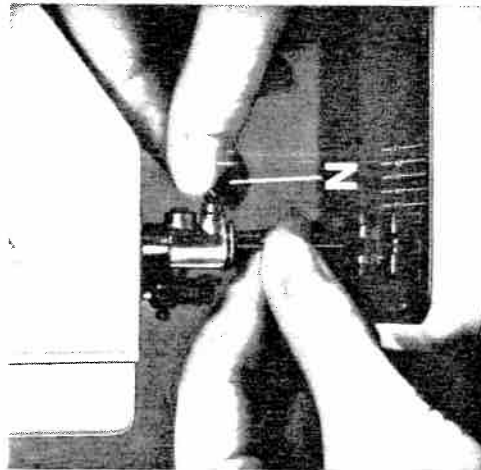
**To change the needle**, lower the presser bar lifter and flick it to position **D** (see page 15). This causes the Stopmatic mechanism to bring the needle to the correct position for changing.

Loosen screw **N** (see ill. below) and pull the old needle out of the needle holder. Insert a new needle and push it up as far as it will go, making sure the flat side of its shank faces toward the back. Now tighten the needle screw.

**Use System 130 needles only.**

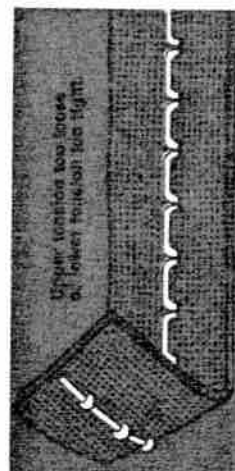
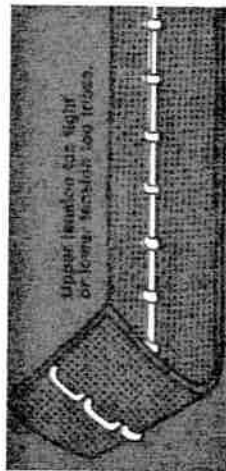
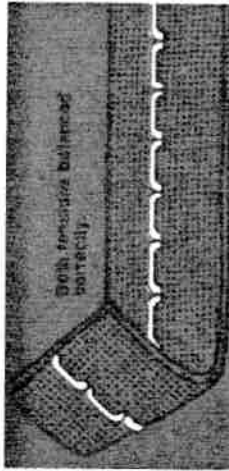
Changing the sewing foot is just as simple. The accessory box of your machine contains several special sewing feet (hemmer foot, buttonhole foot, etc.) which are used for various sewing operations. Which sewing foot to use for a specific sewing job is discussed on page 21 and the following pages.

**To change the sewing foot**, push the presser bar lifter to its highest position. Loosen screw **B** until the sewing foot can be removed, tilting it sideways or backwards. The new sewing foot is attached in the reverse order. Tighten screw **B** again before starting to sew.





**Perfect seams through properly balanced tensions**



**The thread tensions are set correctly when the machine leaves our factory. This means that they normally need not be adjusted.**

Even so, you may not be satisfied with the appearance of the seam. In this case, check to see whether the upper or lower tension needs adjusting. Then regulate the tensions as follows:

The **upper tension** is located under the top cover of your machine. The tension dial is provided with numbers 0 to 10. The higher the number, the tighter the tension. The normal tension setting is marked by a black line on the scale.



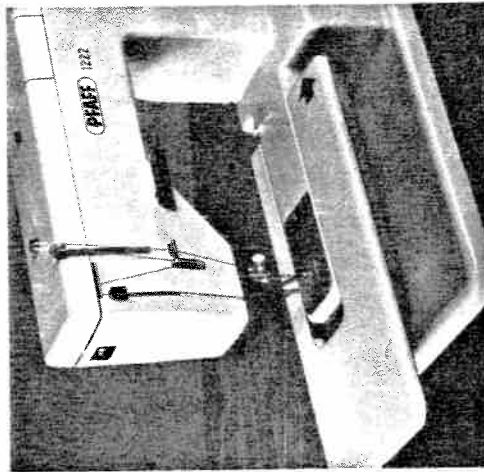
The **lower tension** is regulated by turning the small screw on the bobbin case. Turn this screw to the right (with your thumb rather than your finger nail) for a tighter tension, or to the left for a looser tension. Right (R) and left (L) are indicated by arrows.

If you can pull the thread from the bobbin easily against little resistance, the bobbin thread tension is just right. You need not change the lower tension if you always use the same size thread on the bobbin and in the needle.

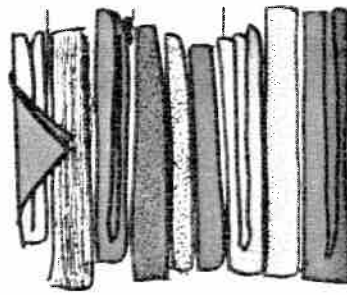
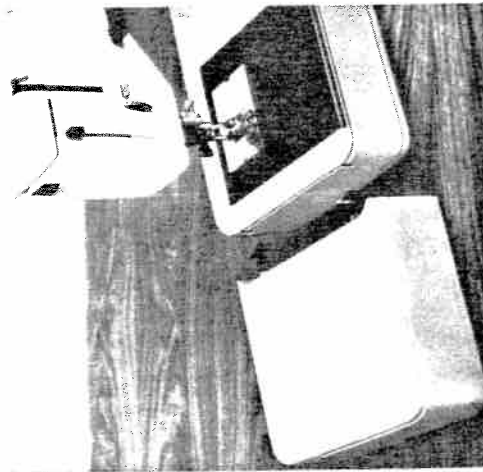
A detachable workplate increases your working surface . . .

# Straight-stitch and zigzag sewing jobs

The **Pfaff 1222** is supplied with a detachable workplate, as shown in the illustration at the bottom (left). This workplate is simply pushed over the free arm until its two guide pins enter the appropriate holes in the machine.



To increase the sewing area of your **Pfaff 1221** Portable, attach the bedplate extension illustrated below.



Now see for yourself what your Pfaff can do. Take advantage of the many possibilities this machine offers you in straight and zigzag stitching.

### Felling

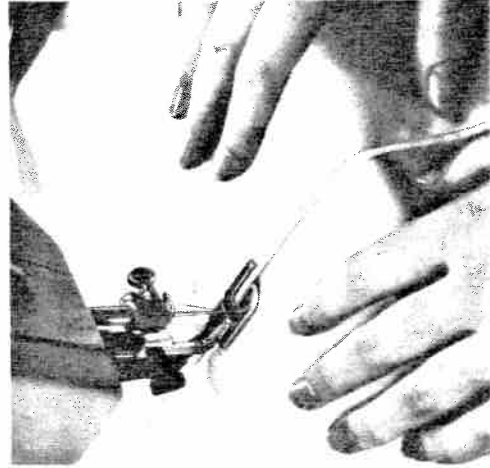
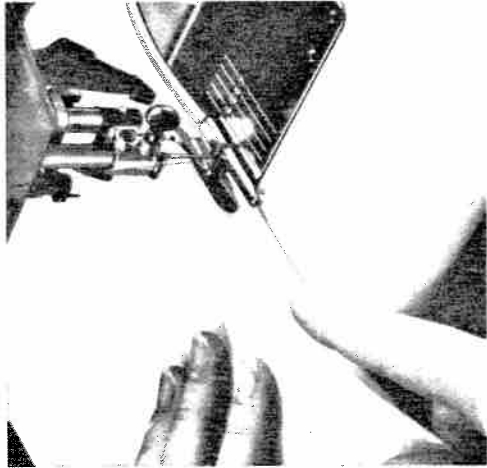
Ultra-Matic stitch selector: straight stitch

Stitch length: 1.5—2

Engage Matchmaker foot, if material requires it.

Attach felling foot

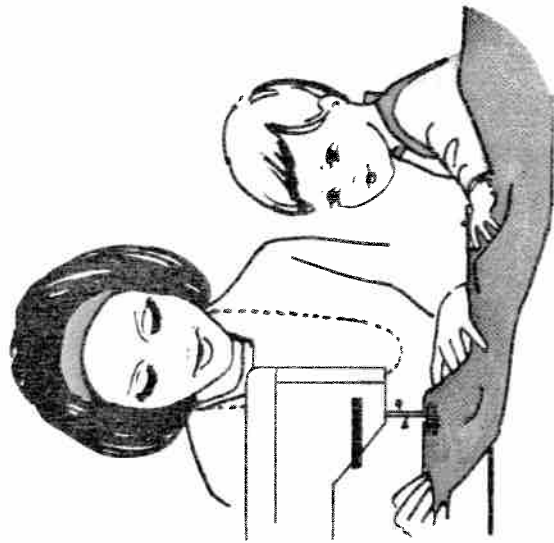
No. 91-040 938-31 (can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer).



Felled seams are used to join two pieces of fabric. They are often used on bed linen or children's wear and are made in two operations:

**First seam:** Lay the two pieces of fabric together with their right sides facing and the bottom piece protruding about 4 mm ( $1/8''$ ). Make sure the fabric enters the felling foot evenly. The bottom fabric should be folded over the edge of the top piece, but the top edge must not be folded. Open the two pieces.

**Second seam:** Insert the seam ridge into the felling foot. Stitch it down to the left, starting at the same end as the first seam. Lightly pull the fabric sideways to keep it taut while sewing.



## Hemming

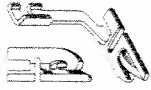
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch

Stitch length: 2

Engage Matchmaker foot.

Attach hemmer foot

No. 93-040 934-31.



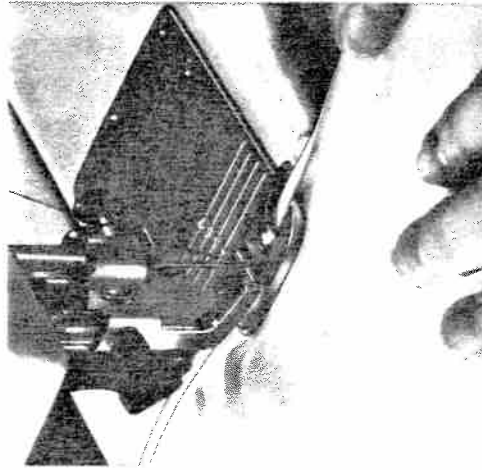
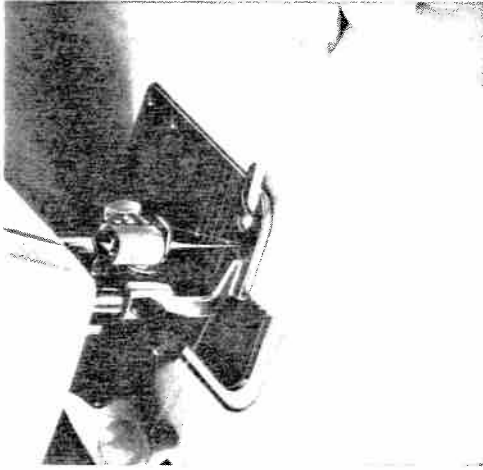
When you hem a fabric edge, you protect it against fraying and at the same time produce a neat, durable edge finish.

Fold the beginning of the fabric edge twice, making a hem about 3 mm ( $\frac{1}{8}$ " ) wide and several inches long. Place the material under the hemmer foot and lower same. Stitch the folded edge down with 3 or 4 straight stitches.

Draw the fabric into the hemmer foot by pulling both threads backwards, as shown in the illustration at the top. Feed the fabric edge into the hemmer foot scroll with your right hand (see ill. at the bottom).

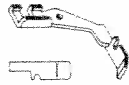
Make sure the fabric does not slip sideways under the right half of the foot. The scroll should be well filled with fabric so that the fabric edge is in line with the right side of the left toe.

To produce an elastic hem on soft materials, use zigzag stitches. Turn the stitch selector to the maximum stitch length in range 6 and proceed, as instructed above.



### Zipper insertion

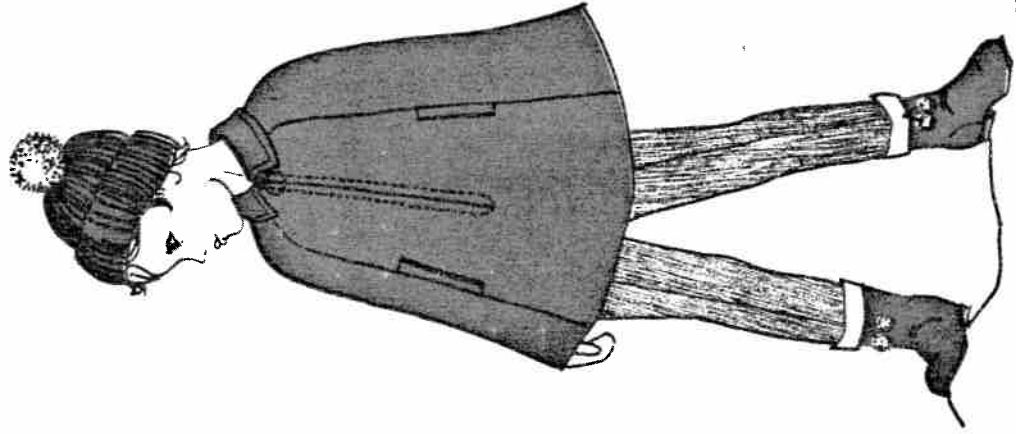
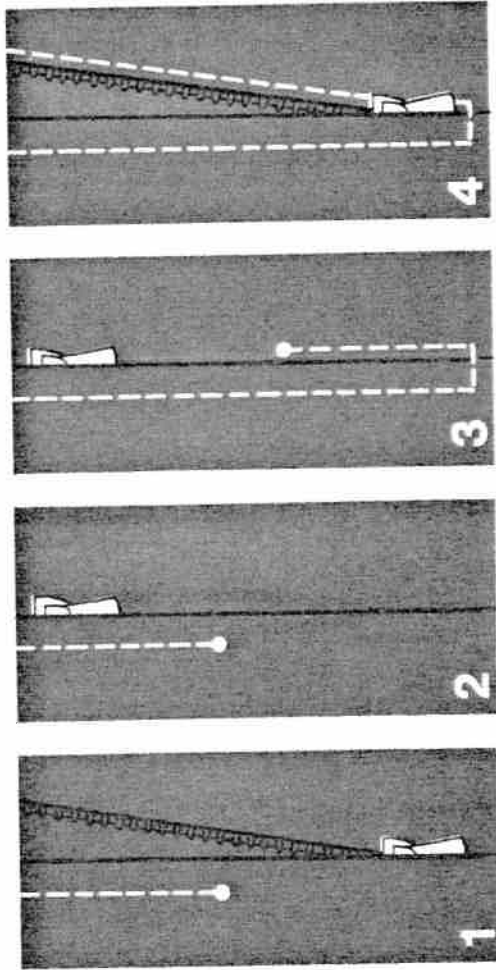
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch  
Stitch length: 1.5—2  
Attach zipper foot  
No. 93-040 927-31.



Baste the closed zipper on the fabric, then open it. Stitch close to the left edge of the zipper for about 5 cm (2"), guiding the right edge of the foot along the zipper teeth (Fig. 1). Leave the needle in the material, raise the zipper foot and close the zipper. Then lower the zipper foot again (Fig. 2). Continue stitching until you reach the end of the zipper, then stitch across this end and up the other side close to the right edge of the zipper (Fig. 3).

Stop about 5 cm (2") short of the end of the seam, raise the zipper foot and open the zipper. Continue sewing to the end of the zipper.

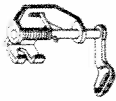
The finished zipper closure is shown in Fig. 4.



## Darning

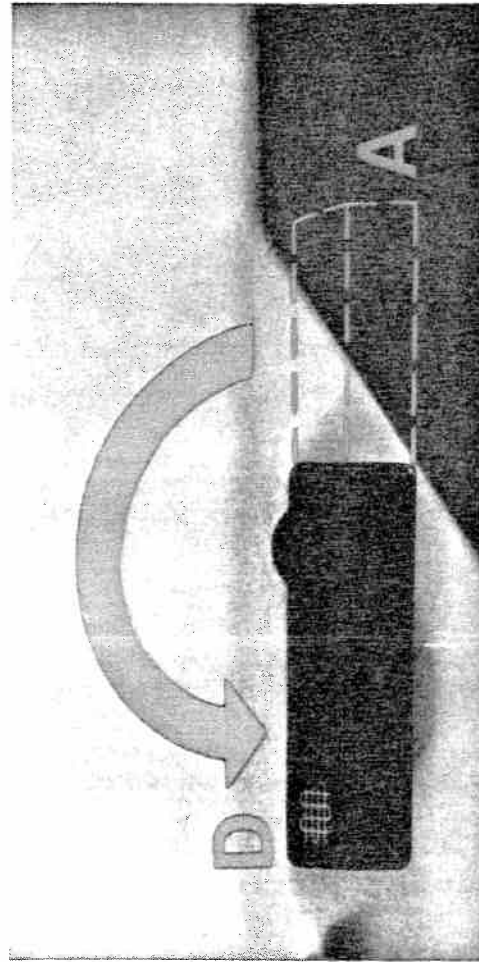
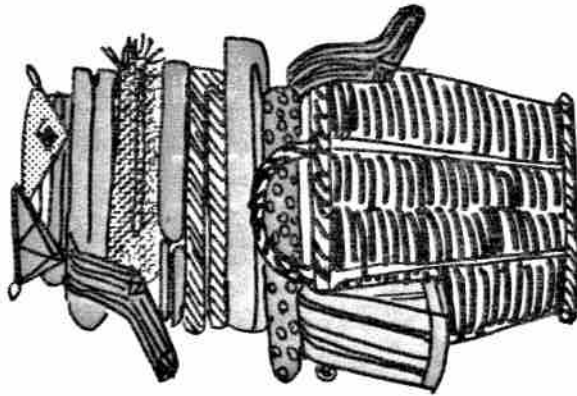
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch

Stitch length: 1—4  
Attach darning foot  
No. 93-040 960-91.

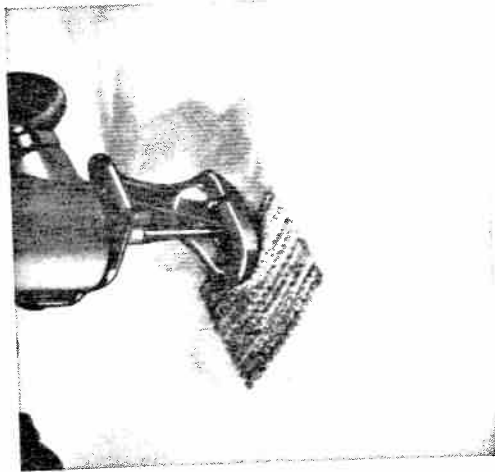


For darning, the machine feed is dropped. To do this, swing the reverse-feed control to its left horizontal position so that the darning symbol is visible on its upper side. The darning foot moves up and down while darning. This motion is controlled by a built-in vibrator. When the needle enters the fabric, the darning foot presses it against the needle plate, and when the needle rises, the darning foot rises too, so that you can freely move the material under the needle by hand.

When darning a hole, you determine the stitch length. It depends on how fast you move the material under the needle and how far you depress the foot control pedal.



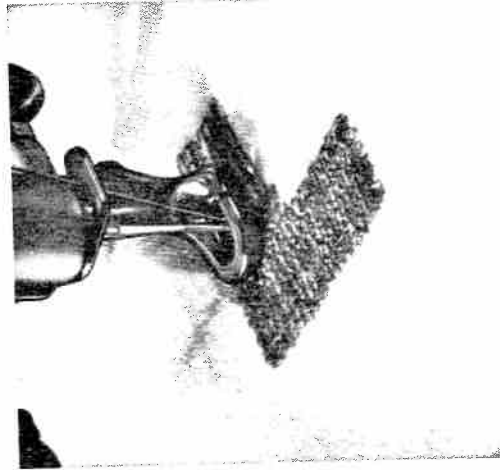
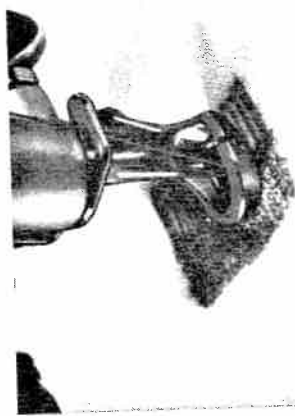




Hold the material flat with both hands. Stitch back and forth across the hole lengthwise, with the machine running at high speed. Be sure the stitches are closely spaced. Then turn the fabric at right angles and sew back and forth over the preceding work with short stitches. This anchors the threads in the unworn area around the hole.

Tubular articles, such as sleeves, trouser legs and stockings, can be easily darned on the free arm of the Pfaff 1222. Stitch back and forth across the hole, first crosswise, then lengthwise.

Triangular tears and rips are best darned with close stitches across and lengthwise.



After you have finished darning, swing the reverse-feed control back to its regular sewing position.

## Basting

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:

Straight stitch

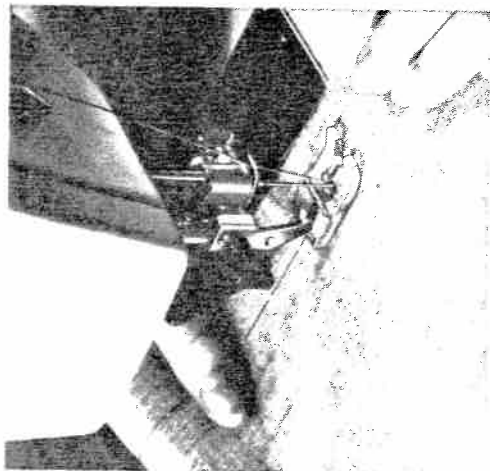
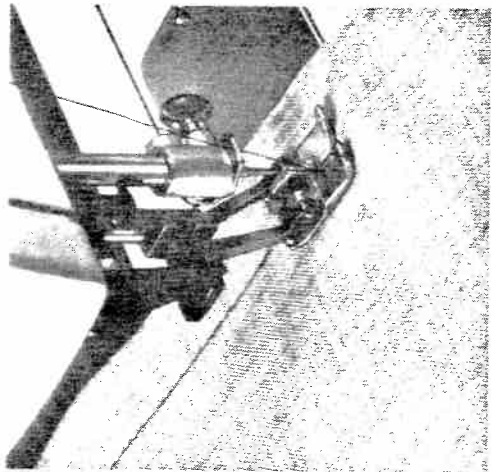
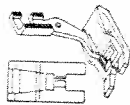
Stitch length: 4

Attach ordinary sewing foot

No. 93-040 910-91

or clear-view sewing foot

No. 93-040 920-91.

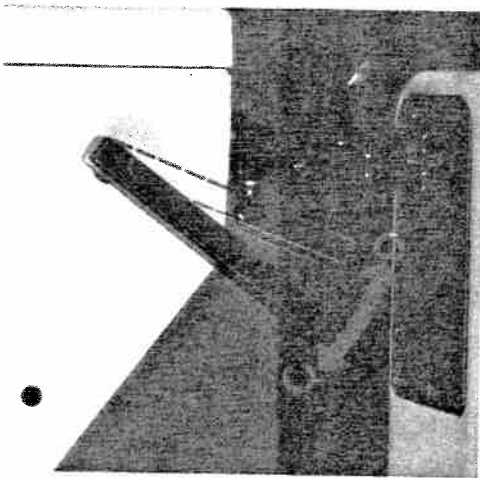


You can make short or long basting stitches with your Pfaff.

1. With the machine set as indicated above, you can baste with short stitches. When using the ordinary sewing foot, you can engage the Matchmaker foot.

2. Longer basting stitches are made with the Stopmatic mechanism. Drop the machine feed (see pages 14 and 24) and lower the sewing foot.

Now push the presser bar lifter from position **C** to **D** and hold it there until the needle has risen to its highest position and stopped.



Release the presser bar lifter and pull the fabric the desired distance toward the rear by hand. To make the next basting stitch, operate the presser bar lifter again.

When basting in this way, you determine the stitch length yourself, depending on how far you pull the fabric between stitches.

When joining the parts of a garment, sew close to, rather than on top of the basting seam made previously. This will make it easier to pull the basting thread out later.

### Single-needle cording



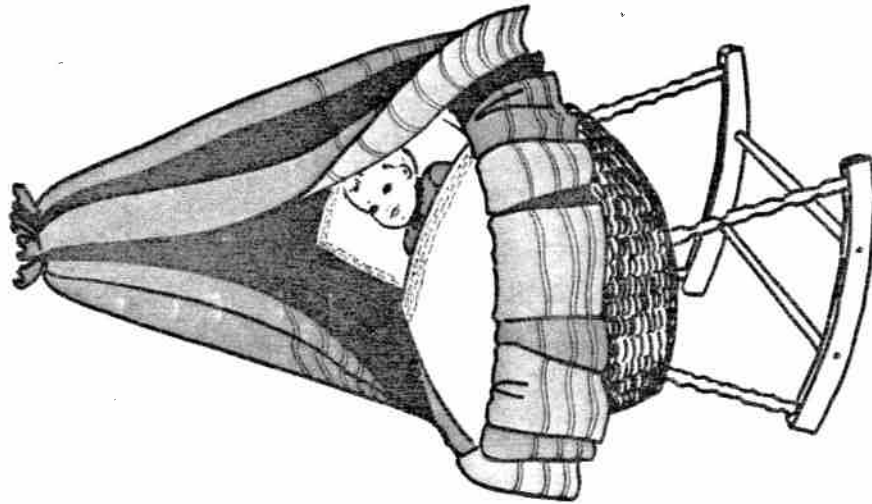
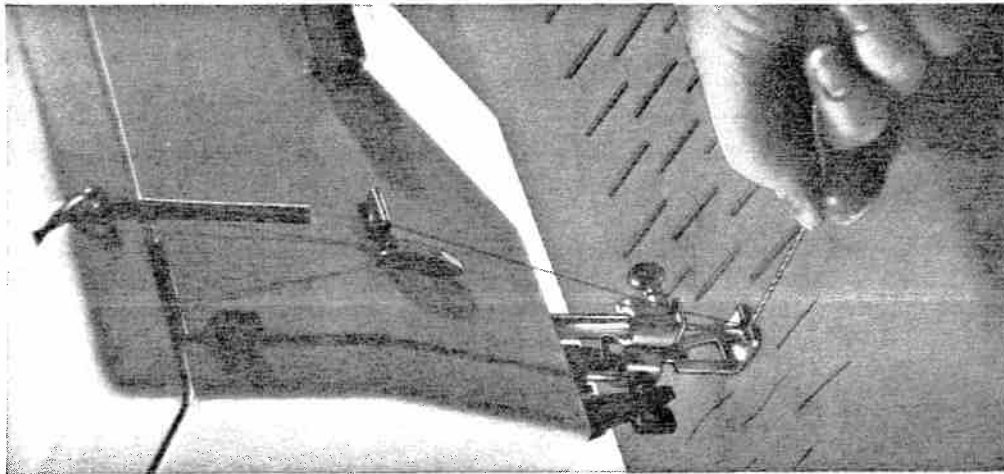
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
satin stitch (in the zigzag stitch  
range best suited to the  
cord size).

Attach cording foot  
No. 93-040 915-35.

Single-needle cording is very popular for bed  
and table linen. A prominent cording effect  
is obtained by stitching over the filler cord  
with zigzag stitches.

Trace the pattern on the fabric. Place a filler  
thread (preferably cotton thread) under the  
groove in the sole of the cording foot. Sew  
over this filler thread with closely packed  
zigzag stitches. The seam thus produced is  
known as "satin-stitch seam". For a more  
conspicuous cording effect take a medium-  
heavy pearl or cotton thread and sew over it  
with zigzag stitches at a stitch length setting  
of 0.5 to 1. When stitching with longer  
stitches, the filler thread will remain visible.

With lightweight fabrics you can even pro-  
duce a shadow effect with single-needle  
cording. Sheer lawn is particularly well suited  
for this purpose. Place a piece of material  
under the fabric, stitch down the filler thread  
and trim away the excess backing material.



### Shirring with filler thread

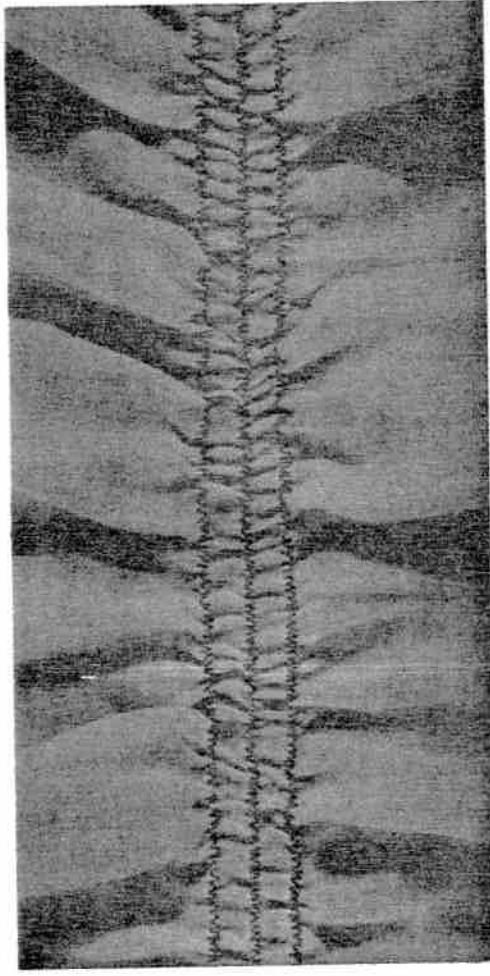
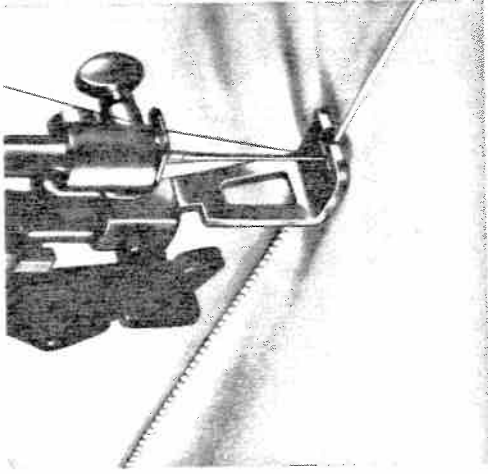
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
widest zigzag stitch in the  
stitch range 5 or 6.  
Attach cording foot  
No. 93-040 915-35.



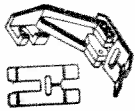
To produce a durable shirring effect, a filler thread is needed. As with single-needle cording, the thread best suited for this purpose is a cotton thread. Place the filler thread under the groove of the cording foot and sew on the wrong side of the fabric.

When you have finished the zigzag seam, slide the material along the filler thread to distribute its fullness evenly.

Inserting a filler thread in the shirring makes it more durable.



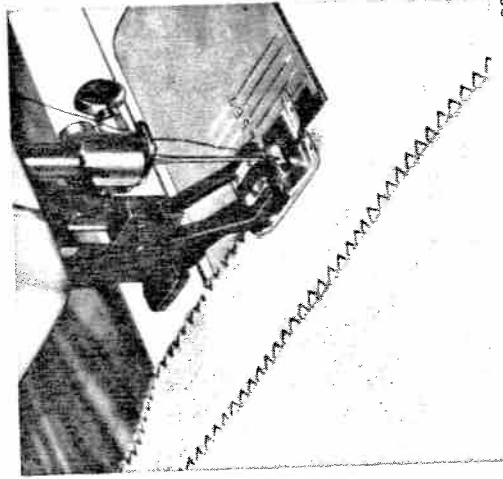
## Overcasting edges



Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
immediately to the right of  
number 9 in stitch range 9.  
Engage Matchmaker foot if  
material is cut on the bias.  
Attach ordinary sewing foot  
No. 93-040 910-91.

As you sew along the fabric edge, make sure  
the needle takes one stitch into the fabric  
and the other over its edge. In this way, a  
neat edge finish is produced.

If the fabric is loosely woven, more fabric  
yarns must be caught in the seam. For this  
reason, set the machine for a medium or long  
stitch length in stitch range 8.



## Cording

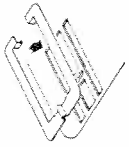
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:

straight stitch

Stitch length: 1.5—2

Insert twin needle.

Attach cording foot (with grooves) and cording plate (with cord duct).



Twin needle, cording foot and cording plate can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer.

Cording is very popular as a trimming on linen goods, dresses, blouses, etc.

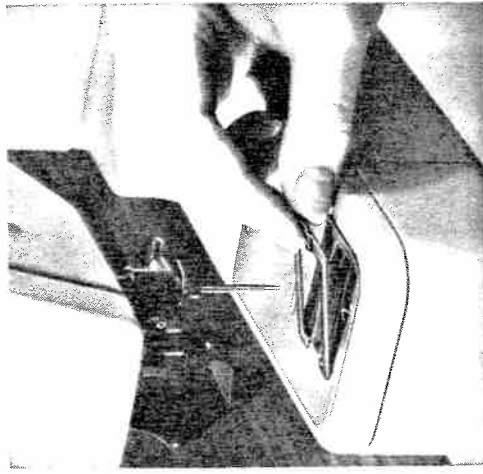
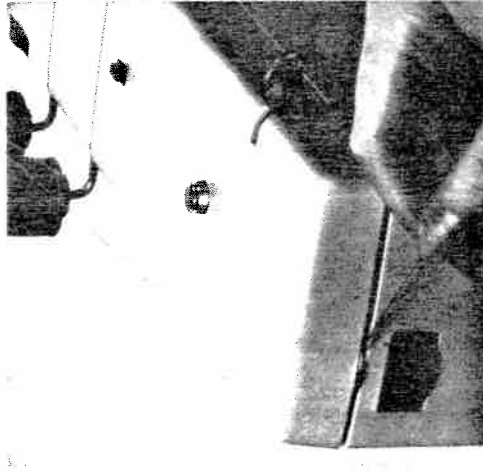
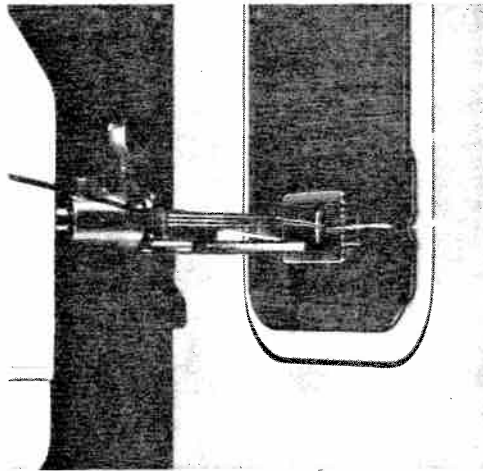
Cording is made with two needle threads and a filler cord. When threading the needles, make sure to draw one thread above and the other below the disc in the slot of the face cover (see ill. below).

The filler thread makes the cording more prominent. Unless you prefer a special thread, pearl thread can be used for this purpose. Cording on woolens is best made with a wool thread. If you want to apply cording to transparent materials, take a filler thread in a matching color.

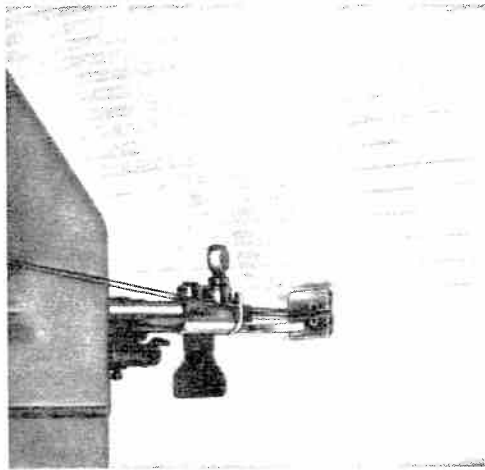
Select the distance between the twin needles and the size of the filler cord to suit the type of material used.

Insert the cording plate in the feed slot and push it down firmly (see ill. below).

Hold both needle threads lightly and operate the Stopmatic mechanism to draw up the bobbin thread. (If you don't remember how this is done, refer to page 10.)





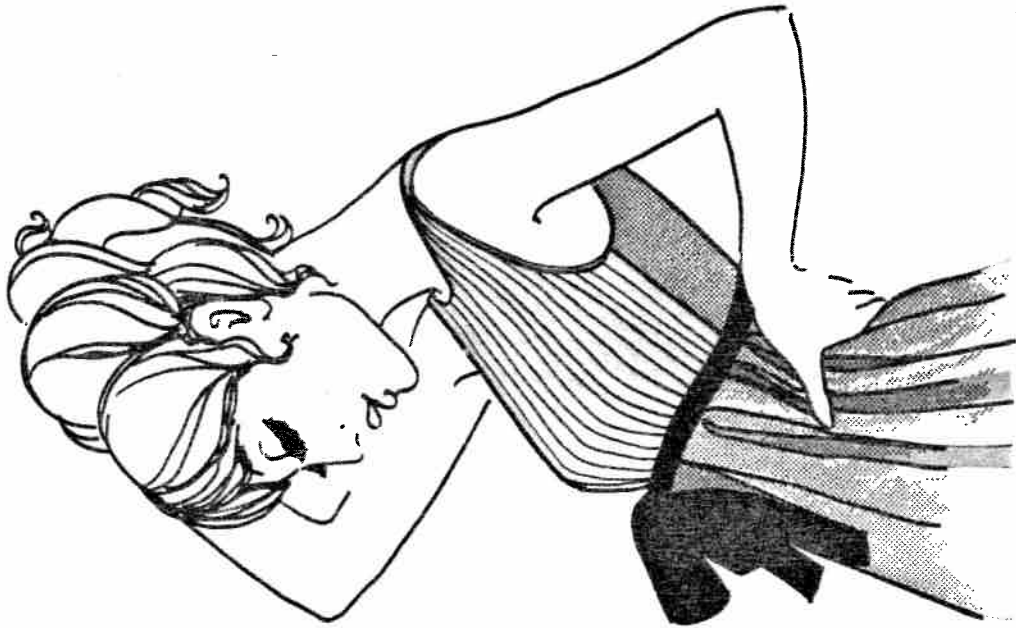


To make different size cording, the following twin needles and cording feet can be obtained from any Pfaff dealer:

Three-row cording foot No. 93-040 948-31 which is used with twin needles set from 2.4 to 2.8 mm (approx.  $\frac{3}{32}$ " to  $\frac{7}{64}$ " ) apart.

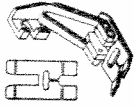
Five-row cording foot No. 93-040 950-31 which is used with twin needles set from 1.8 to 2.4 mm (approx.  $\frac{1}{16}$ " to  $\frac{3}{32}$ " ) apart.

Seven-row cording foot No. 93-040 952-31 which is used with twin needles set from 1.2 to 1.8 mm (approx.  $\frac{3}{64}$ " to  $\frac{1}{16}$ " ) apart.



### Inserting lace

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch (initially)  
Stitch length: 1  
Attach ordinary sewing foot  
No. 93-040 910-91.

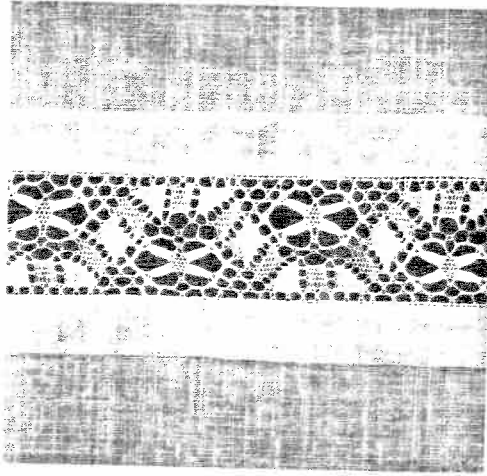


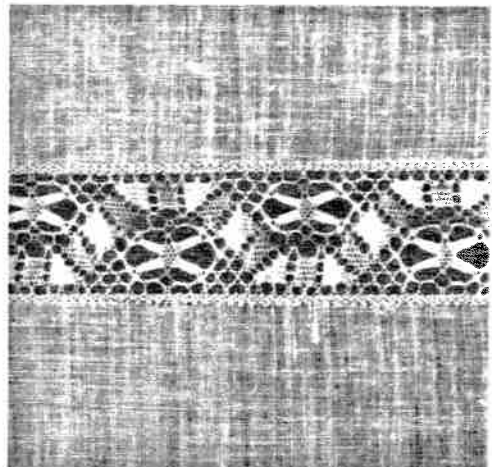
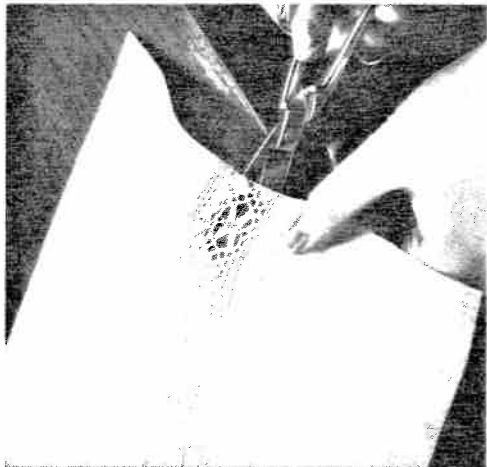
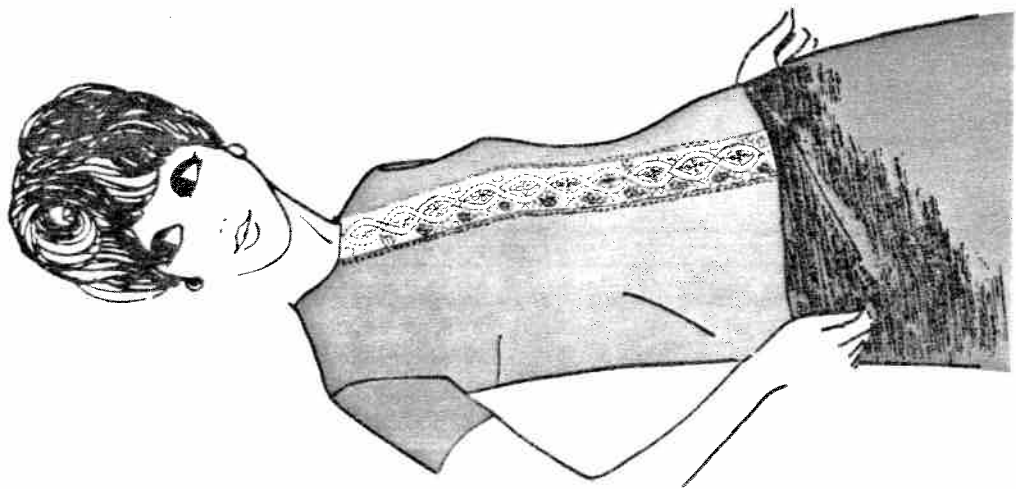
Place the lace on the right side of the material and sew it down with straight stitches on both sides (1).

Cut the fabric open under the lace insertion (2), fold the fabric edges back and iron (3).

Now turn the stitch selector to a medium-wide zigzag stitch in stitch range 6 and sew over the edges of the lace on the right side.

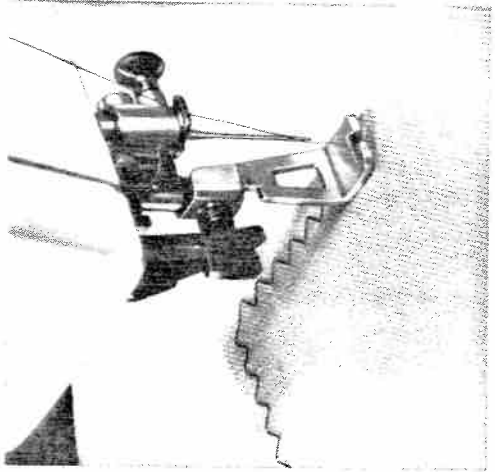
Trim the excess material away close to the seams on the wrong side (4).



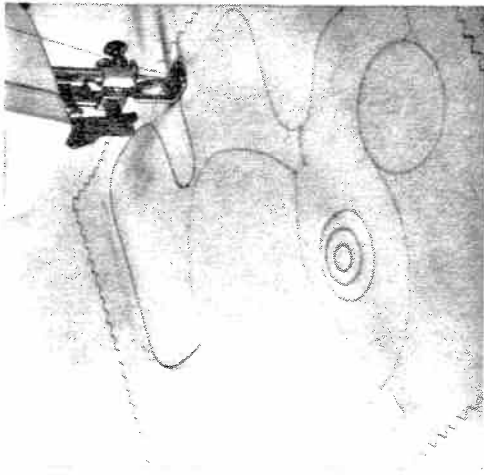


**Applique work**

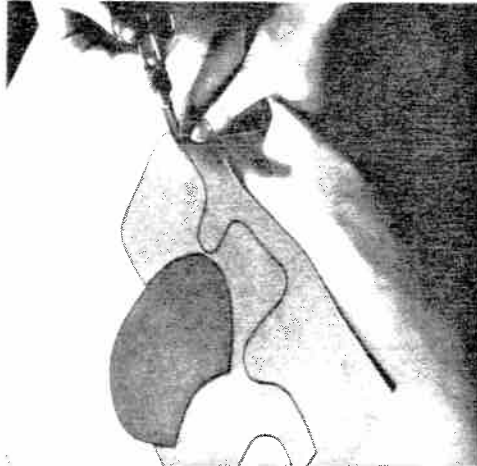
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch (initially)  
Stitch length: 1  
Attach cording foot  
No. 93-040 915-35.



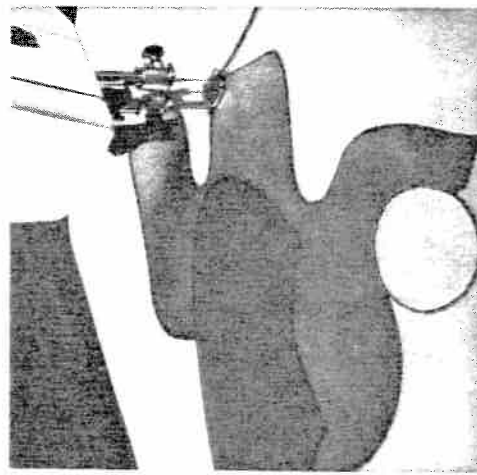
1



2



3



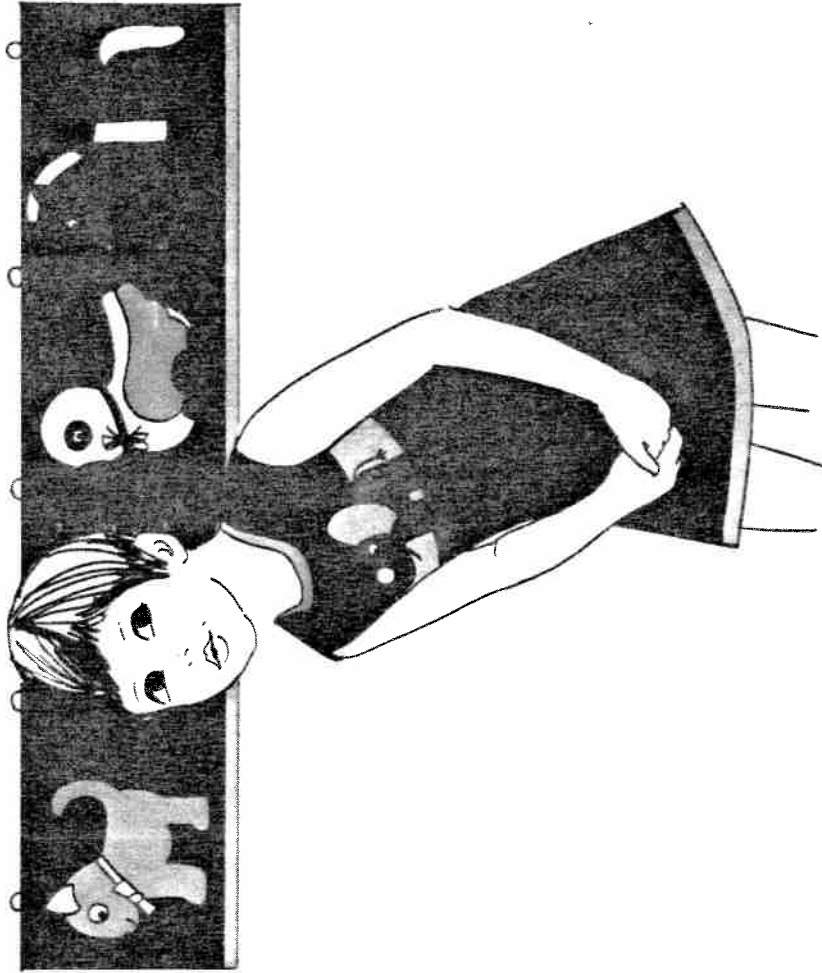
4



34

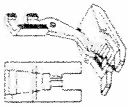
Regardless whether you create your own designs or use motifs that are ready-made . . . appliqueing adds a beautiful fashion trim to articles, such as wall hangings and table cloths, napkins and aprons, children's dresses and beachwear, cushions and many other things.

1. Trace the design on the right side of the fabric.
2. Stitch along the outlines of the design with a straight-stitch seam.
3. Turn the stitch selector to the largest zigzag stitch in stitch range 9. Then sew the fabric to be appliqued to the right side of the material (Fig. 1), so that the design is concealed.
4. Turn the stitch selector back to its original position, setting the machine for straight stitching with a stitch length of 1. Follow the outlines of the design on the wrong side (Fig. 2) . . . and the motif will appear on the right side. Now turn the stitch selector to a not-too-dense zigzag stitch in stitch range 5 and sew over the edges of the applique on the right side.
5. Undo the first zigzag seam and trim the excess material close to the seam on the right side (Fig. 3).
6. Turn the stitch selector to a dense zigzag stitch in stitch range 6 and sew over the edges of the applique again. To give the design a raised effect, satin-stitch over a filler thread (Fig. 4).



## Hemstitching

1. When using a twin hemstitching needle (obtainable at your Pfaff dealer):  
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch  
Stitch length: 2  
Attach clear-view sewing foot  
No. 93-040 920-91.
2. When using a wing needle (also obtainable at your Pfaff dealer):  
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
medium-long zigzag stitch in  
stitch range 6.  
Attach clear-view sewing foot  
No. 93-040 920-91.

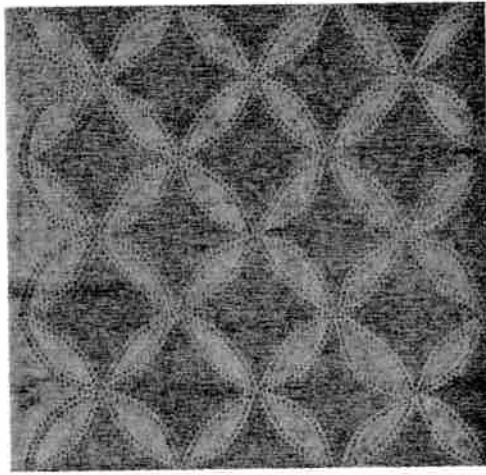
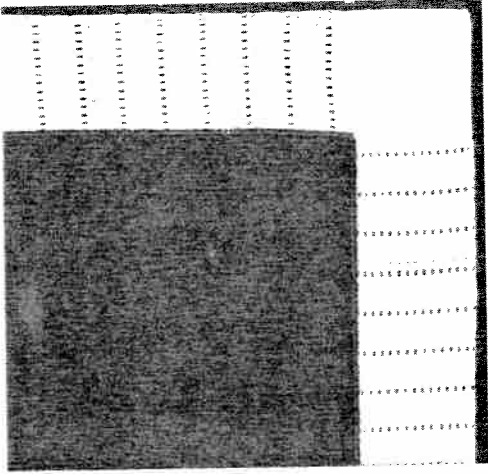


Heavy threads are unsuitable for hemstitching. For best results, use a No. 50 machine embroidery thread. Make sure the needle and bobbin threads are the same size. As with cording, draw one thread above and the other below the tension disc in the slot under the top cover. Slightly increase the needle thread tension.

The hemstitching effect is produced by the left wing needle penetrating the fabric. Sew the first seam, then turn the fabric around and sew in the opposite direction, guiding the material so that the wing needle enters the needle holes it has made in the fabric previously (1).

At every stitch, the wing needle displaces the fabric yarns and gathers them in bars.

When sewing several hemstitching seams one beside the other, make sure the needle enters the left needle holes of the preceding seam as it descends on the right of its throw, or vice versa (Fig. 2).



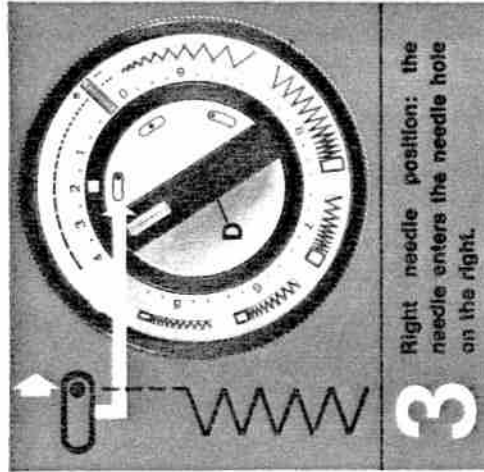
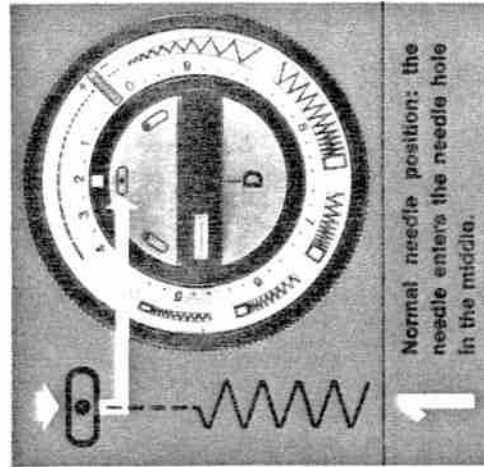
(Producing a hemstitching effect with the aid of the functional-stitch mechanism is explained on page 53.)

**Where does the needle enter the needle hole: in the middle, at the right or left?**

For most sewing operations, the needle enters the needle hole in the middle. This is achieved by turning knob **D** in the stitch selector to the position shown in Fig. 1. In this position, the buttonhole symbol is located on the left.

For other sewing jobs, e.g. sewing on buttons and sewing various functional-stitch seams, however, the position of the needle in the needle hole must be changed so that it enters the needle hole on the right or left.

Turning knob **D** changes the needle position. If the needle position has to be changed for a certain sewing job, this is indicated in the instructions.





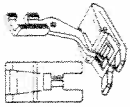
### Button sewing

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:  
straight stitch

Drop the machine feed  
(see pp. 14 and 24).

Right needle position  
(see p. 37).

Attach clear-view sewing foot  
No. 93-040 920-91.



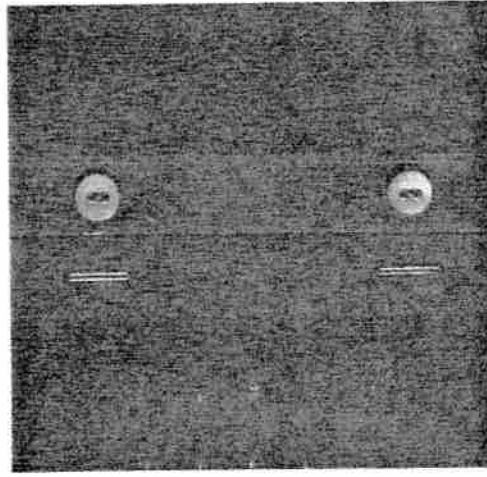
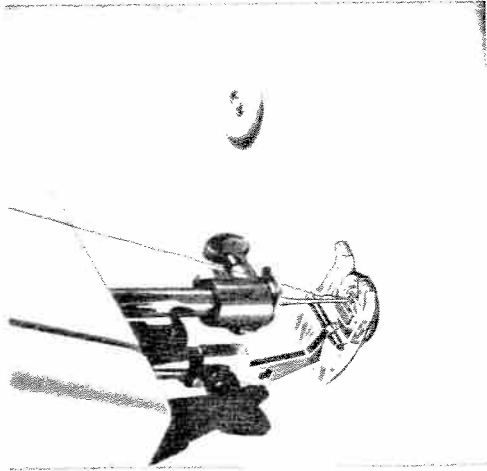
Place the material and the button under the sewing foot and align them so that the needle will enter the right hole in the button. Check the correct position of the button by letting the needle stitch through the hole. Sew one or two tying stitches, then raise the needle again.

Turn the stitch selector to the stitch width in stitch range 9 which corresponds exactly to the distance between the holes in the button. This selector is set correctly if the needle enters the left hole exactly as it descends for its left stitch.

Sew as many zigzag stitches as you deem necessary to fasten the button securely. Turn the stitch selector to straight stitching and sew a few tying stitches. Then trim the threads.

When sewing on four-hole buttons, repeat the above process.

38

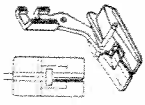


### Sewing buttonholes

Attach buttonhole foot

No. 93-040 924-91. Use No. 50 machine embroidery thread as needle and bobbin thread.

Check to make sure that all decorative and functional-stitch buttons are out (see page 11). Mark the buttonhole on the fabric.



1. Turn the outer ring of the stitch selector so that its buttonhole symbol is positioned above the setting mark (small white square) [ ] . Turn knob **D** clockwise until both buttonhole symbols are in line with each other. The machine is thus set for a medium stitch density. We recommend to sew a buttonhole to try out the stitch density which should be selected in accordance with the fabric and the thread to be used. When you turn the stitch selector toward —, the stitches are packed together more closely; when you turn it toward +, they are spaced further apart.

2. Place the fabric under the buttonhole foot, pull the filler cord over the lug at the back of the buttonhole foot and place both strands under the two grooves in the sole of the foot.