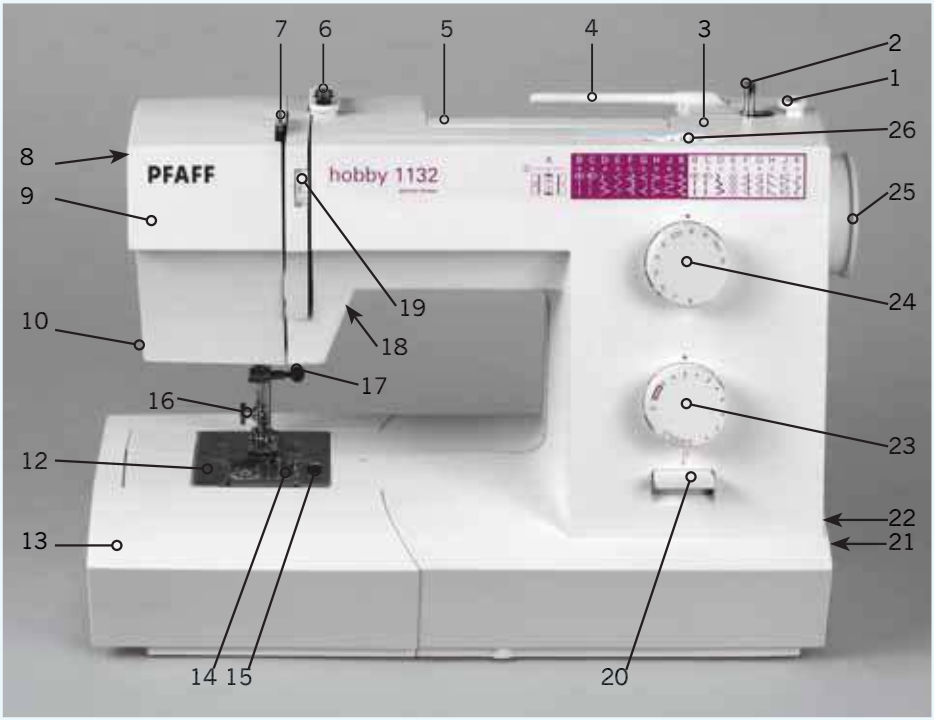
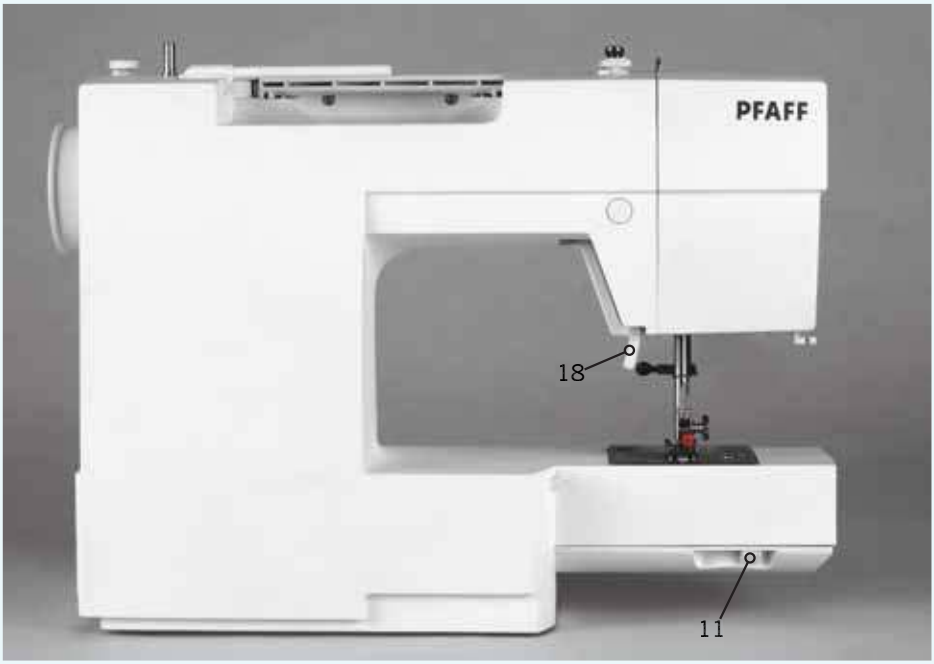
PFAFF®

hobby 1132, 1122

Owner´s manual

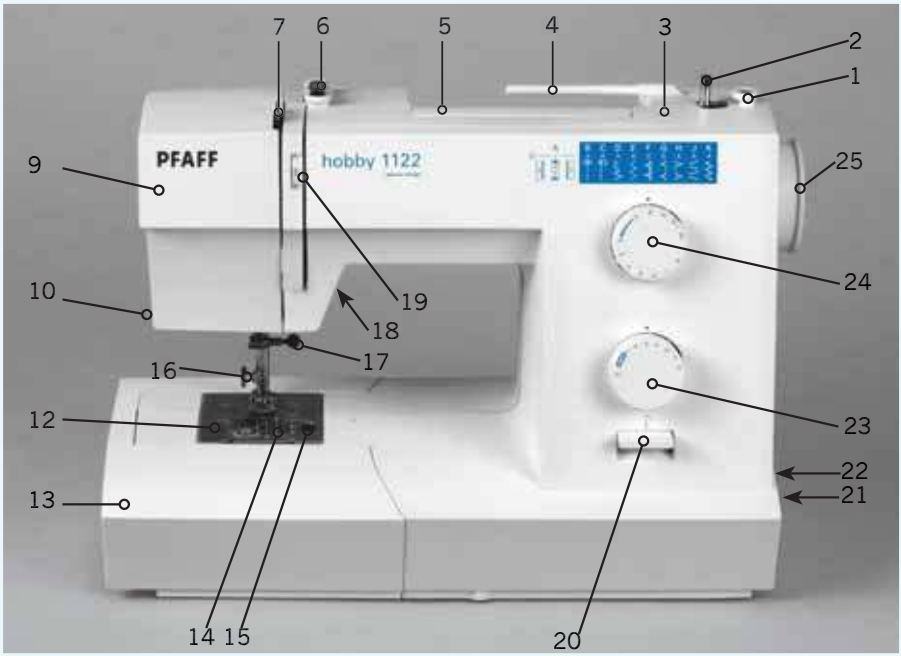



PFAFF
hobby 1132
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Parts of your hobby™ 1132/1122 **sewing machine**

1 Bobbin winder stop
2 Bobbin winder spindle
3 Hole for extra spool pin
4 Spool pin
5 Carrying handle
6 Bobbin thread guide
7 Take-up lever
8 Foot pressure dial (only at 1132)
9 Face plate
10 Thread cutter
11 Slide for lowering the feed dog
12 Needle plate
13 Accessory tray
14 Throat plate
15 Throat plate release button
16 Thumbscrew
17 Needle screw
18 Presser foot lifter
19 Thread tension dial
20 Reverse stitch lever
21 Power switch
22 Connecting socket
23 Stitch length dial
24 Stitch selector dial
25 Handwheel
26 Stitch width dial (only at 1132)



Congratulations on purchasing your new PFAFF® hobby!

Your hobby is so easy to use and offers a whole range of features and accessories for you to explore. Please spend some time reading these operating instructions as it is a great way to learn the machine and also to make full use of the features.

Your Pfaff dealer will be at your service with any help or advice you need.

We wish you many enjoyable hours of sewing !

⚠ Some fabrics have excess dye which can cause discoloration on other fabric but also on your sewing machine. This discoloring may be very difficult or impossible to remove.

Fleece and denim fabric in especially red and blue often contain a lot of excess dye.

If you suspect that your fabric/ready-to-wear garment contains a lot of excess dye, always pre-wash it before sewing/ embroidering to avoid the discoloring.

This houshold sewing machine is designed to comply with IEC/EN 60335-2-28 and UL1594

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:
Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 15 Watt.

WARNING - To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

- This sewing machine is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the sewing machine by a person responsible for their safety.
- Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the sewing machine.
- Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorised dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the Sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the Sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Wear safety glasses.
- Switch the sewing machine off (“0”) when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administrated.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off (“0”) position, then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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Standard accessories

1 Standard presser foot A
Part No. 820 546-096

1



2 Buttonhole foot B (only at 1132)
Part No. 820 547-096

2



3 Zipper foot E
Part No. 820 549-096

3



4 Blindhem foot G
Part No. 820 550-096

4



5 Sliding buttonhole foot J
Part No. 820 553-096

5



6-7 Spool cap
Part No. 4160424-01

8 Cushion felt
Part No. 4160234-01

9 Brush
Part No. 4160409-01

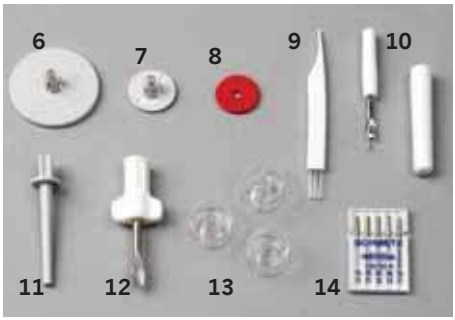
10 Seam ripper
Part No. 4160304-01

11 Extra spool pin
Part No. 4160292-01

12 Screwdriver
Part No. 4160422-01

13 Bobbins
Part No. 4160233-01

14 Needles
Part No. 4160471-01



Optional accessories - available from your dealer

Bias binder foot	820 554-096	Makes it easier to put bias tape on your projects, pre-fabricated or hand made
Dual feeder with quilting guide	820 555-096	This foot will help the fabric move more smoothly, feeding from both top and bottom
Gathering foot	820 556-096	When you want to have a nice gathering on a single layer of fabric
Pintuck foot deep groove with yarn guide	820 557-096	Make nice even rows of pintucks, with or without cording
Piping foot	820 558-096	The foot has grooves to make it easier to sew perfect piping
Ribbon sewing foot	820 559-096	Your ribbon is hold perfectly in place while you sew it onto your project
Roller foot	820 560-096	For a better feed on material like vinyl plastic and leather



Accessory tray

Your sewing machine has a removable accessory tray which is also used as an extended work support. The enclosed accessories are numbered.

Stitch table hobby 1132



Stitch table hobby 1122



1132/1122		Description
A	Buttonhole	Standard buttonhole for blouses or bed linens
B	Straight stitch, needle position middle	For all straight stitching and topstitching work up to 4 mm
C	Straight stitch, needle position left	For all sewing and topstitching work requiring a left needle position
D	Zigzag stitch	For serging and appliqué
E	Triple zigzag stitch	For stitching on elastic band, darning tears and patches
F	Elastic blindhem stitch	For invisible hem attachment and simultaneous serging. Also for stretch fabrics
G	Blindhem stitch	For invisible hem attachment
H	Shell-edging stitch	For decorative hems on fine materials, e.g. linen
J	Greek stitch	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for borders and towels
K	Decorative elastic stitch	For joining overlapped seams on bulky fabrics such as leathers and terry cloth
1132		
B	Stretch triple straight stitch, needle position middle	For stretch seams, e.g. crotch seams on sports- and workwear
C	Stretch triple straight stitch, needle position left	For stretch seams requiring a left needle position
D	Stretch triple zigzag stitch	For attaching elastic tape on elastic materials
E	Honeycomb stitch	For sewing on elastic threads, overlocking towelling and for decorative hem seams
F	Edge stitch wide	For closing and serging one or more fabric layers
G	Edge stitch narrow	For closing and serging one or more fabric layers
H	Open overlock stitch	A closing and serging seam for stronger or non-fraying materials
J	Closed overlock stitch	A closing and serging seam for fraying materials
K	Decorative stitch	A decorative stretch stitch



1. Operate your hobby 1132/1122

Carrying handle

Lift up the carrying handle of the sewing machine from behind.



Carrying case

The carrying case, which is part of the basic equipment, protects your sewing machine from dust and damage while transporting.

Before putting on the carrying case, lift up the carrying handle.



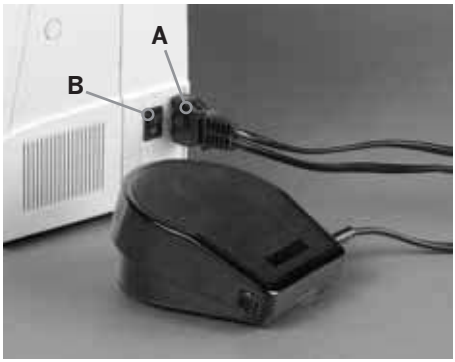
Connecting the foot control

⚠ *Before connecting to the power supply, make sure the voltage shown on the machine conforms to your electrical power.*

Connect the plug of the foot control to the connecting socket (A) of the sewing machine and to the wall socket. The sewing speed is regulated by pressing the foot control.

Make sure that you have the right type of foot control:

For USA and Canada, 120V - YC-482J (not shown)
For Europe, 230V - YC-190
For Australia, 240V - YC-190A



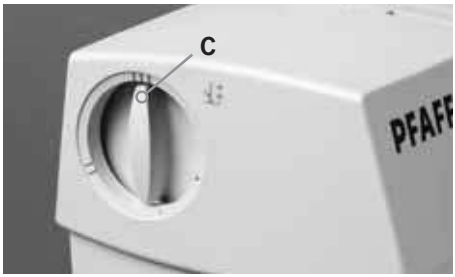
Main switch

When the main switch (B) is turned on, the sewing light bulb lights up. The sewing machine is now ready to use.

For the USA and Canada

This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet.

DO NOT modify the plug in any way.



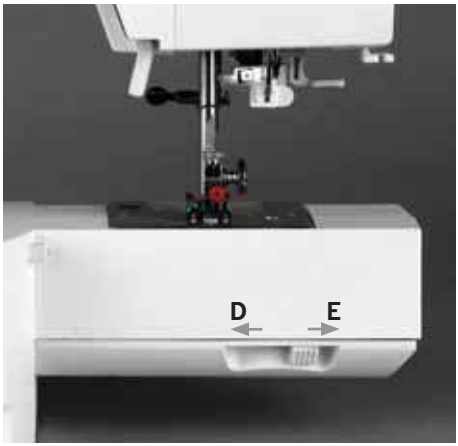
Foot pressure dial (only at 1132)

Turn the foot pressure dial to adjust the foot pressure.

The foot pressure dial should be set at "III" for regular sewing.

Reduce the pressure to "II" for appliqué, cutwork, drawn work and basting.

Set the setting mark (C) at "I" when sewing chiffon, lace, organdy and other fine fabrics.



Dropping the feed dog

For certain sewing work, e.g. darning the feed dog has to be dropped.

The slide for lowering the feed dog is located underneath the free-arm bed on the backside of the machine.

To drop the feed dog, push the slide in the direction of the arrow, as shown in the picture (D).

To raise the feed dog, push the silde in the direction of the arrow, as shown in the picture (E), and turn the handwheel toward you.

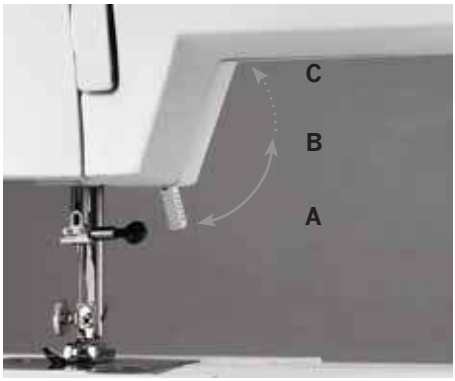
The feed dog must be up for regular sewing.

Presser foot lifter

The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter.

You can raise the foot about 1/4" (6 mm) higher than the normal up position for easy removal of the presser foot, or to help you place heavy fabric under the foot.

A Lowered position
B Normal up position
C Extra lift position



Changing the presser foot

Turn off the main switch.

Removing the presser foot

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel.

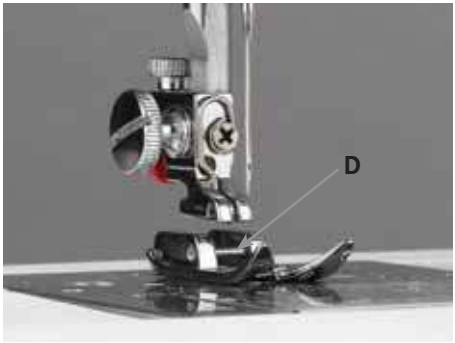
Raise the presser foot, and press the red button on the back of the foot holder.

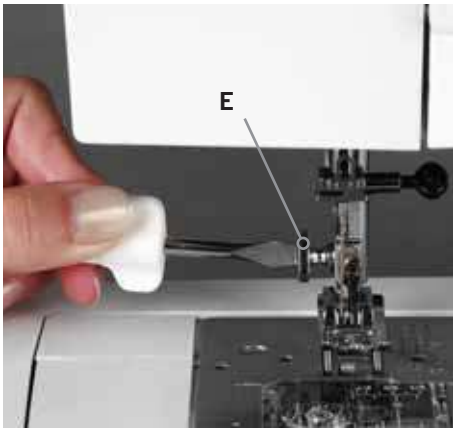


Engaging the presser foot

Place the desired presser foot, so that when the presser foot lifter is lowered, the pins (D) of the foot engage in the presser foot holder.

Note: *Check that the presser foot is properly engaged by raising the presser foot lifter.*





Removing and attaching the foot holder

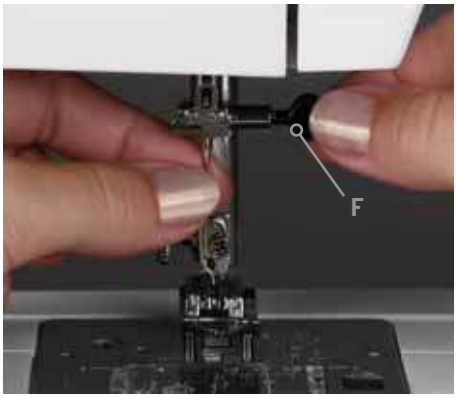
Turn off the main switch.

To remove the foot holder

Remove the thumbscrew (E) by turning it counterclockwise with a screwdriver and remove the foot holder.

To attach the foot holder

Match the hole in the foot holder with the threaded hole in the presser bar. Fit the thumbscrew into the hole. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise with a screwdriver.



Changing the needle



Turn off the main switch.

To remove the needle

Lower the presser foot and move the needle to its highest point. Now loosen the needle screw (F) and pull the needle downwards.

To insert the needle

The flat side of the needle must face to the rear. Lower the presser foot and insert the needle, pushing it up as far as it goes. Hold the needle and tighten the needle screw firmly.



To check for a good needle:

Put the flat side of the needle onto something flat (needle plate, glass etc.).

The gap between the needle and the flat surface should be consistent.

Never use a bent or blunt needle.

Note*: Check the needle frequently for barbed or blunted points.*

A damaged needle can cause permanent snaps or runs in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics.

Bobbin winding

Preparing the machine for bobbin winding

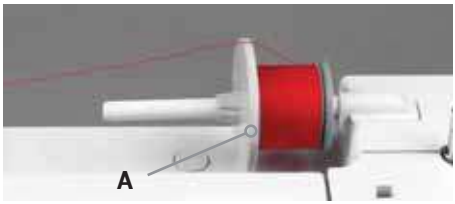
Pull out the handwheel to disengage the clutch.



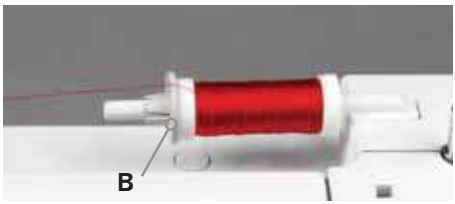
Setting the spool

Place a spool of thread on the spool pin with the thread coming off the spool as shown in the picture.

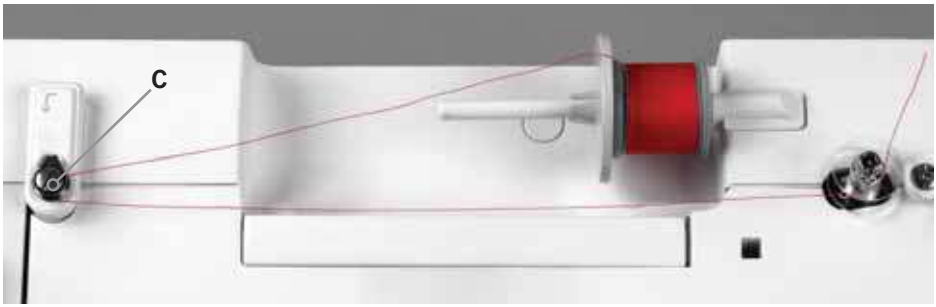
Press the large spool cap (A) firmly against the spool of thread.

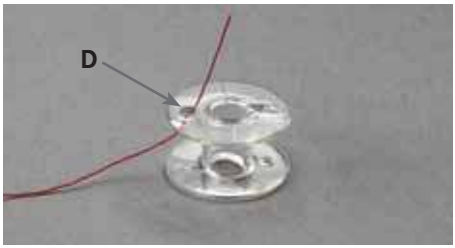


For a small spool, use the small spool cap (B).



Pull the thread around the bobbin thread guide(C).





Thread through the hole in the bobbin (D) from the inside to the outside as shown in the picture.

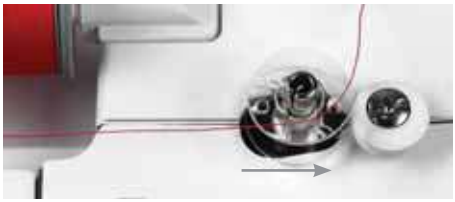
Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle with the free end of the thread at the top.

Push the bobbin to the right.



Note: *The bobbin can only be wound when it is moved fully to the right. Do not move the bobbin winder spindle while the machine is running.*

Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. Stop the machine when the bobbin has made several turns, and cut the free thread end close to the bobbin.

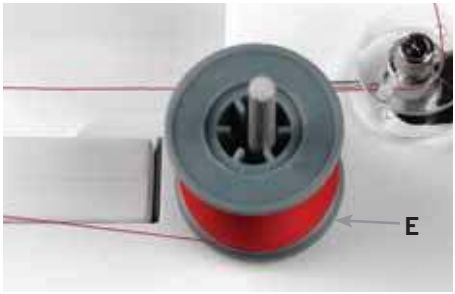


Press the foot control again. When the bobbin is fully wound, it will stop automatically.

Push the bobbin to the left, remove it and cut the thread.



Push in the handwheel to engage the clutch.



Extra spool pin

If the machine is already threaded, you can easily wind thread from the second spool pin without unthreading the machine.
Insert the extra spool pin into the hole (E). Place the felt and a spool on the pin.

Thread the machine for winding in the same way as before.

Inserting the bobbin

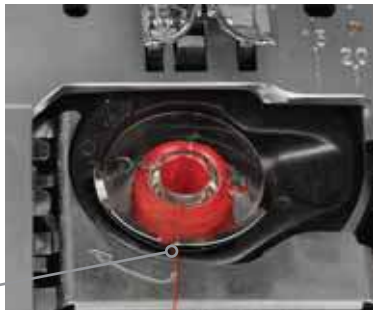
Turn off the main switch.

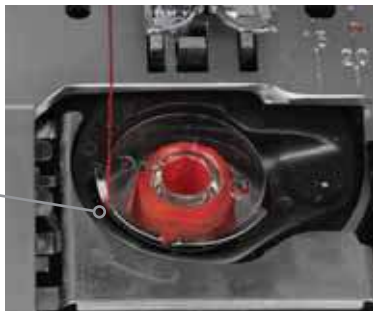
Place the bobbin in the bobbin holder with the thread running off as shown in the picture.

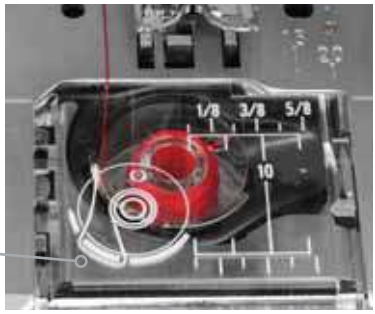
Pull the thread into the front notch (A) on the front side of the bobbin holder. Pull the thread to the left, sliding it between the tension spring blades.

Continue to pull the thread lightly until the thread slips into the side notch (B).

Pull out about 10 cm (4″) of thread. Attach the throat plate. Check the threading by referring to the chart shown on the throat plate (C).





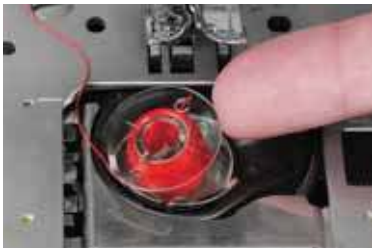


Removing the bobbin

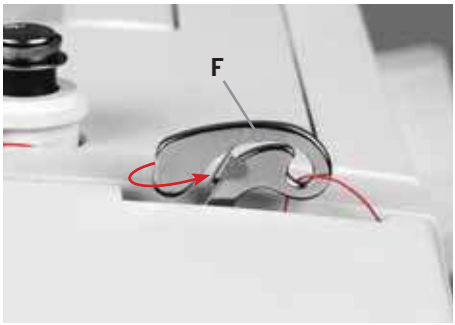
Push the throat plate release button (D) to the right and remove the throat plate (E).

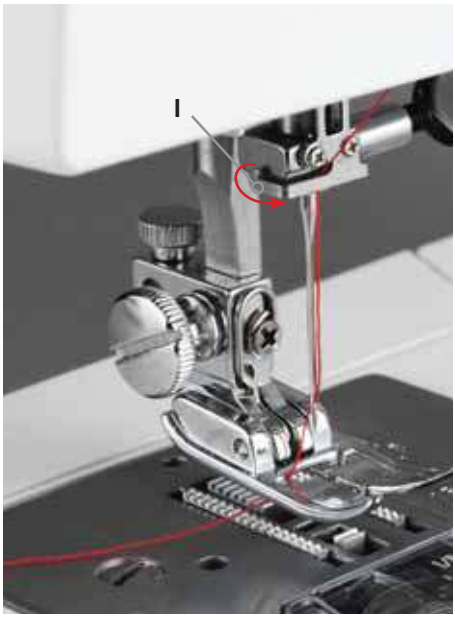
Lift out the bobbin.











Threading the machine

Turn off the main switch.

Raise the presser foot and turn the handwheel towards you until the take-up lever (F) is in it's highest position.

Pull the thread from the spool and pass it under the thread guide (G). Then pull it down along the right threading slot.

Pull the thread up around the bottom of the thread guide plate (H).

Firmly pull the thread from right to left over the take-up lever (F) and down into the take-up lever eye.

Pull the thread down into the left threading slot and slip the thread behind the needle bar thread guide (I) from the left.

Thread the needle from front to back through the needle eye.



Threading the twin needle

Turn off the main switch

Insert the twin needle.

Insert the extra spool pin into its hole (C). Place a piece of felt and a spool on the extra spool pin.

The threading path is the same as single needle threading.

Slide one of the threads through the needle bar thread guide (D) on the left, and the other one on the right (E).

Thread the needles from the front to back.

Note: *You cannot use the needle threader for a twin needle.*

How to sew with a twin needle

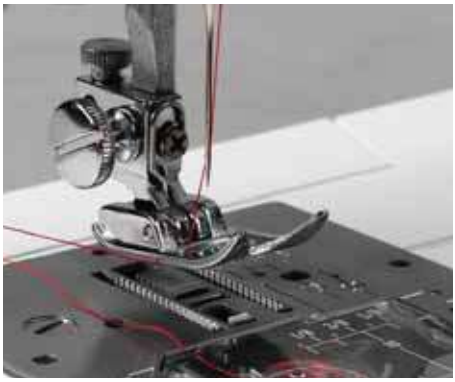
Do not set the stitch width at more than 3 mm, otherwise the needle hit the needle plate and the needle will break.

Set the stitch length at 2 mm or more for straight stitches. Set the stitch length at 1.5 mm or more for other stitches.

Use the same foot as recommended for single needle sewing of the selected stitch.

Cotton threads and cotton wrapped threads are recommended. Synthetic threads are not recommendable, as they tend to twist.

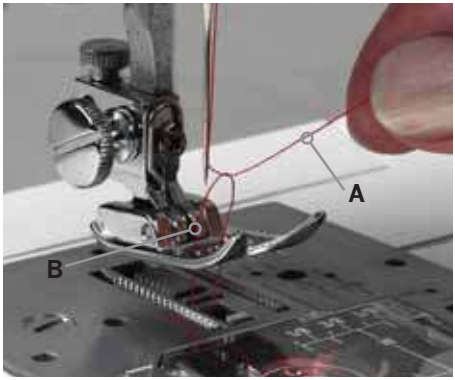
Note*: When changing the sewing direction, raise the needle and turn the fabric.*



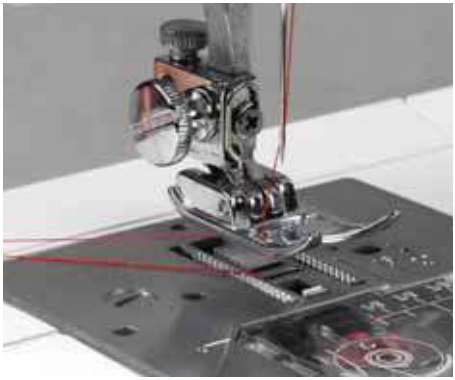
Bringing up the bobbin thread

Turn off the main switch.

Raise the presser foot. Hold the needle thread and turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at the top again and the bobbin thread has formed a loop.



Bring the bobbin thread (B) up by pulling the needle thread (A) as shown in the picture.



Pull 10 cm (4″) of both threads back and under the presser foot.



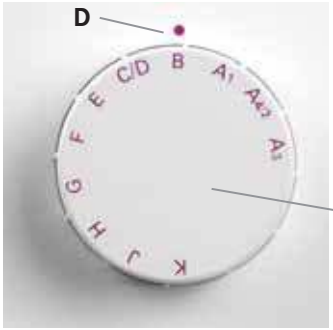
Stretch stitches (only at 1132)

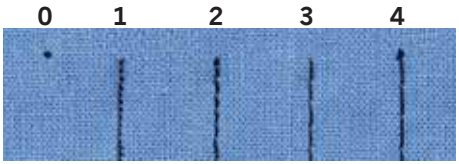
Stitch selection

Raise the needle to its highest position.

Turn the stitch selector dial (C) to set the desired stitch at the setting mark (D).

Note: *Do not turn the stitch selector dial while the needle is in the fabric, otherwise the needle may bend or break.*



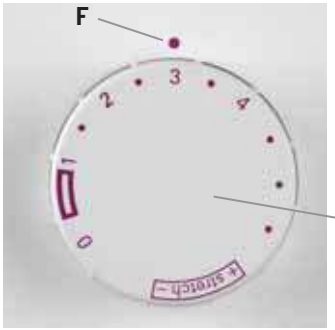


Stitch length dial

With the stitch length dial(E) you can adjust the stitch length to the required length, between 0 and 4 mm, by turning the dial to the setting mark (F).

The higher the number, the longer the stitch

The buttonhole marking shows the adjustment range when sewing the buttonhole. The further you turn the dial to 0, the higher the density of the stitch.

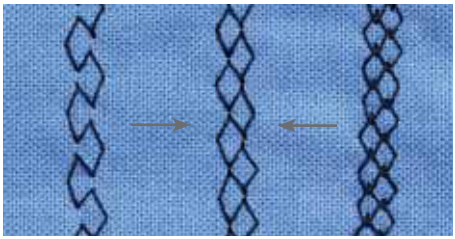


Only at 1132

To sew stretch stitches (light background), you must turn the stitch length dial to the stretch area. The closer to "-" , the higher density of the stitch.







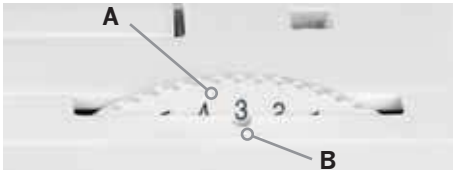
Adjusting stretch stitch balance (only at 1132)

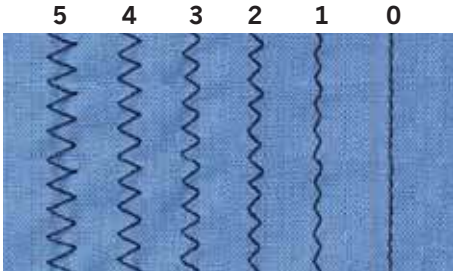
If the stretch stitches are uneven when you sew on a particular fabric, correct them by turning the stitch length dial.

Balancing stitches:

If the stitches are drawn out, correct them by turning the dial in the "–" direction.

If the stitches are compressed, correct them by turning the dial in the "+" direction.





Stitch width dial (only at 1132)

The stitch width can be adjusted with the stitch width dial (A). Set the desired stitch width number at the setting mark (B).

The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

Straight stitch is sewn with stitch width 0.

Note: *Do not turn the stitch width dial while the needle is in the fabric, otherwise the needle may bend or break.*



Only at 1122

The stitch width of zigzag stitch can be varied from 0 to 5 mm by turning the stitch selector dial within a range of C to D.

Variable needle position (only at 1132)

The needle drop position of the straight stitches can be moved between the center (5) and left (0) with the stitch width dial.

Note: *Do not turn the stitch width dial while the needle is in the fabric, otherwise the needle may bend or break*





Reverse sewing

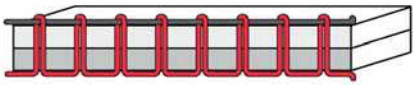
Push the reverse stitch lever down to sew in reverse.

The machine sews in reverse only as long as the reverse sewing button is pressed.





Perfect tension



Too high tension



Too low tension



Balancing needle thread tension

The thread tension should be adjusted depending on the sewing materials, layers of fabric and sewing method. To ensure perfect sewing results, the needle thread tensions must be perfectly tuned.

Balanced tension:

The ideal straight stitch has threads locked between two layers of fabric, as shown in the picture.

Check the tension with a wide zigzag stitch. The threads must be interlaced between the two fabric pieces.

- If the needle thread tension is too high the threads are interlaced above the top fabric. Loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a lower number.
- If the needle thread tension is too low, the threads are interlaced below the lower fabric. Tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number

Setting the needle thread tension

Set the required needle thread tension with the needle thread tension dial.

The normal setting for sewing is 4 to 5.

For darning and buttonhole set the tension between 2 and 3.



2. Utility stitches and practical sewing

Basic sewing

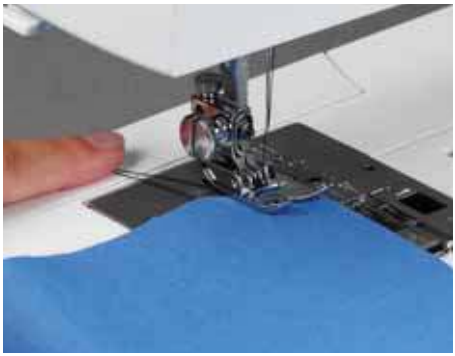
Starting to sew

Raise the presser foot and place the fabric under the foot.

Lower the needle into the fabric.

Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control.

Gently guide the fabric along the seam guide letting the fabric feed by itself.



Note: *Pull the threads to the left when sewing with the buttonhole foot.*

To lock the beginning of the seam, first sew a few stitches forward, then sew a few stitches in reverse, then sew forward.

Changing the sewing direction

Stop the machine and turn the handwheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric.

Raise the presser foot.

Pivot the fabric around the needle to change sewing direction as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing in the new direction.

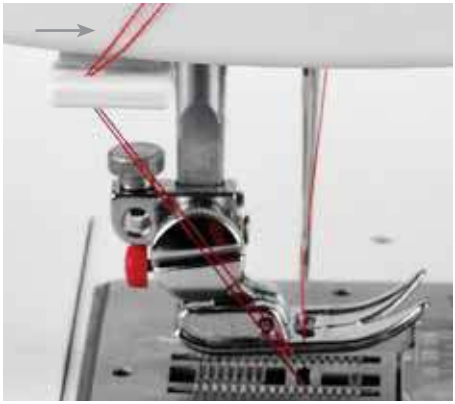




Finishing sewing

Press the reverse stitch lever and sew several stitches in reverse at the end of the seam.

Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, pulling the threads to the back.



Pull the threads up and into the thread cutter.

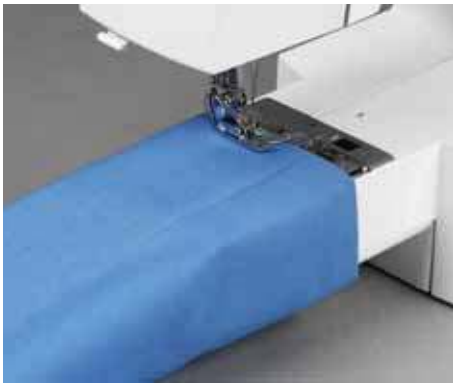
The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.

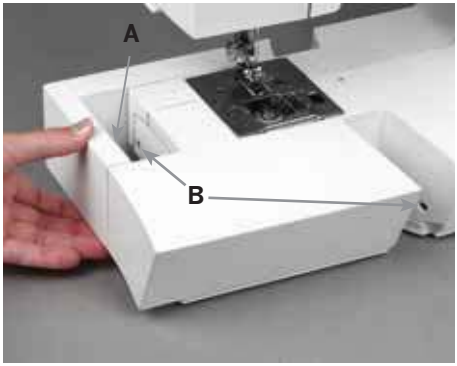
Free arm sewing

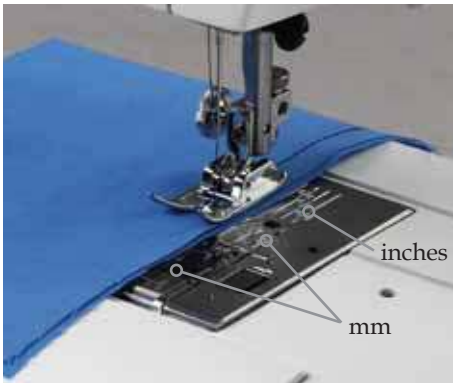
For stitching sleeves, waistbands, pant legs or any other tubular garments. In order to sew with the free arm, you must remove the accessory tray.

Hook your fingers on the bottom left of the accessory tray and pull it to the left.

When replacing the accessory tray to its proper position, insert the pins (A) into the holes (B) and push the accessory tray to snap it in place.







Seam guides on the needle plate

The seam guides on the needle plate help you to measure seam allowance.

The numbers indicate the distance between the center needle position and the seam guide.



Turning a square corner

When the fabric edge facing you lines up with the cornering guide (C) as shown in the picture, stop stitching and lower the needle into the fabric by turning the handwheel toward you.

Raise the presser foot and pivot the fabric to line the edge with the 1.6 cm (5/8″) seam guide.

Lower the presser foot and start stitching in the new direction.

Explanation of the sewing chart

The following charts show the recommended settings for each stitch or technique.

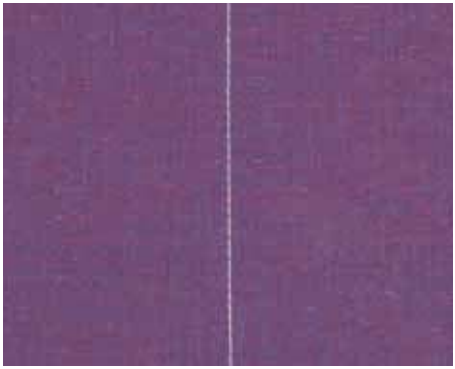
These charts also provide you with further instructions that are necessary when sewing the selected stitches.

The choice of the sewing foot, the setting of the needle thread tension and recomended presser foot.

Always use the “center” needle position if not otherwise specified in the instructions.



stitch	Recommended stitch
	Stitch width in mm
	Stitch length in mm
	Thread tension
	Recommended presser foot





stitch				
B/C	0/5	1.5-4	2-6	A

Straight stitch

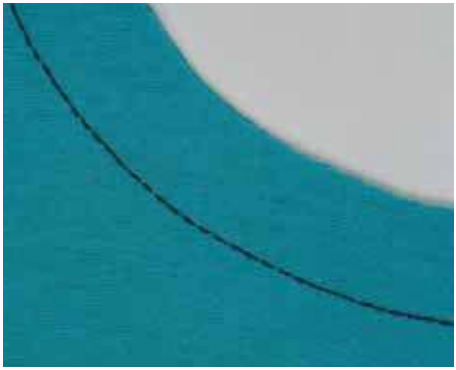
Straight stitch B/C is the basic straight stitch. The stitch length can be increased up to 4 mm.

It is easier to do some sewing jobs by changing the needle position, e.g. top-stitching a collar or sewing in a zipper. The needle position is determined by the stitch width dial. (5 is center, 0 is left).

If you wish to make a topstitch farther from the fabric edge, simply guide the fabric along the guide marks on the needle plate.

Note: *Ensure that the needle is at its highest position when adjusting the needle position.*

Note: *To ensure a consistent feed when beginning sewing at a thick seam, we recommend supporting the presser foot on a piece of fabric of the same thickness as the workpiece.*





stitch				
B/C	0/5	stretch	2-5	A

stitch				
D	1-5	0.5-3	2-5	A

Stretch triple straight stitch (only at 1132)

This stitch is used for sewing all seams where great strength is needed, e.g. inside trouser seams, crotch and armhole seams.

The stitch is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward, forming a seam that does not rip easily.

Also use it when constructing items such as backpacks for extra strength.

Carefully guide the fabric while sewing as the fabric moves back and forth.

Zigzag stitch

Simple zigzag stitching is widely used for overcasting, sewing on buttons etc. Adjust the stitch length to suit your sewing needs.

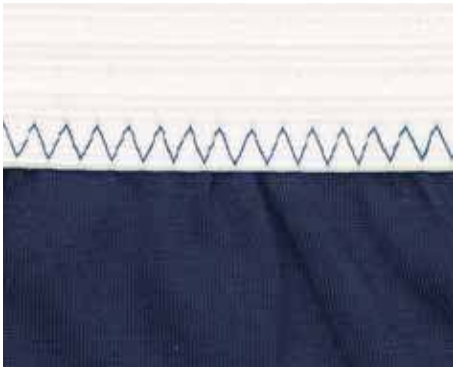
Note: *Use a stabilizer for stretch fabrics such as tricot and knits to prevent puckering.*

Overcasting

In addition to overlock stitching, zigzag stitch D, is also suitable for overcasting various materials. In this case, the material should only be positioned halfway under the sewing foot.

When overcasting the edge, make sure the needle goes into the material and over the edge alternately.

Place the fabric so that the needle is just off the raw edge of the fabric when the needle swings to the right. Lower the presser foot and sew while guiding the fabric carefully.



stitch				
E	3-5	0.5-1.5	3-6	A

Tricot stitch (Triple zigzag stitch)

This stitch is used to finish the seam allowance on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.

Place the fabric to leave a 1.6 cm (5/8") seam allowance.

Trim the extra allowance after sewing.

It is also used for mending tears.

Elastic stitch

Because of its high elasticity, this stitch can be used for sewing elastic on swimwear, skirts or lingerie.

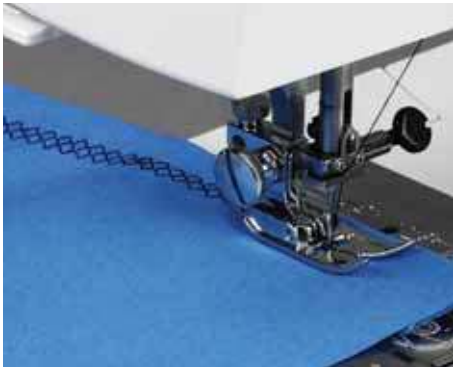
Mark elastic and fabric in quarters.

Pin elastic to fabric at quarter markings.

Place fabric and elastic under sewing foot.

Stretch elastic to fit the fabric. Begin sewing.

Note: *When stretching elastic, make sure to stretch from the front and back of the sewing foot.*



stitch				
E	5	stretch	3-7	A

Honeycomb stitch (only at 1132)

The honeycomb stitch is an elastic and decorative hem which is particularly suitable for hems on T-shirts and childrens clothes.

Fold the hem over double and overstitch it.



stitch				
H	5	stretch	3-7	A



stitch				
J	5	stretch	3-7	A

What is an overlock stitch?

For elastic materials and knits, the hobby 1132 offers an overlock stitch which sews two fabric layers together and overcasts simultaneously. It is more elastic than normal seams, very durable and quickly sewn.

Open overlock stitch (only at 1132)

With this stitch, thicker materials and fabrics which do not fray too much can be sewn together perfectly.

This stitch seams and finishes the fabric edges simultaneously.

Place the edge of the fabric next to the guide of foot and sew while guiding the fabric edge along the guide.

Tip: *Make sure that the needle is just off the raw edge of the fabric and not into it, when the needle swings to the right.*

Closed overlock stitch (only at 1132)

The closed overlock stitch is perfect for sewing jersey knits. You can also sew sleeve cuffs and knit collars which are well-sewn and long-lasting.

Tip: *Ensure that the sleeve cuff is stretched while it is being sewn.*


Stitch G


Stitch F

stitch				
F/G	2-3	2-3	1-4	G



Blindhem

Blindhem foot G is best suited for invisible hems; sewing by hand is no longer necessary.

Note: *On heavy weight fabrics that ravel, the raw edge should be overcasted first.*

Serge the edge of the hem

Fold the edge inwards by the hem width.

Now unfold the hem again so that the hem edge protrudes by about 1 cm.

Place the fabric under the sewing foot so that the needle just pierces the folded edge. If the needle pierces too far left, move the guide slightly to the left. If the needle misses the fold, move the guide slightly to the right.

Sew slowly while guiding the folded edge along the guide.

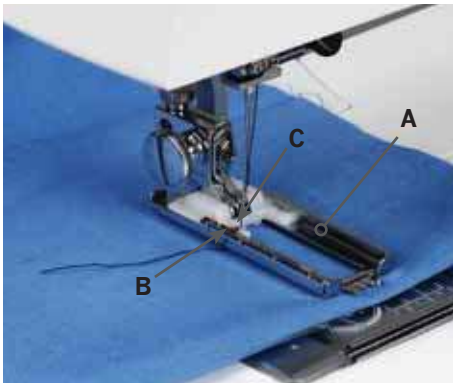
When the needle enters the crease line, it must only pick up one fiber of the fabric.

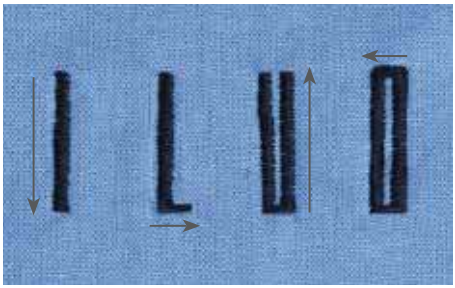
Note: *If the needle goes too far left, the stitches will be apparent on the right side of the fabric.*

Blindhem stitch (elastic)

Stitch F is a blindhem stitch for woven or elastic materials. The hem is sewn and overcast at the same time.

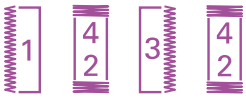






D E F G

A1 A4/2 A3 A4/2



stitch				
A1-A4	4-5	0.5-1	1-5	B/J

Buttonholes

Note: *Make a test buttonhole on a sample duplicating the fabric, stabilizer and seams of the actual garment to check the settings.*

Use a stabilizer on stretch fabrics.

Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.

Carefully mark the length of the buttonhole on the fabric.

Move the slider (A) toward you so that the top mark (B) on the slider meets the start mark (C).

Set the stitch selector dial at (A1). Place the fabric under the foot and lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point.

Lower the foot and sew forward until you reach the front marking of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at a left stitch (D).

Set the stitch selector dial at (A4/2). Sew 5 stitches (E). Stop sewing at a right stitch.

Set the stitch selector dial at (A3).

Sew until you reach the back marking of the buttonhole (F).

Stop sewing at a right stitch.

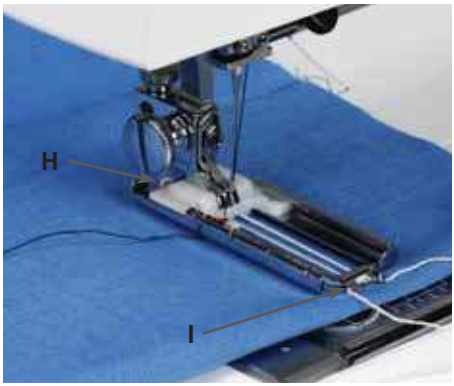
Set the stitch selector dial at (A4/2).

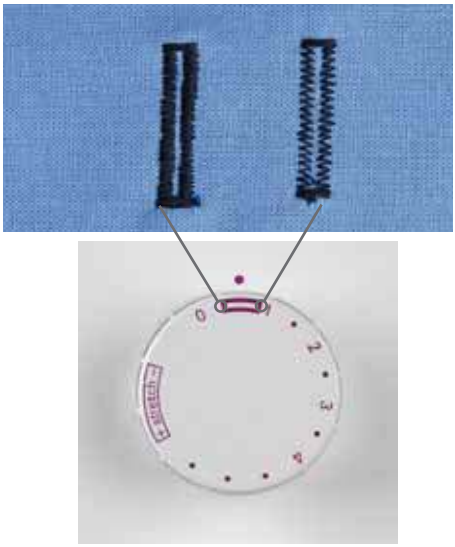
Sew a few bartacks (G) and raise the needle from the fabric.

Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing thread.

To open the buttonhole

Insert a pin inside the bartack. Carefully cut the opening. Take care not to cut the stitches.





stitch				
A1-A4	4-5	0.5-1	1-5	B/J

Buttonhole with a gimp thread

With the buttonhole foot raised, hook the cord on the cord spur (H) at the back of the buttonhole foot.

Bring the ends toward you under the buttonhole foot until they clear the front end.

Hook the filler cord into the forks (I) on the front of foot to hold them tight.

Lower the needle into the garment where the buttonhole will start and lower the foot.

Depress the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole over the cord

The sewing sequences are the same as the normal buttonhole.

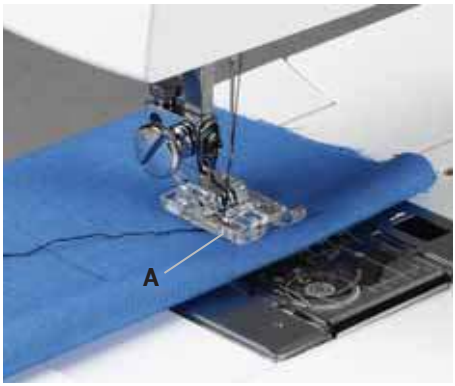
Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing threads. Pull the left end of the filler cord to tighten it.

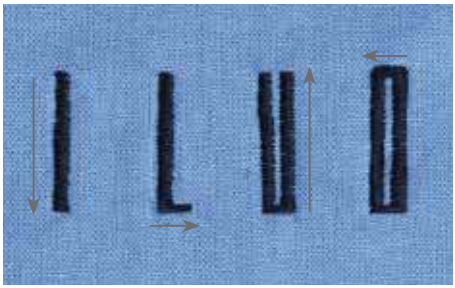
Thread the end through a darning needle, draw to the wrong side of the fabric and cut.

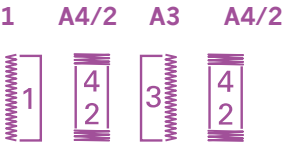
Note: *To sew a corded buttonhole longer than 2.5 cm, use the buttonhole foot B. Hook the fillar cord on the spur as shown in the picture, and hold it with your hand.*

Adjusting buttonhole stitch density

Stitch density of buttonhole sewing should be adjusted within a range of the " " on the stitch length dial.







stitch				
A1-A4	4-5	0.5-1	1-5	B

Buttonhole (longer than 2.5 cm)

Note: *Make a test buttonhole on a sample duplicating the fabric, stabilizer and seams of the actual garment to check the settings.*

Use a stabilizer on stretch fabrics.

Attach the buttonhole foot B. Raise the needle to its highest position.

Carefully mark buttonhole length on fabric.

Set the stitch selector dial at (A1). Place the fabric under the foot and lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point (A).

Lower the foot.

Depress the foot control and sew forward until you reach the front marking of the buttonhole.

Stop sewing at a left stitch (B).

Set the stitch selector dial at (A4/2).

Sew 5 stitches. Stop sewing at a right stitch (C).

Set the stitch selector dial at (A3).

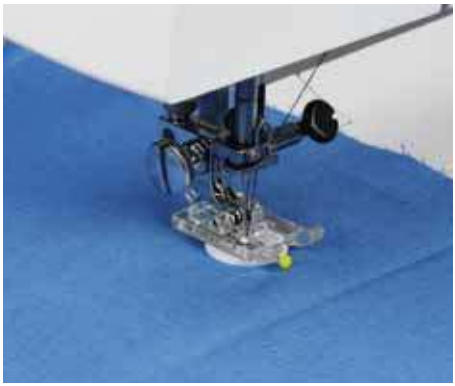
Sew until you reach the back marking of the buttonhole (D).

Stop sewing at a right stitch.

Set the stitch selector dial at (A4/2).

Sew a few bartacks (E) and raise the needle from the fabric.

Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing thread. Insert a pin inside the bartack. Carefully cut the buttonhole opening being careful to not cut through the bartracks.





stitch				
D	adjust	0	3-7	B

Button sewing

With zigzag stitch D you can sew on two- and four-hole buttons.

Note: *Lower the feed dog when sewing on buttons.*

Adjust the stitch width to match it with the span of the holes in the button. Turn the handwheel to check if the needle enters into each hole in the button.

Lower the foot to hold the button in place.

The holes in the button should align with the slot of the foot.

A pin can be placed on the foot to form a shank.

Make sure to check if the needle enters into both holes in the button.

Sew about 10 stitches.

Note: *When sewing a four-hole button, move the button to the other pair of holes, and sew the button again.*

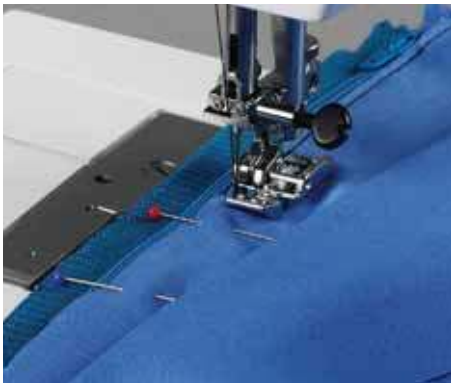
Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric. Cut the needle and bobbin threads leaving 20 cm (8") tails.

Bring the needle thread between the button and fabric through the holes in the button.

Pull the needle thread to pick bobbin thread up to the right side of the fabric.

Wind the threads to form a shank and tie them together.

Note: *Raise the feed dog after sewing.*





stitch				
B	5	1.5-4	3-6	E

Sewing on zippers

There are various methods of sewing on zippers. For skirts, we recommend the fully concealed zipper, for men's and ladies' trousers the semi concealed zipper. Various zippers are available. We recommend using a metal zipper for strong fabrics such as denim. For all other materials we recommend a plastic zipper.

It is important for all types of zippers to sew very close to the edge of the teeth of the zipper. This is why it is possible to insert the zipper foot either on the right or the left of the presser foot holder.

To sew the left side of the zipper, attach zipper foot with the right side pin (A).

To sew the right side of zipper, attach the zipper foot with the left side pin(B).

The trouser zipper

- Iron the seam allowances, making sure that the underlap extends by about 4 mm.
- Baste the zipper under the underlap so that the teeth are visible.
- Insert the zipper foot on the right side (A) to sew on the left side of the zipper.
- Stitch along the edge of the zipper.
- Just before the end of the seam, open the zipper and finish sewing the seam.
- Close the zipper and baste the overlap evenly to the other half of the zipper.
- Then sew through the basted seam.

Note: *To achieve a perfect seam, we recommend using the edge guide.*



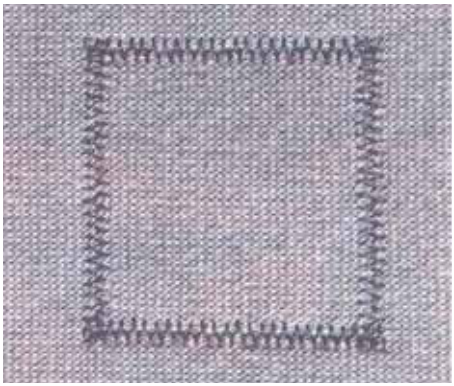






Fully concealed, sew-in zipper

- Insert the zipper foot on the right side (A) to sew on the left side of the zipper.
- Baste in the zipper and lay it underneath the presser foot so that the teeth of the zipper run alongside the foot.
- Stitch in half of the zipper, leave the needle in the fabric, raise the presser foot and close the zipper.
- Now you can continue sewing the seam up to the end of the zipper and sew the cross seam.
- Sew the second half of the zipper parallel at the same distance.
- Stop after the first half and leave the needle in the fabric. Raise the presser foot and open the zipper.
- Now you can finish sewing the seam.

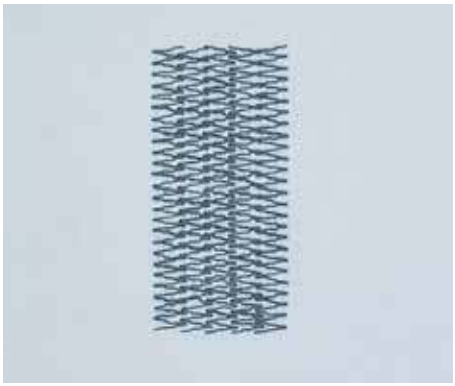


stitch				
E	5	0.2-1.5	3-5	A

Sewing on patches

To cover large holes it is necessary to sew a new piece of fabric onto the damaged area.

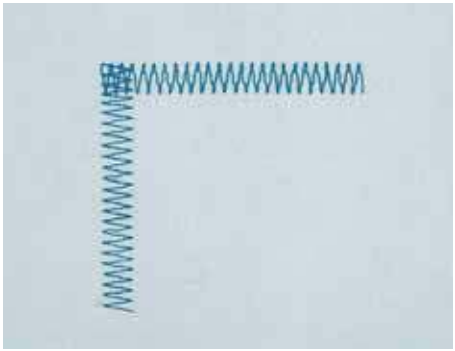
- Baste the new piece of fabric onto the damaged area of the face side of the fabric.
- Sew over the fabric edges with the elastic stitch.
- Now cut the damaged area back to the seam from the reverse side of the fabric.



Darning with the elastic stitch

Darning with the elastic stitch is suitable for repairing damaged areas.

- Sew over the damaged area in rows until it is well covered. Make sure that the rows overlap.



Repairing tears

On tears, frayed edges or small holes it is useful to lay a piece of material under the reverse side of the fabric. The underlayed fabric reinforces the workpiece and ensures perfect repair.

- Lay a piece of fabric underneath the damaged fabric. It must be a little larger than the damaged area.
- Now sew over the damaged area.
- Cut the under layed piece of material back to the seam.

3. Maintenance and trouble-shooting



Cleaning:

Turn off the main switch

It is very important to clean your sewing machine, because it will reward you with a longer service life. The more often you use the machine, the more care it needs.

Do not dismantle the machine other than as explained in this section.

Clean the outside of the machine with a soft cloth and mild soap.

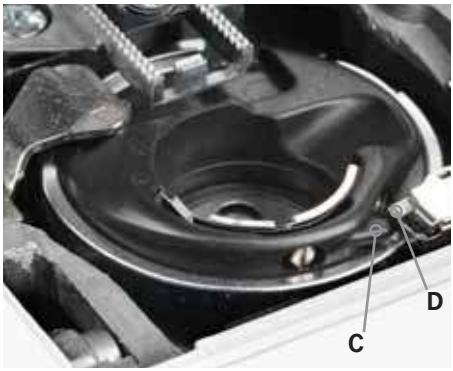


Removal

- Remove the presser foot and needle.
- Remove the screw (A) on the needle plate with the screwdriver. Remove the needle plate and take out the bobbin holder.
- Lift up the bobbin holder (B) and remove it.



- Clean the bobbin holder with the brush. Wipe the bobbin holder with a soft, dry cloth.
- Clean the feed dog and hook race with the brush. Wipe the hook race with a soft, dry cloth.

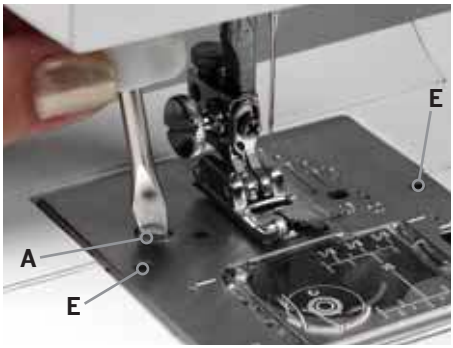


Replacing

- Insert the bobbin holder into the hook race.

Note: *Make sure the knob (C) of the bobbin holder fits next to the stopper (D) in the race.*

- Attach the needle plate, inserting the two guide pins into the holes (E) in the needle plate. Tighten the screw (A) firmly with the screwdriver.





Changing the light bulb

Turn off the main switch

- Disconnect the main plug and the foot control plug from the machine.
- If you have used the machine, wait for the lamp to cool before touching it.

Removal

- Remove the cap and screw. Remove the face plate.
- Push and turn the bulb counterclockwise, seen from below, to remove it.



Insertion

- Push and turn the bulb clockwise to replace it
- Replace the faceplate, the screw and the cap.

Important!

The maximum allowed wattage of the lamp with a plug-in socket is 15 watts!

Trouble-shooting

The needle thread breaks.

The needle thread is not threaded properly.	Page 1:9
The needle thread tension is too tight.	Page 1:15
The needle is bent or blunt.	Page 1:5
The needle is incorrectly inserted.	Page 1:5
The needle thread and the bobbin thread are not set under the presser foot when start sewing.	Page 2:2
The threads were not pulled to the rear after sewing.	Page 2:3

The bobbin thread breaks

The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin holder.	Page 1:8
Lint has collected in the bobbin holder.	Page 3:2
The bobbin is damaged and does not turn smoothly.	Change the bobbin

The needle breaks

The needle is incorrectly inserted.	Page 1:5
The needle screw is loose.	Page 1:5
The threads were not pulled to the rear after sewing.	Page 2:3
The needle is incorrectly inserted, bent or blunt.	Page 1:5

The machine skips stitches

The needle thread is not threaded properly.	Page 1:9
A poor quality needle is used.	Change the needle; 1:5
The needle thread tension is too tight.	Page 1:15

Seam puckering

The needle thread is not threaded properly.	Page 1:9
The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	Page 1:12

The cloth is not fed smoothly

The feed dog is packed with lint.	Page 3:2
The stitches are too fine.	Page 1:12
The feed dog is not raised after ”drop feed” sewing.	Page 1:3

Loops on the seams

The needle thread tension is too loose.	Page 1:15

The machine does not sew or run

The machine is not plugged in.	Page 1:2
Thread has been caught in the hook race.	Page 3:2
The bobbin winder spindle is not returned to the left after bobbin winding. (Bobbin winding condition)	Page 1:6
The stitch density is not suitable for the fabric being sewn	Page 1:13

The machine is noisy

Thread has been caught in the hook race.	Page 3:2
Lint has built up in the hook race or bobbin holder.	Page 3:2

Buttonhole is not sewn neatly

The stitch density is not suitable for the fabric being sewn.	Page 2:13
Stabilizer is not used when sewing on the stretch fabrics.	Use stabilizer

Layer slippage

Foot pressure is not adjusted properly.	Page 1:3

Important notes: Before changing presser feet and needle you must turn the main switch off. Do not attempt to sew without fabric under the presser foot.

When leaving the machine, even for only a short time, switch off the main switch. This is important if there are any children nearby.

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Technical data

Dimensions (w x h x d)	385 x 280 x 170
Weight	8 kg
Nominal voltage (Europe)	230 V
Nominal voltage (USA/Canada)	120 V
Nominal voltage (Australia)	240 V
Power consumption	75 W
Sewing lamp	15 W
Sewing speed	Max 800 stitches/minute
Stitching width	0...5 mm
Stitching length	0...4 mm
Presser foot lift	6 mm
Max. presser foot height	13 mm
Needle system	103 / 705 H

Package contents

Sewing machine
Carrying case
Foot control
Accessories
Owner's manual



Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical/electronic products. If in doubt please contact your retailer for guidance.

We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design.
Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

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