Your Creative Assistant can be accessed at any time by touching on the tool bar.

Touch to open your Sewing and Embroidery Assistant. Your Sewing Assistant contains information on the most important professional sewing techniques for a wide range of fabrics, and details of which sewing machine accessories to use.

The following pages explain different basic sewing techniques. Explore your Sewing Assistant to discover more extensive information about fabrics, sewing techniques and applications.
Non-stretch seams

**Straight stitch**
Stitch no. 1 is the basic straight stitch in center needle position. The stitch length can be increased up to 6 mm as required. Some sewing techniques can be accomplished more easily by changing the needle position, such as topstitching a collar or sewing in a zipper. Your Pfaff creative 2144 features 19 needle positions, which can be adjusted with . When changing the needle position make sure that the needle is at the highest position.

**Programmable seam length for straight stitch**
Stitch no. 1
Stitch no. 1 allows you to program a set seam length by touching after you have touched the icon. Place the fabrics right sides together under the presser foot. Sew the first seam. When you have sewn the desired seam length, press the reverse button. The machine will tie off at the beginning and end of the seam. You can repeat the programmed seam with the same length as often as you choose (see page 3-8 for a more detailed description).

**Topstitching**
Use the guide marks on the needle plate, or the edge guide, to topstitch varying distances from the fabric edge. The guide marks are given in cm and inches.
Slightly loosen set screw F at the back of the presser foot holder. Insert the Edge guide into hole C and secure it with set screw F.

**Gathering with the straight stitch**
Stitch no. 1, stitch length 6 mm
A straight stitch can be used for gathered effects.
Mark the first gathering line on the right side of the fabric. Sew along this line. Leave about 13 cm (5") of thread at the beginning and end of the seam. To achieve even gathers, sew one or two more rows of stitches approximately 6 mm (1/4") apart. Gather the fabric by pulling the bobbin (bottom) threads to the desired fullness. Distribute the gathers evenly and knot the thread ends together to secure the gathers.

**Tip:** It is important to use a strong thread in the bobbin when gathering to avoid thread breakage when pulling on the gathering threads.
Gathering with elastic threads

Stitch no. 7
Gathering with elastic threads is particularly suitable for decorative elastic gathering such as blouse sleeves, waist seams or necklines.

Mark the first gathering row on the reverse side of your fabric. Sew a few stitches and stop with the needle in the fabric (Needle Down). Raise the presser foot. Wrap the elastic around the back of the needle, with even length elastic threads coming towards you. Lower the presser foot and sew a few more stitches to secure the elastic, making sure to guide the elastic threads to the right and left of center. Continue overstitching (couching) the elastic threads to the fabric.

When you are finished couching the elastic thread, pull on the ends of the elastic threads to gather. The amount of gathering is determined by the amount you pull on the elastic thread. Secure all thread and elastic ends.

Tip: To use the 3-Groove Cording foot (optional accessory), sew a few stitches and stop with the needle down. Wrap the elastic around the back of the needle, with even length elastic threads coming towards you. Lower the presser foot and sew a few more stitches to secure the elastic. Again, stop with the needle down. Raise the presser foot and pull the elastic cords to the top of the foot. Slide the cords into the grooves. Lower the presser foot and continue couching. Stitch 98 is a good alternative for decorative elastic gathering.

Blindhem
The blindhem stitch will create a hem that is invisible on the right side of the fabric.

Use Blindhem foot 3 with blindhem stitch no. 30 or stretch blindhem stitch no. 31. The stretch blindhem stitch will create a hem that is invisible on the right side of the fabric and overcast the raw edge in one operation. It is especially useful on knit fabrics.

Clean-finish (neaten) the raw edge and press the hem under to the desired width.

Baste the hem in place approximately 1 cm (3/8”) away from the raw edge.

Fold the hem back along the basting line, exposing the wrong side of the hem facing.

Place the fabric under the presser foot, so the red guide of the foot is butted against the inner foldline of the hem.

Overstitch the seam allowance, making sure that the needle barely pierces the fold of the hemline. The needle must only pierce one or two fibers of the fabric.

If you wish the stitches to be visible on the right side of the fabric, adjust the edge guide further to the right by turning the set screw. This produces a decorative hem finish.

Stretch Blindhem
For the stretch blindhem make sure that the zigzag stitch on the right edge overcasts the raw edge of the hem facing edge.
Stretch seams

Joining
Use a jersey or stretch needle 130/705 H-SUK when sewing stretch fabrics.

With right sides of fabric together, join using the stretch triple straight stitch no. 2 or an overedge stitch such as stitch no. 19.

To prevent distortion of seams on knits, you may wish to apply a stay tape or seam binding to the shoulder seams and any other seams that may become stretched out of shape when wearing. Stay tapes and seam bindings are available in both fusible and non-fusible forms.

Tip: The stretch triple straight stitch is also suitable for top-stitching. Set the stitch length between 4 mm and 6 mm.

Overedge seams
Using overedge stitches no. 19-21 and no. 23-29 you can seam and edge-finish in one operation.

Blindhem foot 3 is recommended when sewing overedge seams. This helps guide the fabric and prevents tunnelling of the seam at wider stitch widths.

Set the stitch wide enough so the right swing of the needle stitches to the right of the pin on the foot. The right swing of the needle should just clear the raw edge of the fabric.
Flatlock seams
Covering stitches are used when a flat seam finish is desired. This type of stitch produces a flatlock effect that lends a professional look to your sewing.

Bridging stitch
Stitch no. 11
The bridging stitch creates a very stretchy seam with a hem stitching effect. It is often used for connecting two fabric edges.
Clean-finish (neaten) the fabric edges and press the seam allowance to the wrong side.
Place the fabric under the presser foot with the edges approximately 3 mm (1/8") apart.
Stitch from the right side of the fabric, making sure that the needle pierces the fabric on the right and left sides.
Tip: Use the bridging guide (optional accessory) to easily join two edges of fabric at a consistent spacing.

Cross-hem stitch
Stitch no. 13
This highly stretchy stitch is very suitable for decorative hems as used on T-shirts and lingerie.
Clean-finish (neaten) the raw edge.
Fold the hem allowance to the reverse side.
Stitch the hem from the right side of the fabric. When sewing, make sure the underneath fabric edge is fully enclosed.
**Twin needle topstitched hem**
Use the twin needle to sew a decorative topstitched hem. The hem is sewn, the edge is finished and a decorative effect is achieved on the right side of the fabric in one operation.

Use twin needles with a minimum needle spacing of 4 mm (size 4.0/90).

Fold and press up the hem along the hemline. Pin in place if desired.

Attach the Edge Guide to the machine by sliding into the hole at the back of the presser foot holder A. From the right side of the fabric, position the edge guide so the twin needles are positioned to the right and left of the raw edge. The bobbin thread forms a zigzag to enclose the raw edge on the back as the hem is sewn.

**Tip:** Due to their high stretch cross-hem stitch no. 13 and stretch triple zigzag stitch no. 14 are most suited for decorative hems as used on T-shirts and lingerie.

**Other techniques**

**Belt loops**
Determine how many belt loops you would like on your garment.

The finished loops should be 1 cm (3/8”) longer than the waistband width. Measure the waistband width, add 1 cm (3/8”) ease and a 2.5 cm (1”) seam allowance. Multiply this measure by the number of required belt loops to determine the length of the fabric strip. The width of the strip should be twice the finished belt loop width plus seam allowance.

Cut a fabric strip to the above measurements. Fold the strip in half lengthwise, right sides together and stitch along the seamline. Trim the seam allowance and press open.

Turn the long loop right side out and press with seam allowance centered. Topstitch close to both edges of the strip.

Cut the strip into the required number of loops of equal length.

If the loops are to be sewn into the bottom waistband edge, pin in place prior to attaching the bottom edge of the waistband to the garment. If the loops are to be sewn to the bottom waistband edge after the waistband is attached, fold under 6 mm (1/4”) and topstitch or bartack in place.

For the top end of the belt loop, you may choose to fold under 6 mm (1/4”) and topstitch or bartack to the top edge of the waistband.

You can also add belt loops to finished garments.

**Tip:** Bartack no. 60 is most suited for securing belt loops
Zippers

There are different ways to sew in zippers. For skirts we recommend inserting a centered zipper. For men’s or ladies’ pants (trousers), a lapped zipper works best. Different types of zippers are available in retail stores: invisible, metal, plastic, jeans and outerwear to name a few. We recommend metal zippers for heavier fabrics such as denim. For all other materials a nylon zipper will work well and create a softer finish to your completed garment.

For all types of zippers it is important to sew close to the teeth of the zipper. The zipper foot can be snapped on to the left or right, depending on the method of insertion. Additionally, you can set the needle so that it pierces close to the edge of the zipper teeth by using one of the 19 needle positions available. If the presser foot is attached on the right side, the needle must only be moved to the right. If the foot is attached on the left, the needle must only be moved to the left.

Trouser zipper

The trouser zipper (concealed on one side) is closed from the left to the right on ladies’ trousers and from the right to the left on men’s trousers. Use a zipper 2.5-5 cm (1-2’’) longer than required finished length.

Ladies’ trousers:
Clean-finish (neaten) the raw edges of the seam allowance and extension. Sew the front crotch seam, ending 1 cm (3/8") before the fabric extension.
Fold the left front seam allowance under along the center foldline and press. Press under the right front seam allowance approximately 6 mm (1/4"") The allowance edges will overlap.
Attach Zipper foot 4 to the machine.
Place the zipper to the back side of the underlap with the teeth close to the folded edge and the zipper pull extending beyond the top edge of the garment. Move the needle position to stitch close to the edge of the underlap.
Position the left front over the zipper and pin the fabric layers together aligning the center line of the underlap and overlap.
Turn the trousers over and pin the zipper tape in place on the fabric extension, making sure not to pin through the front fabric layer.
Fold back the extension and stitch close to the edge of the zipper teeth, making sure not to catch the front fabric layer in the seam.
Fold the extension back in place. From the right side of the fabric, topstitch the left extension approx. 3 cm (1 1/4") from the center seamline. Gently curve or angle the stitching around the bottom end of the zipper.
We recommend using the edge guide for topstitching.
For men’s trousers follow the same procedure having the underlap on the left and the overlap on the right.

Tip: Use automatic bartack no. 60 to reinforce the bottom end of the zipper.
Centered zipper (concealed on both sides)
Use a zipper 2.5-5 cm (1-2") longer than required length. Clean-finish (neaten) the seam allowances. Join the fabric layers, right sides together with a standard stitch up to the zipper insertion mark. Baste the remainder of the seam closed. Press open the seam.

Baste the zipper in place, centering the zipper teeth along the basted seamline and having the zipper pull extending beyond the top of the garment edge.

Attach Zipper foot no. 4 to the machine. Position edge of zipper foot close to teeth of zipper. Move the needle to stitch approx. 6-10 mm (1/4-3/8") away from center seamline. Stitch along both sides and bottom of zipper.

Remove basting stitches. Open zipper and complete the garment.

Visible zipper
Visible zippers are most often seen on outerwear garments. A facing is applied to the zipper opening before inserting the zipper.

Cut a strip of fabric 3 cm (1 1/4") wider and 2 cm (3/4") longer than the zipper opening.

Clean-finish (neaten) the raw edges of the facing strip.

Using a fabric marker, mark the lines of the zipper opening on the wrong side of the project. The distance between the seam lines corresponds to the width of the zipper teeth + 3 mm (1/8"). With right sides together, center the facing strip over the opening and pin in place. Stitch along the marked lines.

Cut along the center of the zipper opening, ending approx. 6 mm (1/4") from bottom. Clip into the corners at an angle.

Turn facing to the back and press. Center the zipper under the opening edges. Pin or baste in place.

Use zipper foot 4 with the needle set to stitch the desired distance from the facing edge.
5. Sewing Assistant

Buttonholes

Machine-made buttonholes
There are twelve buttonhole styles available in your machine. Each buttonhole is specially adapted for its particular use and fabric type. You can find a description of the different buttonholes on page 1-4 in the Overview chapter.

Use buttonhole foot 5 for sewing buttonholes.

Before starting to sew, pull the sliding foot forward as far as the second red mark. Your Pfaff creative 2144 is equipped with the Sensormatic buttonhole guide 10 and sensor technology to ensure that every buttonhole is sized accurately. Beautiful buttonholes can be sewn on even the most difficult fabrics such as velvet, plush, knitted fabrics and heavy knits.

Inserting the buttonhole guide
1. Push the metal part of the buttonhole guide into the slot (between the two arrows) on the housing at the back of the needle plate. The white plastic part extends over the needle plate.

2. Slide the guide towards you until it lies against the rear of the free arm. The guide will spring back slightly so that there is a small gap between the needle plate and the guide.

Inserting the buttonhole guide activates the sensor.

Buttonhole tips
Buttonholes that are to be sewn very close to a reinforced edge, may sometimes not feed optimally with the Buttonhole foot. In this case, use presser foot 1A with the Integrated Dual Feed engaged.

Fabrics that shift or stretch easily should be reinforced with water-soluble, tissue paper or other lightweight stabilizer.

Buttonholes are particularly stable and durable if a gimp thread is inserted while sewing (see “Buttonholes with gimp thread”).

Linen buttonholes are particularly attractive if you use a heavier-weight thread through a topstitch needle.
Buttonhole with gimp thread

Buttonholes that are sewn with gimp threads are more stable, durable and professional appearing. Use pearl cotton or a regular gimp thread.

Insert the Sensormatic buttonhole guide.

Place the center of a length of gimp thread over the metal bar extending from the center back of the buttonhole foot. Pass the thread ends under the foot and pull up into the right and left guides on the front of the presser foot.

Attach the buttonhole foot. Before starting to sew, pull it backward as far as the second red mark.

Buttonhole no. 47, 48, 49 or 50 can now be sewn.

After completing the buttonhole, pull the ends of the gimp thread until the loop of thread is hidden below the buttonhole bartack.

Thread the gimp threads into a needle and pull them to the wrong side of the garment. Tie the gimp threads and cut off the excess thread.
Eyelet buttonhole with gimp thread
Insert the Sensormatic buttonhole guide. Place the center of a length of gimp thread over the metal bar extending from the center front of the Buttonhole foot. Pass the thread ends under the foot and pull up into the right and left guides on the back of the presser foot.

Attach the buttonhole foot and pull it backward as far as the second red mark.
Before starting to sew, press the “needle down” button.
Sew the right side of the buttonhole.

After the machine sews the first few stitches of the curved end pull the gimp thread down from the clamp with a straight pin.
**Warning:** The presser foot must not be raised from the fabric!
Pull the gimp thread on the left towards the rear until the loop is just in front of the needle. Carefully sew the curve, guiding the gimp thread under the stitching.

After sewing the curve, hold the gimp thread slightly taut and finish sewing the buttonhole.
Thread the gimp threads into a needle and pull them to the wrong side of the garment. Tie the gimp threads and cut off the excess thread.
The round buttonhole with gimp thread is sewn in the same way.

**Tip:** This buttonhole is particularly attractive when sewn with a heavier-weight thread.
Sewing on buttons
With stitch no. 59 you can easily sew on two and four-hole buttons. Remove the presser foot and lower the feed dog.

Mark the button position on your fabric. Place the button on the marked fabric.

Turn the handwheel towards you and position the button so the needle enters the left hole in the button. Lower the presser foot lifter. The button will be held in place by the shank of the foot. Make sure the needle also enters the right hole of the button.

Continue sewing on the button. The machine will complete the program for you.

Sewing on buttons with shanks
Attach presser foot 2A.

Leave the feed dogs lowered. Place a toothpick between the holes of the button and sew it on as described on the left.

Remove the toothpick and pull the button and fabric apart.
Wrap the stem with sewing thread and knot it.

Eyelets
To stitch eyelets on a belt or linen items, select stitch 66.

Place a small mark wherever you would like to sew an eyelet.

Place the fabric under the presser foot, position one of the marks at the center of the foot.

If is touched during the sewing operation, the machine will automatically sew one eyelet, tie off the stitch and stop.

Cut a hole in the center of the eyelet.

You can select from five eyelet sizes.

Stitch 66 can also be combined in embroidery stitch combinations for beautiful embellishment.
Smocking

Smocking is achieved by sewing parallel rows across your fabric to create a gathering effect. Smocking is mainly used in children’s wear and heirloom techniques. There are different methods of creating the smocked effect:

### Smocking with gimp thread (non-stretch)

**Stitch no. 7 or 12**

For beautiful smocking effects you will need two and a half to three times the desired finished width of fabric. The smocked section is usually made before the completion of the garment. Lightweight fabrics such as batiste or fine linen are best suited for this technique. Using a fabric marker, or other non-permanent pen or chalk to draw a straight line on the fabric as a guide for the first gathering row.

Attach presser foot 1 or the appliqué foot (optional accessory): slightly loosen the screw at the back of the presser foot holder and insert the edge guide through the opening. Position the edge guide 2-2.5 cm (1”) from the needle and tighten the screw. Place the fabric to be gathered under the presser foot, right side up. Position the gimp thread under the presser foot so it runs exactly in the groove at the center of the foot.

Sew the first gathering seam, leaving approximately 10 cm (4”) of the gimp thread at the beginning and end of the seam. Place the edge guide on this stitching line — the next row will sew approximately 2-2.5 cm (1”) from the first row. Different spacing will achieve different gathering effects. Continue to sew the remaining rows using the edge guide for spacing. Carefully pull the ends of the gimp thread and gather the fabric evenly over the entire fabric width. Secure your threads.

### Smocking effect with elastic threads

**Stitch no. 1**

For this technique, elastic thread is hand-wound onto the bobbin. The needle thread may be a regular sewing or an embroidery thread. Since elastic threads are much thicker than normal bobbin threads, the tension on the bobbin case must be set extremely loose. The tighter you set the bobbin-thread tension, the greater the gathering effect you will obtain. For this kind of smocking, fine and light material such as lightweight knit fabric, silk or satin are suitable.

Mark the first line on the fabric to be gathered. Sew along this line and knot the threads at the beginning and end of the seams. For the remaining parallel seams the material must be stretched to its original length during sewing (do not overstitch fabric).
Darning

Automatic darning
Stitches no. 64 and 65 are for strengthening damaged areas of fabric.

Stitch over the damaged area to the required length. Press the reverse button; the machine finishes sewing the darning program and the darning length is saved. The saved darning length can now be repeated as often as needed. Stitch no. 64 sews lengthwise only; stitch no. 65 is for darning lengthwise and crosswise and is more durable.

Depending on the type of fabric, the darning pattern may shift slightly out of square. You can balance the program using the adjustment capability.

Darning with the elastic stitch

Stitch no. 4
The elastic stitch no. 4 is very suitable for repairing small holes and slightly damaged areas. This is most suitable for light-weight fabrics.

Reduce the stitch length and sew rows of stitches over the damaged area until it is well covered. Make sure the stitch rows overlap. No additional backing is needed for these slightly damaged areas.
FREE-MOTION DARNING

Make sure the needle is at its highest position.

Attach Darning foot 6:

With your thumb and finger, squeeze the front and back of the foot together. Insert the pin of the Darning foot as far as it will go into the hole (C) of the presser foot holder. The “C-shaped” guide (G) should be positioned around the presser bar. The long arm (E) must be behind the needle clamp (F). Tighten screw (D).

Lower the feed dog.

Hoop your project to be repaired in a round embroidery hoop.

Select straight stitch. Touch \ and select . Touch “Embroidery/Darning/Quilting” to activate the free motion function.

As you begin sewing, the darning foot automatically engages in the darning position.

Draw up the bobbin thread and sew a few stitches to secure. Clip the threads close to the project and continue sewing.

Repair the damaged area/hole by guiding the fabric evenly forwards and backwards slightly longer than the length of the repair area.

When you have covered the damaged area, turn the fabric 90 degrees and stitch over the area again. Darning in both directions over a tear will produce a stronger repair.

Tip: Remember, when sewing with the feed dogs lowered, the stitch length is determined by you. An even, medium-to-fast sewing speed will allow you to sew a more consistent length of straight stitch. Sewing too slowly may cause small knots to appear on the reverse side of your work.
Sewing-on patches
The best way to repair larger holes is to patch, by covering the damaged area with a piece of fabric. Baste the piece of fabric over the damaged area and overstitch the fabric edges with the three-step zigzag (stitch no. 4). Try also stitches no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11. From the back of the patch, cut away the damaged fabric close to the stitching.

Reinforced darning
For tears, frayed edges or small holes it is advisable to place a piece of fabric of the same color, slightly larger than the damaged area, on the wrong side of the fabric. This strengthens the fabric and ensures a much stronger, longer-lasting repair. Overstitch the damaged area with stitch no. 4 as described above and cut away the excess fabric close to the stitching on the back of your project. This is particularly suitable for bed linens.
Shell edging

**Stitch no. 30 with “Stitch mirroring”**

Shell edging is very effective on tricot fabric. It is frequently used as an edge finish on lingerie.

Clean-finish (neaten) the raw edge by pressing under a narrow hem.

Position the folded edge so the right swing of the needle just clears the fabric edge. The tighter the needle thread tension is set, the farther the shell edging will pull in.

**Tip:** If you add a heavy decorative thread at the edge you can strengthen the shell edging and obtain a pretty contrast at the same time.
Roll hemming

With the roll hemmer 7 and Stitch no. 1 you can produce an heirloom finish on blouses, scarves, or ruffles without having to first press under the edges. Hemming prevents the edges from fraying and produces a neat and durable finish.

Double-fold the fabric edge (about 3 mm (1/8”) per fold).

Place the folded fabric edge under the hemmer and sew a few stitches to secure.

Stop with the needle down. Raise the presser foot and slide the fold of the hem into the scroll of the hemmer foot.

Lower the presser foot and, while sewing, guide the fabric edge evenly into the scroll. When roll-hemming, make sure the raw edge of the fabric butts against the left edge of the scroll opening. Ensure the fabric does not tuck underneath the right side of the presser foot.

Tip: Try a zigzag stitch for a different effect.
Embroidery Assistant

There is a Creative Assistant function in your sewing machine to help you; it can be called up at any time with the icon in the tool bar. The tool bar then changes color and the functions assigned to the buttons change.

Touch to open the Sewing and Embroidery Assistant. Explore your Embroidery Assistant to find information about how to hoop different fabrics, what stabilizers to use and what applications that are best for the fabric you are using.

The following pages explain different embroidery techniques. Let your Pfaff creative 2144 inspire you with its endless possibilities.
Embroidery techniques

Freehand embroidery requires practice, but with the right tips and hints, it is easy to achieve beautiful embroidery results.

Presser feet

Embroidery without unit – freehand:
Presser feet no. 2A and no. 8 are recommended.

Never engage the top feed for embroidery work, as this could cause a displacement in the embroidery design.

Embroidery with embroidery unit:
Attach the embroidery foot (Creative Fantasy).

Correction systems

If you don’t use the embroidery unit:
Each stitch is pre-programmed in the machine with its optimum length and width settings. If you are sewing on difficult materials such as jersey, silk or heavy wools, you should (if necessary) adjust your stitch with the balance function.

Use a sewn sample for reference when adjusting the stitch.

Stabilizing the fabric

When embroidering, with or without the embroidery unit, each piece of fabric to be embroidered should be reinforced with stabilizer. A variety of materials for supporting machine embroidery have been developed in recent years.

There are adhesive and non-adhesive stabilizers, as well as stabilizers for placing beneath and on top of the fabric to be embroidered. These stabilizers make it possible to work precisely and neatly, and assure optimum embroidery results.

The range of individual design options is thus greatly increased.

Vlieseline H200 is a fine iron-on backing in white or black, for permanently reinforcing lightweight fabrics.

Vlieseline H250 is a very strong, dimensionally stable iron-on backing in black or white, for reinforcing fabrics.

Bulk stabilizers are available in a variety of thicknesses, for ironing on, underlaying or inserting. They enhance the three-dimensional appearance of the embroidered design. They are suitable for appliqué designs and Richelieu designs.

When using them, hoop a backing fabric, the bulk stabilizer and the fabric to be embroidered.

Tear-Away stabilizer is a non-adhesive stabilizer which strengthens the fabric to be embroidered and ensures that it remains free of creases. The embroidery becomes more even and three-dimensional.

The stabilizer can be removed by tearing it off carefully.

Place the stabilizer beneath each piece of fabric to be embroidered and hoop both layers in the embroidery hoop.

This gives the fabric additional support in the hoop.

If you are embroidering without a hoop, tack on the stabilizer. This will prevent distortion of your embroidery.

Water-soluble stabilizer is a transparent, water-soluble film, which is used to stabilize thin, stretchable, elastic fabrics, laces, knitwear and loop fabric. It has proven particularly effective on terry cloth and velvet, as it covers the pile of the fabric’s face side, preventing the individual loops from being pushed through the embroidered design.

Place the water-soluble stabilizer loosely on the fabric to be embroidered, or hoop the fabric with the water-soluble stabilizer on both sides. The stabilizer can be removed very quickly simply by tearing it off.

After embroidering, the surplus stabilizer can be dissolved in water.

Adhesive-backed paper is an adhesive reinforcement for distortion-free embroidery; it consists of a layer of paper and a thin adhesive stabilizer. This adhesive layer prevents the fabric from slipping.

The stabilizer is suitable to stabilize all types of fabric.

It is, above all used, for very thick, hard materials (including leather) which cannot be hooped, and for parts which are too small to fit in the embroidery hoop.

Adhesive-backed paper likewise makes it easy to embroider knitwear, thin jersey and fine silk, as the fabric is prevented from becoming distorted.

Hoop the Adhesive-backed paper with the smooth paper side facing upwards.

Gently score a cross in the paper's surface and pull off the paper. You can now position the fabric to be embroidered on the stabilizer and gently smooth it out, without actually hooping it.

Spray-on temporary adhesive

For fixing stabilizer temporarily onto a fabric to be embroidered, in order to avoid distortion. The spray-on temporary adhesive is suitable for all materials.

Spray the fabric that is to be embroidered and secure the stabilizer to it.

After 2-5 days, the adhesive effect of the spray disappears without leaving any residue.

If the material is of a very fine grade (silk), you are recommended to spray the stabilizer, to avoid causing blemishes to the face fabric.

Embroidery thread

When embroidering, we recommend using special embroidery rayon thread as top thread. This thread has a smooth glossy appearance which make the embroideries even more beautiful.

For the bobbin, we recommend a special fine thread made to reduce build-up on the back of the embroidery.
Eyelet embroidery

Eyelet embroidery has a long tradition. It belongs to the group of linen embroidery and is getting more and more popular. It is used for producing table linen and bed cloth as well as household linen. Achieve great effects, using the eyelet plate and various stitches.

And that is what you do:

- Remove the presser foot, use a screwdriver to remove the presser foot holder.
- Place the eyelet plate onto the needle plate making sure that pin A fits into the middle cut out of the needle plate. Push the plate down at the front.
- Mark on your fabric where to sew the eyelets.
- Tightly hoop the fabric.
- With small scissors cut one or two of the fabric threads at the center of the marking and push the fabric over the pin of the eyelet plate. The fabric must fit tightly around the pin.
- Lower the presser foot lifter.
- Draw up the bobbin thread and hold it for the first few stitches.
- Stitch around the cut with the desired stitch.

Important: While doing so, turn the hoop with the fabric slowly and evenly. The stitches should be very close to each other.

- Secure with a few straight stitches.

Stitch examples for eyelet embroidery

a) Select stitch no. 22. Stitch slowly and evenly around the cut. Then form a second circle with stitch no. 22. Set the stitch width to 2 mm. Then secure with a few stitches using the reverse button.

b) Select shell edging stitch no. 6 or no. 18 with stitch mirroring. Finish the pattern with zigzag stitch no. 22, left needle position, 2 mm stitch width. Secure with a few stitches using the reverse button.

c) Slowly stitch around the cut using elastic blind stitch no. 31, mirrored. Secure with a few stitches using the reverse button.

d) Use stitch no. 92 with a stitch width of 9 mm.

e) Use stitch no. 90 with a stitch width of 9 mm. Secure after five petals.

f) Embroider with stitch no. 86 by turning the hoop steadily. Then stitch around the cut using zigzag stitch no. 22, mirrored.

g) Use zigzag stitch no. 3 with a width of 6 to 9 mm. Secure with a few straight stitches with the needle in center position.
Hemstitching

This is a technique everyone recognizes, but previously it was only embroidered by hand. With your Pfaff creative 2144, you can produce hemstitching much more quickly and easily. Ten special hemstitches are available in your machine and by changing the stitch length and width, you can achieve different new effects.

A wing needle, a special needle with a wide, wing like shank, is required for hemstitching work. When entering the fabric the wing needle forms holes which are typical for hemstitching.

Hemstitching will prove most successful on relatively coarse linen fabrics from which single threads can be easily pulled.

If you pull additional threads and sew along the edges close to the threads you have pulled out, you will achieve even more impressive hemstitching effects as the remaining threads are bunched.

A distinction is made between various hemstitching techniques.

Hemstitching stitches

Stitch no. 140, 145 and 146.

For these stitches use wing needle 130/705 H Wing, size 100, without pulling threads.

Stitch no. 146 can also be used for curved edging and hem securing.
“Ladder” hemstitching
Stitch no. 137, 138, 139, 141, 144.

- Pull out threads from the fabric til a desired width, the same as when hemstitching by hand.
- Sew along both fabric edges with any of the above stitches. When doing this, the needle must enter the pulled threads on both sides close to the edges, thus bunching the threads.

Tip: If you use the “sew slow” function, the needle will evenly enter the fabric and neatly bunch the threads.

Making a hem with a hemstitch seam
This seam provides a perfect edge finish to hemstitching work on table linen, napkins or towels.

Needle 130/705 H, size 80
Stitch no. 139, 141 and 144.

- Iron the hem over twice in the desired width.
- Pull one or more of the threads just above the hem.
- Using one of the above-mentioned stitches, sew along the pulled threads. When doing this, the needle must enter the right side of the hem and bunch the pulled threads to the left.
Cross-stitch
No other embroidery technique is as closely associated with the term "needlework" as cross-stitching. With your Pfaff creative 2144 and its wide range of cross-stitches this traditional embroidery technique can be learned remarkably easily and quickly. Whether you select one of the pre-programmed cross-stitch borders or create your own combination with the cross-stitches these look as if they had been embroidered by hand and lend a distinctive character to table linen, towels or clothes.

Tips for cross-stitch embroidering:
• Always work using the "sew slow" and "needle up/down" functions.
• Attach embroidery foot no. 2A. Its red guide-grooves are exactly adapted to the size of the cross-stitches.

Embroider cross-stitch borders with 117-126
These programs consist of small cross-stitches and are especially suitable for border embroideries. They have been pre-programmed into the machine with optimum stitch length and width. However, you can change these settings if required.

Embroider cross-stitch borders and cross-stitches with 127-136
You can combine the individual cross-stitches using your imagination to achieve large areas of cross-stitches or beautiful borders.

Enter these combinations into different memories and sew them in succession.

Please note:
When combining cross-stitches, the start and end points of the respective cross-stitch are particularly important. A cross stitch that finishes on the right can always be combined with a cross-stitch that starts to the right. The starting and end points of the cross-stitches are marked.
Quilting

A quilt consists of two layers of fabric with a layer of batting in between, a face layer (top side), a filling product (in most cases a cotton, wool or polyester batting) and a backing layer. Patchwork is referred to as sewing small pieces of fabric together or on top of each other to create the face side of the quilt. Quilting means joining the three layers of material by hand or with the sewing machine. As the three layers are linked to each other, more stability is given to the fabric. The face side can be even more embellished with decorative stitches and embroidery designs.

- The 1/4 inch quilt and patchwork foot (optional accessory) is particularly suitable for joining your pieces of fabric. It facilitates sewing together pieces of fabric as the clearance between the needle and the outer edge of the foot is 1/4 inch (6 mm) and the one between the needle and the inner edge of the foot is 1/8 inch (3 mm).

- For free motion quilting, use the free-motion quilting foot (optional accessory). Thanks to its particularly big opening, it allows full view of the work surface.

- Use quilt stitch no. 15, 16 or 17. Use invisible thread in the needle. Use a contrast or complementary polyester or cotton thread in the bobbin. The needle thread tension is pre-set, set the bobbin thread tension quite slack to allow the needle thread to pull the bobbin thread to the top of your quilt. When you sew the stitch on the three layers of your quilt, you should only see the triple stitch of your bobbin thread. The intermediate stitch disappears and produces a hand-stitched appearance.

And that is how you do:

- Cut out the pieces of your quilt top using templates you have bought or made yourself. A seam allowance of 1/4” (6 mm) should already be included in the templates.

- Sew the pieces together following the design instructions to piece the quilt top.

- Press the seam allowances of the quilt towards the darker fabric side.

- Join the three layers by hand or with the sewing machine by sewing over the seam allowance with stitches no. 15, 16 and 17.
White Quilt
The white quilt is known to be one of the most precious ones. It also used to be referred to as wedding quilt.

As far as its style is concerned, this quilt follows a very old technique. It is called Trapunto, has its origin in Italy and was later adopted by the wives of American settlers.

It owes its neat relief-like look to the interplay of areas which have been quilted and areas which haven’t been quilted, which makes it particularly suitable for quilting with the sewing machine.

In this example the free-motion quilting technique was used, a technique where you move the fabric under the presser foot without the feeding motion of the machine. Select needle thread and bobbin thread according to the color of the fabric.

And that is how you do:
- Draw lines or ornaments of your choice on a blanket, using a fabric marker.
- Attach the darning foot, both feed dogs are disengaged. Select straight stitch.
- Place the prepared blanket, which has been secured with big basting stitches, under the presser foot.
- Roll the blanket together on the right so that you can continue to move it easily under the presser foot.
- If you press the foot control, the darning foot is automatically lowered to the darning position.
- Move the blanket at medium speed steadily along the drawn lines.

Tip: Start from the middle of the quilt.

Quilt cards
Great quilt effect with little work. On the Creative cards no. 29 and 50 there are very special, attractive quilt designs.

The embroidery unit is needed.
- Cut out square-shaped pieces of fabric of about 25 x 25 cm.
- Place a bulk stabilizer and an embroidery stabilizer below them.
- Mark the center of the designs with a fabric marker.
- Hoop the three layers in the embroidery hoop.
- Attach the embroidery foot.
- Select a design from the menu "Embroidery/card" and embroider it on the square-shaped piece of fabric.
- You can embroider different quilt designs on each piece of fabric.
Twin needle embroidery

You can achieve beautiful effects when embroidering with the twin needle. These embroideries turn out best with a stitch width of 1.6 - 3 mm. Twin-needle embroidery is particularly effective if you use embroidery threads in matching colors. If you wish to sew with the twin needle, touch and then . The stitch width is automatically reduced and not displaced to the right or to the left if a stitch is asymmetrical. In this way the needle is prevented from hitting the presser foot.

See page 2-11 for threading and page 4-5 for twin needle settings.
Tapering

The tapering program for the zigzag stitch allows you to put your ideas into action and create embroideries with an attractive, three-dimensional appearance, which are yet very simple to handle.

Tapering is a technique where the width of the zigzag stitch is increased or decreased during sewing. With the tapering program, you can select a particular angle for the taper. The taper is sewn automatically by the machine.

You can choose from symmetric or asymmetric tapers at various angles.

In stitch no. 3, the stitch width is altered from center needle position so that you can create different points (symmetric tapers).

For a symmetrical stitch layout at 90° and 60° angles, tapering is available for the following stitch patterns.

- 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 33, 34, 41, 42, 112, 130, 133, 137, 139, 141, 169, 177, 194.

In stitch no. 22, the right-hand position of the needle remains constant while the left-hand position changes; using the mirror key you can reverse the needle position; this stitch is most suited for corners and border strips (asymmetric tapers).

For an unsymmetrical stitch layout at 90°, 45° and 30° angles, tapering is available for the following stitch patterns.

- 22, 31, 44, 45, 131, 132, 134, 144, 170.

Automatic Tapering

Symmetric taper, Stitch no. 3
Increasing the width

Select stitch no. 3 and touch the \icon{icon_arrow_up} icon. Set the desired stitch width. Switch to \icon{icon_arrow_right}, select \icon{icon_arrow_left} and set the desired angle. The zigzag stitch starts from 0 mm and becomes wider until the selected stitch width is reached. Stitch the desired seam length.

Reducing the width

Press the reverse button. The width of the zigzag stitch is reduced to 0 mm. The machine stops with the needle in the fabric and you can pivot the fabric to stitch the corner. Press the foot control again, and the stitch width increases.

If you touch \icon{icon_arrow_left}, the taper begins with the preset stitch width.

Asymmetric taper, Stitch no. 22

Select stitch no. 22 and proceed as described above.

Use \icon{icon_mirror} to reverse the needle position.
6. Embroidery Assistant

Decorative buttonhole
If you want to sew particularly conspicuous and large buttonholes, this program is just right for this purpose. It allows you to sew buttonholes as long as you want, which are therefore particularly suitable for terry cloth or for decorating jackets.

And that is how you do:
Select stitch no. 22.

- Touch . Choose the taper with which you want to start; in this case this is icon .
- Select the 45° angle and touch .
- Set the stitch width to 6 mm.
- Sew the first buttonhole seam in the desired length and press the reverse button when you have finished. The machine reduces the width to 0 mm.
- Turn the fabric 90° and sew the bartack. The machine starts from the taper. Sew approx. 1 mm beyond the 6 mm width of the longitudinal buttonhole seam and press the reverse button again; the machine reduces the width to 0 mm.
- Turn the fabric 90° again and sew the second longitudinal buttonhole seam as described.
- Sew the second bartack as described above.

Embroider Maxi stitches without embroidery unit
For creating borders you can use the Maxi stitches of the machine or those of cards A and B.

- Place embroidery stabilizer under the fabric to reinforce it.
- Place Water-soluble stabilizer onto the fabric. Pin both of them to the fabric. Before doing so, use chalk or a fabric marker to draw a line for a straight embroidery border on the terry cloth or the Water-soluble stabilizer. Now the stitches can be sewn in the desired length with presser foot no. 8 and the "sew slow" function (40).
- Alternatively spray the embroidery stabilizer with spray-on temporary adhesive and place the fabric on top of it. In this case too, we recommend placing Water-soluble stabilizer onto the fabric in addition to the other stabilizer. Hoop all layers and embroider the desired design.

When you have finished embroidering remove the Water-soluble stabilizer carefully, the embroidery stabilizer below can be torn off. The remaining Water-soluble stabilizer will dissolve in water.
1. Attach the embroidery unit
Switch the machine off.

The connecting socket (15) for the embroidery unit is found on the rear side of the sewing machine. Push the embroidery unit parallel from the back to the front into the socket (15).

Make sure that the guide (46) on the embroidery unit is placed between the base plate and the free arm, and pushed in as far as it will go.

2. Attach the hoop on the embroidery unit
The embroidery arm (51) must be rotated, because it is still lying over the unit. Raise the embroidery arm in the area of the recessed grip (52) and turn it to the back. The embroidery arm engages in embroidery position.
Pass the hoop underneath the embroidery foot by raising the presser foot lifter as far as possible. The retaining screw of the hoop must be facing you and the guide pin (53) must be pointing to the right.

Slide the hoop along the machine's metal guide (49) behind the release lever (50), until the hoop engages.

3. Remove the hoop
To remove the hoop, push down the release lever (50) of the embroidery unit and pull the hoop forwards and away. The presser foot lifter must be in top position.

4. Remove the embroidery unit
Switch the machine off.

First rotate the embroidery arm into the previous position. Raise the embroidery arm in the area of the recessed grip (52) and turn it, until it engages in normal position, i.e. parallel to the embroidery unit.

Note: Before turning the hoop, make sure that the hoop holder doesn’t protrude from the front arm edge.

Press release lever (50) and remove the embroidery unit with a backward movement, holding it parallel to the machine.
Hooping the fabric

Two embroidery hoops are supplied with your machine. One rectangular hoop (140x225 mm), and one circular hoop (120x115 mm). Those are suitable for all embroideries.

A circular embroidery hoop with the size 80x80 mm is available as an optional accessory. The size of the embroidery field makes it extra suitable for small embroideries on narrow areas.

Note: For better embroidery results, place a layer of stabilizer beneath the fabric and hoop both the stabilizer and the fabric. For very thin and stretchy fabrics we also recommend placing a layer of Water-soluble stabilizer (see Embroidery Assistant, 6-2) onto the fabric.

The fabric and stabilizer must sit smooth and be securely hooped. Any distortion or slackness in the fabric will impair the finished quality of the embroidery work.

This may for instance take the form of areas of color that overlap, contour lines that do not meet up, creases within the embroidery, or areas left unembroidered.

The fabric is hooped as follows:

1. Remove the retaining screw (57); the inner hoop can now be removed.
2. Lay the outer hoop in front of you with the guide pins (54) pointing to the right, for fitting to the embroidery unit. The retaining screw is now pointing towards you.
3. Place the stabilizer and then the fabric over the outer hoop, with the right side facing upwards. If Water-soluble stabilizer is needed, place it in addition, onto the fabric. Ensure that the fabric is draped over the edge of the hoop.
4. With the inner hoop, press the fabric into the outer hoop. Tighten the retaining screw (57) slightly and tauten the fabric and stabilizer in the hoop by pulling the overhanging fabric. Be sure not to cause any creases in the face fabric or stabilizer. The hoops must be parallel to each other.
5. Then tighten the retaining screw securely.

Note: If you lightly tap the hooped fabric with a finger, the finger should spring back.

If the fabric to be embroidered is too thick and cannot be taut in the embroidery hoop, use Adhesive-backed paper, which is an adhesive reinforcement (see Embroidery Assistant 6-2).

- Hoop the Adhesive-backed paper into the embroidery hoop.
- Use a needle to lightly scratch the surface in a crossing motion and then remove the paper. A thin adhesive sheet appears.
- Now place the fabric onto the adhesive sheet.
- Embroider your design as desired.
Metal clips
For very fine fabrics or materials, which cannot be stretched taut enough in the hoop, we recommend using the four clips from the standard accessories to secure the outer and the inner hoop. The clips clamp the outer and inner hoop together, giving the fabric more support and tension.

And that is what you do:
Fitting:
• Hoop the stabilizer and the fabric as usual.
• On the long sides of the hoop, there are four notches with two ribs each.
• Fasten the metal clips around the hoop from the top.
Removing:
• Push the clips away at the metal pin and remove them from the top.

Position the Embroidery foot
In the embroidery position, the embroidery foot is not positioned directly on the fabric, rather half way between the highest and lowest position. Press the foot control to lower the embroidery foot into this position.
Embroidering with the embroidery unit

Traditional embroidery techniques

Richelieu work
This is a very old embroidery technique, which normally consists in pre-stitching a design with the straight stitch, cutting away the fabric from the areas that will form the cutouts and finally embroidering the contours with a dense zigzag stitch.

The same effects are easy to achieve with your Pfaff creative 2144.

We recommend the special Richelieu cards no. 7 and no. 25, which contain a beautiful choice of Richelieu designs.

And that is what you do:
• Place embroidery stabilizer under the fabric. When embroidering very sensitive materials we recommend placing some additional Water-soluble stabilizer onto the fabric.
• Hoop the fabric and the stabilizer. Embroider your design. You can work with one or more colors.
• After completing the work, carefully remove the Water-soluble stabilizer and the embroidery stabilizer.
• Now you can carefully cut away the fabric from the areas that will form the cutouts, with a pair of pointed scissors.
• Make sure not to damage the threads.
Appliqué with embroidery designs

It is also possible to embroider ready-made appliqués with the appliqué and Richelieu card no. 7.

The appliqués are marked with an A in the design list.

- Place embroidery stabilizer under the fabric.
- Embroider your appliqué design.
- The machine stops after the segment, where you have to insert the appliqué fabric.
- After inserting the fabric, stitch the appliqué’s contours. The machine displays a message when you have to cut out the appliqué.
- Remove the hoop from the embroidery unit and cut the excess appliqué fabric carefully along the sewn line using a pair of pointed scissors.
- Reattach the hoop and finish the design.

Step

Step is a structured fabric with a lockstitch appearance, which looks as if it is embroidered when applied extensively to a face fabric. The fabric itself can likewise be embroidered.

- Embroider your design until the machine displays the message for inserting the appliqué fabric.
- Place Step instead of the appliqué fabric onto the design and stitch it off. The Step layer has to be bigger than the design.
- Cut the excess Step along the sewn line.
- Iron on the design in order to secure it to the Step. Due to the Step’s adhesive coating, the face fabric and the design are sealed together.

Tip: If you wish to sew your own Step appliqués on a face fabric, iron them on first, select a zigzag stitch and set it as dense as possible (0.2 mm to 0.4 mm) and a bit wider (2 mm to 4 mm). This prevents the Step appliqué from fraying.

Bulk stabilizers

Bulk stabilizers are available in a variety of thicknesses, for ironing on, underlaying or inserting. They enhance the three-dimensional appearance of the embroidered designs. They are suitable for appliqués which require such an appearance.

- Hoop the fabric, if necessary reinforced with embroidery stabilizer.
- Embroider the appliqué up to the spot where the appliqué fabric is to be placed. Place the bulk stabilizer first and then the appliqué fabric and proceed as described for “Step”.
- Particular embroidery effects can be achieved with additional stabilizer.
Embroidery Puffy
Embroidery Puffy is a structured foam (3 mm thick) resembling foam rubber, for underlaying; it lends embroidered designs a remarkably three-dimensional effect. Use an identical or similar color to the one being used to overstitch.

- Use the Rose card no. 36. Make sure that the embroidery stitch you choose is a satin stitch design, as this is the only way to achieve the desired puffed three-dimensional effect. Straight stitches destroy the puffed effect.
- Hoop Adhesive-backed paper and stick the fabric on it.
- Place the Puffy, which has to be cut a bit larger, onto the fabric, embroider the design and remove the excess Puffy. The needle perforates the fabric, which makes it easier to remove it after embroidering.

Prisma 3-D film
Prisma 3-D film is a padding material resembling a textile and consisting of a vinyl film and a transparent, printed PVC film which has a two-color iridescent effect. It lends the embroidery a shimmering, lively appearance. The Prisma 3D film itself has smooth edges and does not require overcasting. It is particularly suitable for appliqué work.

- First remove the paper from the back side of the film.
- Cut out the desired shape of the film and place it on a hooped piece of fabric.
- Now embroider the selected appliqué design.
- If you place the Prisma 3-D film onto a hooped piece of Filmoplast without fabric, it can be embroidered without a face fabric. It is therefore also suitable for labels.
- No after-treatment is required after embroidering.

Embroider lace
Embroider lace using light-weight water-soluble stabilizer which has been developed especially for embroidering extremely delicate lace fabrics.

Hoop two layers of stabilizer in the embroidery hoop. The material must be sufficiently taut. Embroider your design. Cut it out leaving a wide border all round.

Place it in hand warm water until the film has entirely dissolved. Rinse the embroidered design thoroughly and place it on white paper to dry.

You can then join the lace embroideries using a small zigzag stitch or sew them onto a backing fabric.
**Embroider on thin fabrics**

If you wish to embroider on very fine, thin fabrics such as chiffon, organza or silk, we recommend making the following preparations prior to embroidering:

- Place the fabric between two layers of Water-soluble stabilizer and hoop all three layers. The fabric remains stabilized, it can no longer be distorted. The stabilizer can be dissolved in water when the embroidery is complete.

- Alternatively hoop Adhesive-backed paper (see 6-2), which enables distortion-free embroidering and onto which you stick your fabric. When embroidering very sensitive materials we recommend placing some additional Water-soluble stabilizer onto the fabric.

- Another very effective possibility is to cut out a "fabric frame". Hoop some thick fabric, so that it gets an impression. Remove it and and cut out a window of about 2 cm within the impression. Take the fabric you want to embroider and place it on the window; hoop both layers. This makes it possible for thin fabrics to be hooped tightly.

If you want to embroider a very dense design, some additional embroidery stabilizer can be placed loosely under the fabric.

- Embroider the bird designs shown above, from card 45, one after the other. You can control the embroidery process better by pressing the "sew slow" button.

**Embroider on fine knitted fabric such as Jersey**

You can embroider even these fine and stretchy fabrics quite easily if you prepare them properly and use the right equipment.

- Hoop Adhesive-backed paper, remove the upper layer of paper and stick the fabric on the surface according to the loops direction and making sure that the fabric is not displaced.

- Additionally we recommend placing Water-soluble stabilizer on the fabric. Embroider the selected design with a Jersey needle.

- If you want to hoop the fabric, proceed as described on the left. If an impression of the embroidery hoop is formed, you have to iron it away, with much steam, from the reverse side after embroidering.
Embroider on terry cloth

Even fine loop fabrics such as terry cloth or velvet can be embroidered with your Pfaff creative 2144. Both the maxi stitches and the embroidery designs of the memory cards can be used for this purpose.

- If your piece of terry cloth is too thick to fit into the hoop, hoop Adhesive-backed paper, remove the paper layer and stick the terry cloth on the adhesive surface.
- Tack or pin Water-soluble stabilizer onto the terry cloth to cover the terry loops.
- Now you can embroider the design. If the fabric is very thick, press the "sew slow" button.

Embroider on leather

Leather cannot be hooped, as the impressions of the hoop cannot be ironed out of the leather either.

- Hoop Adhesive-backed paper, remove the layer of paper and stick the leather on the adhesive surface.
- Make sure that the leather doesn’t crease when it is stuck on the Adhesive-backed paper. If the leather is very thick and hard it is advisable to press the "sew slow" button (40) prior to embroidering and, if possible, to enlarge the embroidery design in order to avoid needle breakage and extra perforation holes being made in the leather.

Note: Do not use a leather needle for embroidering leather.

Embroider on velvet and cut-pile fabric

These fabrics should not be hooped, as the impression of the hoop on the fabric is difficult to iron away. Use Adhesive-backed paper for this purpose and proceed as described above "Embroider on terry cloth".
Embroider on weft and warp knitted fabric
- Mark the center of the lion design on the fabric you want to embroider.
- Hoop Adhesive-backed paper and stick the fabric on it according to the loops’ direction and making sure that the fabric is not displaced.
- Alternatively, use spray-on temporary adhesive (see 6-2) to stick the fabric on the hooped embroidery stabilizer.
- Select the design and position it to the place you have marked, using the icon.
- Now you can embroider the design.

Embroider on small pieces of fabric
- If you want to embroider on a small piece of fabric, for example a breast pocket or the corner of a napkin, but you cannot hoop all the fabric, you can also use Adhesive-backed paper, on which you stick the part of the fabric you want to embroider.
- Mark the place you want to embroider, position the needle above the starting point and embroider the desired design.

Quilting with the quilt card designs
- With the quilt cards no. 29 and no. 50 you can achieve great quilt effects very simply and quickly.
- Place bulk stabilizer and embroidery stabilizer under the fabric.
- Mark the centers with a fabric marker.
- Hoop all three layers of fabric. If they are too thick, tack the three layers together so that they have the same size as the hoop; then hoop Adhesive-backed paper and stick the pieces of fabric on it.
- You can now embroider the selected design.
Embroidery Assistant

The embroidery template
Your machine includes an embroidery template, which helps you to draw marking lines that make it easier to position designs on the fabric to be embroidered.

When you use the template you must ensure that the text "PFAFF" can be read at the top right, and that the two grip depressions are situated on the left.

The embroidery fields of the round hoop are marked. The template has a scale in cm and inches at the sides.

The embroidery field is provided with slits.

Use a fabric marker to draw markings on the fabric through these slits, which are located on all sides and in the center of the template.

Combine designs by moving the hoop

Our example shows design no. 11, from creative card 300. We called up the single designs from the “Embroidery / card” menu and positioned them in the hoop.

We’ve positioned the first design at the bottom right edge of the embroidery field and mirrored it side to side.

- Embroider the 1st design.

Rehooping the fabric for combining designs into a large embroidery combination

- Remove the embroidery hoop from the embroidery unit.
- Place the template in the hoop and use a fabric marker to mark the embroidery field boundaries on the right side and at the bottom of the embroidered fabric.
  Remove the template.
- As you have positioned the design in the lower right corner, you can draw both a vertical and a horizontal marking line, which meet in the corner.
- These lines represent the guide lines for the next design.
- The vertical line is the beginning of the next design; the horizontal line is the lower edge of the border.
- Now, use the embroidery template to move and rehoop the fabric in such a way that the drawn marking lines of the fabric lie within the embroidering field of the hoop.
Position a design after rehooping

Mirror design no. 11 side to side again and touch .

Activate and, by touching the design itself in the multi-color touch screen, put the cross-hair cursor (hoop / needle) at the place on the design where this is to be joined to the already embroidered design.

Move the cross-hair cursor exactly to the desired position with the icons.

Touch to close the window; the cross-hair cursor, the hoop and thus also the needle remain in the last chosen position.

The current design will now be exactly positioned in the multi-color touch screen. Just touch the icon.

If you touch the icon, you can position the design in the embroidery hoop with your finger on the multi-color touch screen.

Check the position on the hooped fabric by entering the needle into it.

Precisely adjust with the arrow icons .

If the needle enters the already embroidered design in the place where the current design should be added, deactivate the function and close the dialog window.

Embroider the 2nd design. It will be automatically added to the 1st design. Proceed in the same way for joining designs 3, 4 ...

In the “Sequence/Combination ” menu, you can compile several designs into an embroidery combination within a hoop and save it permanently.

Use the embroidery template and the function to place several embroidery combinations on a piece of fabric to make up a large pattern.

Tip: Single designs can also be selected in the “Sequence/Combination” and saved permanently. If you change the settings of your designs (like mirroring, rotating, orbiting), these changes will also be saved.

This way you can always call up a design with its changed settings in order to embroider it again, even if the machine has been switched off in between.
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6. Embroidery Assistant

Combine embroidery words by moving the embroidery hoop

To be able to continue embroidering beyond the hoop, you must divide the words into sections before entering it into the machine.

- You can create these individual sections, one after the other, in the processing screen and then save them under different names in the machine, even after the machine has been switched off.

- Or you can formulate the word sections and embroider each one directly, without saving it (See “Combine designs by moving the hoop”).

Attach the embroidery hoop to your Pfaff creative 2144 before you confirm an entered word sentence. This is to ensure that the placement of the words shown in the “hoop” on the multi-color touch screen matches the placement on the fabric to be embroidered.

Preparing the fabric to be embroidered for combining words

To place your text on the fabric, using a fabric marker draw a line which is longer than the word sequence to be embroidered.

If you hoop the fabric into the large hoop, this drawn line must run across the length, through the center of the embroidery field.

To check the straightness of the line, insert the positioning template and check the course of the line using the marking grooves in the center.

Saving a text in the directory

In the “Embroidery combination” menu, open the input field for “Alphabets” and enter the 1st section of the word sequence. (For more information about entering text, please refer to chapter 4 / page 4-11, 4-18.)

We have divided our word sequence into two sections:
1. creative 2144—embroider
2. your imagination

Position the first word group in the center of the hoop, on the drawn line which divides the hoop lengthwise.

Move the word combination to the lower embroidery field boundary.

If you touch the icon and then “Save as”, the menu for entering the name is opened. You can give your combination a name and select the directory in which you save this section.

Enter the name for the 1st section. We called it “2144embr” and saved it in the “Slogan” directory. We have previously created the directory in the Creative Data Manager (see also p. 4-38).

With the icon, open the window for directory selection. Use the cursor arrows, choose the directory “Slogan” in the machine and touch the icon. The window then closed and the directory is selected.

Confirm the name with .

The 1st section is now saved in the “Slogan” directory under the name “2144embr”.

With you can switch back to the input field for “Alphabets” and enter the next section. We entered “your imagination”.

If you confirm your entry with , the processing screen opens.

Also position this section on the drawn line in the center of the hoop.

Move this section to the upper embroidery field boundary.

Now also save this section in the “Slogan” directory under a name.

Ensure that both sections are positioned in the center of the hoop on the drawn line and in the upper embroidery field boundary.
Combining words beyond the hoop

- Touch the icon and “Open” to call up the 1st section of words from the machine’s memory (from the “Slogan” directory) to the processing screen of the embroidery sequence.
- Embroider this section.

With the function, place the hair-line cursor at the connecting point of the current words.

With the function, position the current words so that it joins the already text. (See “Positioning a design in the hoop after rehooping”, p. 9-7.)

- Embroider the 2nd section. It is automatically positioned to the first section.

Rehooping the fabric for embroidering words beyond the hoop

Place the positioning template into the hoop and using a self-erasing marker pencil mark the lower boundary of the embroidery field on the fabric to be embroidered. You will automatically get a hair-line cross where the vertical line is drawn. This point will be the starting point of your next section.

- Use the embroidery template and rehoop the fabric in such a way that the marking slits in the center are congruent to the vertically drawn line.

After rehooping, the horizontal marking lines of the fabric must be in the embroidery field of the hoop.

- Touch and “Open” to call up the 2nd section of your words from the machine’s memory (from the “Slogan” directory) to the processing screen of the embroidery combination.
Embroidery combinations
Our range of creative cards includes designs, which are characterized by the fact that they comprise at least 2-part designs and can be combined with each other by means of a connecting point.

The last stitch from part design 1 represents the mutual connecting point of part design 1 and part design 2.

The connecting point is a long stitch at the end of the 1st part design and the beginning of the 2nd part design. It is positioned on the outside edge of the design combination.

These designs have been especially created for the "Creative Fantasy Big" hoop, and can now be embroidered using the embroidery hoop of your machine.

We distinguish between two groups:

- Design combinations, which consist of 2-part designs.
- Endless border combinations, which always end with a connecting stitch and can be combined as often as one desires.

Combine designs in the hoop
Preparing the fabric
Use a fabric marker, to draw a marking line on your fabric in the direction in which the border is to be embroidered.

This marking line is an aid for hooping the fabric.

When hooping, ensure that the marking line runs across through the center of the embroidery field. For this purpose, refer to the marking slit in the center of the hoop.

- Select the design section with number "1" from the creative card. We have selected our designs from the card 52 / embroidery combinations.
- Position it in the hoop. In doing so, the design must not be mirrored lengthwise as it ends with a connecting point.
- Select the design section with number "2". Likewise, this part design must not be rotated lengthwise.
- Position this part directly against the 1st part design.
- Touch to enlarge the area where the two design parts meet and fit together the two halves of the design.
- Embroider the 1st part design.
- The machine stops after it has sewn the connecting point.

Tip: Do not pull out the thread of the connecting stitch.

Embroider the 2nd part design.

- The 2nd part design is now shown as marked, the needle is in the position of the connecting stitch of the 2nd part design.
- Now you can check that the needle enters the connecting stitch of the 1st part design.
- If the connecting stitch is correct, the design will be connected exactly to the 1st part design.
- If the needle does not enter the connecting stitch of the 1st part design, touch and move the design until the needle enters the connecting point.

Embroider the 2nd part design.
Embroider endless borders beyond the length of the hoop

Some designs are suitable for the embroidery of endless borders. These are indicated in the design selection menu with the letter E. There is a connecting point at the start and at the end of the design.

This way, you can add borders as often as you like.

On a creative card, endless borders can comprise two part designs which are put together. If this is the case, the machine stops after sewing the connecting stitch of the 1st part design. If you press the foot control again, the machine automatically embroiders the 2nd part design to the first. You can position another design after the 1st part design, e.g. a corner.

Prepare the fabric

Using a fabric marker, draw a marking line on the fabric in the direction in which the border is to be embroidered.

This marking line is an aid when hooping the fabric.

Embroider your endless border as described in "Combine designs in the hoop", page 6-27.

When hooping, ensure that the marking line runs lengthwise through the center of the embroidery field. For this purpose, refer to the marking slit in the center of the hoop.

Our example shows an endless border from creative card 300. This already consists of two designs.

- The machine stops after embroidering the 1st part design.
- If you press the foot control again, the machine continues to embroider.
- Rehoop the fabric, displacing it by an entire design length.
- Ensure that the connecting point of the design is positioned at the upper edge within the embroidery field. Use the positioning template to check this.
- Ensure that the marking grooves lie congruent to the drawn line.
- If you press "Stitch Restart", the machine drives to the mutual connecting point.
- Check that the needle is positioned directly above the mutual connecting point.
- If this is not the case, touch and move the design until the needle enters the connecting point.
- Embroider the next part of your endless border.
- If you replace the design with a new one, e.g. to embroider a corner, check that the needle is positioned correctly.
7. Accessories

**Standard accessories**

- **Standard presser foot No. 0 A**
  Order No.: 820 244-096

- **Fancy stitch foot No. 1 A (for Dual Feed)**
  Order No.: 820 254-096

- **Fancy stitch foot No. 2 A (not suitable for Dual Feed)**
  Order No.: 820 260-096

- **Embroidery foot No. 8 (not suitable for Dual Feed)**
  Order No.: 820 259-096

- **Blindhem and overlock foot No. 3**
  Order No.: 820 256-096
Zipper and edge presser foot No. 4
Order No.: 820 248-096

Buttonhole foot No. 5 A
Order No.: 820 299-096

Sensormatic buttonhole guide No. 10
Order No.: 820 294-096

Darning foot No. 6
Order No.: 820 243-096

Roll hemmer No. 7
Order No.: 820 249-096
1. Brush
   Order No.: 93-847-979-91

2. Extra spool pin

3. Seam ripper
   Order No.: 99-053-016-91

4. Bulb remover / Needle plate changer
   Order No.: 820 292-096

5. Bobbins

6. Felt pad

7. Spool cap

Knee lift
Order No.: 93-039-128-05, 93-039-129-44

Stylus
Order No: 412 69 34-01

Stitch Card – Antique Quilt Stitches and Hand Embroidery Stitches
Order No: 412 74 69-02

File Assistant
Using the File Assistant you can download embroidery designs directly from the Internet and transfer them to your creative 2144 without additional PC programs.
Order No: 412 75 22-96
Embroidery unit

Embroidery hoops
Rectangular hoop 140x225 mm
Order No: 93-039-340-44-000

Round hoop 115x120 mm
Order No: 93-039-343-44-000

Embroidery template
Order No: 93-039-351-05-000

Clips
Order No: 412 68 15-02

Creative fantasy embroidery foot
Order No: 820 280-096

Creative card 300

Cable
Order No: 92-330-315-91
Optional accessories

Optional accessories are intended for special sewing work.
The listed presser feet are available from your PFAFF dealer:

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<td>820 214-096</td>
<td>For appliqué work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open toe appliqué foot for 9 mm width</td>
<td>820 213-096</td>
<td>For appliqué work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintuck foot, 5 grooves (130/705 H-ZWI, twin needles with spacing 1.6 - 2.0)</td>
<td>820 226-096</td>
<td>For creating pintucks on light to medium weight fabrics (needle size: 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintuck foot, 7 grooves (130/705 H-ZWI, twin needles with spacing 1.6 - 2.0)</td>
<td>820 227-096</td>
<td>For creating pintucks on light to medium weight fabrics (needle size: 80)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cording tongue (2)</td>
<td>820 223-096</td>
<td>Enhances the effect of an uncorded pintuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintuck foot with guide, 9 mm</td>
<td>820 225-096</td>
<td>For embroidering areas between pintucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridging guide</td>
<td>820 228-096</td>
<td>For sewing together two edges of fabrics with a hemstitching effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilt work finger guard</td>
<td>820 236-096</td>
<td>For all sewing work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringe foot</td>
<td>820 232-096</td>
<td>For creating fringe/loop embroidery effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free-motion quilt foot</td>
<td>820 242-096</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third spool holder to pin on</td>
<td>93-033 063-44-000</td>
<td>For sewing with the triple needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch foot with round hole (for Dual Feed)</td>
<td>820 235-096</td>
<td>Warning! Only use straight stitch in center needle position.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Felling foot 4.5 mm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>820 219-096</td>
<td>For flat-felled seams on light to medium weight fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cording foot</td>
<td>820 234-096</td>
<td>For cording</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirring foot (plastic)</td>
<td>820 231-096</td>
<td>For gathering on very lightweight fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirring foot (metal)</td>
<td>820 233-096</td>
<td>For gathering on light to medium weight fabrics, thanks to the large presser foot clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braiding foot</td>
<td>820 230-096</td>
<td>For oversewing cords and thicker threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/9 hole foot</td>
<td>822 022-096</td>
<td>For attaching wool threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelet plate Ø 4,5 mm</td>
<td>820 238-096</td>
<td>For eyelet embroidery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelet plate Ø 6,5 mm</td>
<td>820 237-096</td>
<td>For eyelet embroidery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eyelet plate Ø 8,5 mm</td>
<td>820 275-096</td>
<td>For eyelet embroidery</td>
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### 7. Accessories

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessory</th>
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<th>Sewing work</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ruffler</td>
<td>820 255-096</td>
<td>For placing dense or loose pleats at regular intervals. Warning! Only use straight stitch in center needle position.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quilt/edge guide</td>
<td>820 279-096</td>
<td>For Quilting and topstitching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting and patchwork foot</td>
<td>820 212-096</td>
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<td>For quilting and patchwork jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll hemmer 2 mm</td>
<td>820 220-096</td>
<td>For hemming edges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round embroidery frame 80</td>
<td>820 007-096</td>
<td>For embroidering 80 x 80 mm designs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle plate with round hole</td>
<td>820 247-096</td>
<td>For top-stitching seams, quilting and sewing very light and soft materials (silk, jersey etc.) Warning! Only use straight stitch in center needle position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemmer 4 mm (for Dual Feed)</td>
<td>820 221-096</td>
<td>For hemming edges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow-edge foot</td>
<td>820 217-096</td>
<td>For topstitching narrow edges, sewing lace or second fabric edge to main fabric and stitch-in-the-ditch quilting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bias binder (remove presser foot holder)</td>
<td>820 245-096</td>
<td>For binding edges with bias tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit-edge/piping/beading foot</td>
<td>820 216-096</td>
<td>For sewing knitted fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stick foot (for Dual Feed) up to 6 mm stitch width</td>
<td>820 240-096</td>
<td>For embroidering leather. Warning! Set stitch width to max. 6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stick embroidery foot (for Dual Feed) up to 9 mm stitch width</td>
<td>820 277-096</td>
<td>For sewing decorative stitches on fabrics which are difficult to feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stick fancy stitch foot</td>
<td>820 239-096</td>
<td>For sewing decorative stitches with a stitch width up to 9 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circular embroidery guide</td>
<td>820 246-096</td>
<td>For circular embroidery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The following pages contain application examples of some special accessory feet.
**Appliqué foot**

Appliqués are easily sewn and always produce a beautiful effect. By using different materials and patterns you can create countless new designs. You can make a perfect, densely stitched seam with the appliqué foot, which has a special cutout on its sole for the satin-stitch seam.

- Attach the appliqué foot.
- Transfer your drafted pattern to the paper side of a fusible, paper-backed webbing (Vliesofix). Remember that any letters or numbers have to be drawn as mirror images.
- Iron the fusible webbing onto the appliqué material. Cut out your motif and peel the paper from the back of the appliqué.
- Position and press your appliqué pieces in place on your base fabric.
- Place a stabilizer under your work area.
- Overstitch all contours with a narrow satin stitch zigzag. Make sure that the needle oversews the outer edge so that no fraying occurs later.

**Stitch No:** 3 or 10  
**Stitch length:** 0.3 mm  
**Stitch width:** 1.5 – 2 mm

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**Open toe appliqué foot**

Appliqués are easily sewn and always produce a beautiful effect. If you use the open toe appliqué foot with program 18 you obtain an additional effect: your appliqué will look as if stitched by hand.

- Cut out your appliqué pieces without any seam allowance.
- Iron a fusible, paper-backed webbing (Vliesofix) onto the back of your base fabric. Now peel the paper from the back of the appliqué pieces. Position and press the appliqué pieces on the fabric.
- Attach the open toe appliqué foot.
- Select program 18 and guide the edge of the appliqué pattern along the right-hand inner edge of the foot. This will produce a uniform seam along the edge of the pattern. The straight stitch will be almost entirely sink-stitched, which creates the hand-made effect.

**Stitch No:** 18  
**Stitch length:** 2.5 mm  
**Stitch width:** 1.5 mm
**Pintuck foot**
This classic heirloom sewing technique can be easily applied to many types of fabric such as cotton and light woolens. Undergarments and children’s clothes are given a nostalgic touch by pintucking.

- Attach the pintuck foot.
- Replace the sewing needle with a twin needle (e.g. 130/705 H-ZWI; 1.6 or 2.0 mm needle spacing; size 80).
- Thread the two needles (see page 2-11).
- Sew your first pintuck. When you start on the second pintuck, allow the first pintuck to run parallel in a groove in the foot. This will produce evenly spaced pintucks.

**Stitch No: 1**
**Stitch length: 2.5 mm**

**Tip:** If you would like to emphasize the pintuck effect, you can attach a cording tongue (optional accessory) on the front edge of the needle plate. The cording tongue pre-shapes the fabric during sewing and produces a better-defined pintuck.

For thin materials use the pintuck foot with 7 grooves and the small cording tongue, for heavier materials use the pintuck foot with 5 grooves and the large cording tongue. Inserting a gimp thread creates a similar optical effect by making the pintuck appear even more raised.

A cording tongue is not used when inserting a gimp thread in your pintucks.

- Remove the needle plate.
- Thread the gimp thread from below through the hole at the center front of the needle plate.
- Replace the needle plate. The notch between the needle plate and the sewing machine provides space for the gimp thread while sewing. Feed the gimp thread under the work support so that it does not become knotted during sewing.
- Gently pull the fabric taut while sewing the pintucks.
Pintuck foot with guide
With this foot you can accurately sew pintucks with a spacing of 5 or 11 mm. The same foot allows you to precisely space decorative stitches with a width ranging between 6 and 9 mm between the pintucks.

- Attach the pintuck foot with guide. The foot can be attached with the guide pointing to the left or the right.
- Replace the sewing needle with a twin needle (1.6 or 2 mm space between needles).
- Thread the two needles (see page 2-11).
- Sew one pintuck with or without gimp thread.
- Place the first pintuck under the groove in the extended guide. Sew a second pintuck. The second pintuck will automatically be spaced to allow a decorative stitch to be sewn in the area between pintucks.
- Sew all remaining pintucks.
- Replace the twin needles with a normal sewing needle.
- Place stabilizer under work area.
- Place two pintucks in the guides on either side of the center of the foot. Embroider your desired decorative stitches in this space.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 2.5 mm

Faggoting guide
The faggoting guide is used for sewing together two edges of fabrics with a hemstitching effect. It is available in 3 mm and 5 mm widths.

- Use standard presser foot No.0A and insert the guide in the small hole at the front edge of the needle plate.
- If you work on non-fraying fabric you can simply join the open edges. In case of fraying fabric first serge the fabric edges and press the seam allowance to the wrong side.
- Place the faggoting guide between the fabric edges. Sew the fabric edges together with stitch 11. The faggoting guide allows you to sew the edges at a constant distance, with a hemstitching effect.

Stitch No: 11
Stitch length: 2 mm
Stitch width: 6 – 9 mm
Fringe foot
With this special foot for fringe embroidery you can produce fantastic effects in no time. This foot is particularly effective on terry cloth.

- Mark your desired pattern with a fabric-marking pen.
- Place a piece of stabilizer under the fabric.
- Attach the fringe foot.
- Embroider the motif row by row. For circles you must work from the outside inwards.
- When using heavier threads, you should select a slightly longer stitch length. Always sew a test seam first.
- When you have finished, pull the work carefully from the machine by holding the last loops. If you pull too quickly, you will pull the end loops flat/tight.
- Knot the beginning and end threads on the reverse side.

Stitch No: 3
Stitch length: 0.5 - 1 mm
Stitch width: 1.5 - 2.5 mm

Felling foot
Flat felled seams are particularly strong and are commonly known as jeans seams. Seams on sportswear and children’s wear, blouses and shirts are more durable with this technique. You can make these seams particularly decorative by using a sewing thread of a contrasting color. The felling foot is available in two different widths.

- Attach the felling foot to the presser foot holder.
- Place the fabrics’ wrong sides together.
- Overlap the raw edge of the lower ply by about 3/8-5/8” (1-1.5 cm).
- Place this overlapping edge over the tongue of the felling foot. The fabric must be placed fully under the presser foot.
- Sew along the folded edge with a straight stitch.
- Separate the fabric and feed the protruding hem into the felling foot. The hem is turned over by the foot and is overstitched along the edge. Pull the two fabric layers taut during sewing.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 3
Cording foot
Cording is a technique in which pearl thread or a fine cord is overstitched to produce a purl seam. With this you can obtain an effect similar to braiding. Appliqués can also be made more effective with this seam.

- Attach the cording foot.
- Place the pearl thread in the foot so it leads through one of the grooves at the front and lies under the presser foot at the back.
- Overstitch the pearl thread with a narrow satin stitch. This produces what is known as the purl seam.

Tip: You can also obtain a remarkable effect by overstitching a medium pearl thread with a thread of a different color.

Stitch No: 22
Stitch length: 0.4 - 0.6 mm
Stitch width: 1.5 - 2 mm

Shirring foot
Beautiful gathering effects can be achieved quickly and easily with the shirring foot, i.e. on lightweight children’s wear or home decorating projects.

- Attach the shirring foot by hooking the rear bar of the foot into the rear groove of the foot holder. Push the foot upwards until it snaps into the front bar.
- Place the fabric to be gathered under the presser foot, and the fabric to remain flat on the top through the foot cut out. Make sure the fabrics are placed right sides together.
- Hold the top fabric slightly taut while sewing. The harder you pull the top fabric the greater the gathering effect you achieve.
- Be sure to guide the fabric edges evenly through the foot.
- Disengage the shirring foot by pushing it down at the front and remove it in the direction of the groove of the presser foot holder at the back.

Tip: Tighter gathers can be achieved by increasing the needle thread tension and the stitch length.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 3 mm
Braiding foot
This special foot is best suited for overstitching heavy/bulky cords (i.e. loosely twisted wool) or a narrow tape/ribbon.

- Thread your cord or ribbon through the wire loop/guide at the front of the foot. Feed it down through the hole in the center of the foot and guide under the foot and to the back.
- Attach the braiding foot to the machine.
- Select a decorative stitch and thread of your choice and overstitch the cord or ribbon.

Stitch No: optional
Stitch length: according to the stitch
Stitch width: according to the thread size

7/9 hole foot
Beautiful decorative effects can easily be achieved with this presser foot. Up to 9 cords may be overstitched using decorative stitches and a variety of embroidery threads.

- Cut your cords to the desired length. Thread the cords through the holes in the foot from the top to the bottom. Lead the cords under the presser foot and out the back. Leave the thread tails extending about 1 1/2-2" (4-5 cm) at the back.
- Attach the 7/9 hole foot.
- Overstitch the 9 threads with a decorative stitch of your choice.

Tip: Pearl thread or embroidery twist is well suited.

Stitch No: optional
Stitch length: according to the stitch
Stitch width: according to the number of threads
Eyelet plate
Using an eyelet plate you can create traditional eyelet embroidery. The eyelet plate is available in 4 mm, 6 mm and 8 mm sizes.

- Remove the presser foot and place the eyelet plate onto the needle plate.

Make sure that the pin at the back of the plate fits into the middle cutout of the needle plate. Push the plate down at the front.

- Tightly hoop your embroidery fabric. Use a stabilizer if necessary.

- With sharp scissors cut one or two of the fabric threads at the center of the eyelet area and push the fabric over the pin of the eyelet plate. The fabric must fit snugly around the pin.

- Place the presser foot lifter in the darning position.

- Pull up the bobbin thread and hold it for the first few stitches.

- Stitch around the cut with the desired program (e.g. program No. 6, 86, 87, 88). While doing so, turn the hoop with the fabric slowly and evenly. The stitches should be very close to each other.

- Secure with a few straight stitches.

Stitch No: optional (utility or decorative stitches)
Stitch length: according to the stitch
Stitch width: 9 mm

Ruffler
With the ruffler you can make closely or widely spaced pleats automatically while sewing. This is very useful for ruffles, frills, home textiles, etc.

The ruffler can be used in three different ways:
1. Folding pleats in fabric.
2. Folding and securing pleats in fabric in one operation.
3. Folding and securing pleats in fabric, while attaching lace in one operation.

When you buy the ruffler from your PFAFF dealer, full operating instructions are included.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 3 mm
1/4 inch Quilt and patchwork foot
A quilt consists of two layers of fabric with a layer of batting sandwiched between. Many geometric pieces of fabric are joined together in continually changing patterns to form the top layer of the quilt. This is tacked to a middle layer of polyester or cotton batting and a backing layer.

The 1/4 inch quilt and patchwork foot is particularly suitable for joining your pieces of fabric. The clearance between the needle and the outer edge of the foot is 1/4" (6 mm) and between the needle and the inner edge of the foot 1/8" (3 mm).

- Attach the 1/4 inch quilt and patchwork foot.
- Sew together your pieces of fabric using program 1. For a seam allowance of 1/4" guide your fabric along the outer edge of the foot. For a seam allowance of 1/8" guide your fabric along the inner edge of the foot.

In traditional quilting the three layers of fabric are joined with small hand stitches. This hand-stitched look can be accomplished faster and easier with the sewing machine.

- Use invisible (monofilament) thread in the needle. Use a contrast or complementary polyester or cotton thread in the bobbin.
- Set the needle thread tension to 7-9.
- When you sew the stitch on the three layers of your quilt, you should only see the triple stitch of your bobbin thread. The intermediate stitch disappears and thus produces a hand-stitched appearance. Adjust your needle and bobbin thread tensions as needed to produce the desired effect.

Stitch No: 15, 16, 17
Stitch length: 3 – 4 mm
Free-motion quilt foot
The free-motion quilt foot in combination with the straight stitch is well suited for free-motion quilting. The three layers of your quilt are guided manually during free-motion quilting. The faster you sew, the more consistent and uniform your stitches will become. Try out this technique on a test piece first. Free-motion quilting is possible in both curved and straight lines. For free-motion, straight-line quilting (center needle position), with a spacing of 1/4 inch (6 mm), use the four red markings on the corners of the foot as a guide. The distance between the markings is 1/2 inch (13 mm)

• Loosen the knurled screw on the presser foot holder.
• Press the free motion quilting foot gently together with thumb and index finger.
• Guide the pin of the free-motion quilt foot into the hole of the presser foot holder as far as it will go. The long fork of the free-motion quilt foot must be positioned behind the needle clamp.
• Tighten the knurled screw.
• Bring the free motion quilting foot into the darning position and lower the feed dog.

Tip: Free-motion embroidery (e.g. monograms) can also be completed using the free-motion quilting foot.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 2.5 mm

Quilt/edge guide
This guide is especially useful when quilting. The guide can be attached both on the left and the right side of the presser foot.

Insert the guide in the hole and tighten the screw.

Stitch No: Optional
Stitch length: According to the stitch
Stitch width: According to the stitch
Narrow-edge foot
This presser foot makes narrow-edge topstitching easier. It is excellently suited to edge-joining separate fabric pieces, i.e. attaching lace to a finished fabric edge. The metal guide in the center of the foot keeps the two fabrics separated.

Topstitching with a narrow edge
For narrow-edge topstitching place the center guide of the presser foot against the fabric edge. Move the needle into the desired left-hand position and topstitch. The center guide allows for perfect topstitch spacing.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 2.5 mm

Sewing on lace
Place the folded/pressed edge of your fabric to the left of the center guide and the finished edge of your lace to the right of the center guide. Both fabric and lace should be placed under the foot right side up. The center guide will keep the fabrics properly separated allowing for more precise stitching. Choose zigzag stitch No. 3 and sew catching the edge of the fabric and the lace. Adjust the width and length of your zigzag as desired.

Stitch No: 3
Stitch length: 1 - 3.0 mm
Stitch width: 1.5 - 3.5 mm

Bias tape binder
Binding with bias tape is a very easy method of giving fabric edges a smooth and neat appearance. For this you need unfolded bias tape about 2.5 cm (1”) wide.

- Remove the presser foot and holder. Attach the bias binder.
- Cut the beginning of the bias tape at a diagonal.
- Feed the tape into the scroll of the binder and pull out to the back.
- Adjust the binder and/or the needle position so that the needle pierces the fabric approximately 1-1.5 mm (1/16”) from the folded edge of the bias tape. This can also be achieved by changing the needle position.
- Stitch about 2.5 cm (1”) along the bias tape.
- Insert the edge of the fabric to be bound between the bias tape edges into the slot of the binder. The bias tape will enclose the raw edge automatically during sewing.

Tip: You can obtain an additional decorative effect by using a zigzag or decorative stitch.

Stitch No: 1
Stitch length: 2.5 mm
Knit-edge/piping/beading foot
Thick seams in knitted fabrics or imitation furs can be sewn easily with the knit edge foot. In order to obtain a perfect seam on knit fabrics (e.g. shoulder seams), we recommend oversewing a wool thread, pulled slightly taut, into the seam. This will give the seam additional strength and keep it from stretching out of shape.

Stitch No: 23
Stitch length: 3 – 4 mm
Stitch width: 6 – 9 mm

Non-stick decorative stitch foot
The synthetic coating on the underside of this foot makes it particularly suitable for sewing decorative and utility stitches of up to 9 mm wide on leather, synthetic leather and vinyl. It may be helpful to back these fabrics with a fusible woven or knit interfacing. Due to the stretch of these fabrics, it is important to use a stabilizer under the fabric when embroidering. A needle with a longer eye (system 130 N) is recommended for thicker leather. On softer leathers an embroidery needle works well.

- Attach the non-stick decorative stitch foot.
- Stitch leather as desired.
- Remove stabilizer.

Warning! Very closely set stitch, i.e. short stitch length/tight stitch density, may cause leathers, synthetic leathers and vinyl’s to perforate. It is important to remember that needle piercing points will remain visible in leather.

Stitch No: optional decorative stitch
Stitch length: according to the stitch
Stitch width: 9 mm
Circular embroidery guide
The circular embroidery guide allows you to create perfect
embroidered circles. The creative possibilities are endless!
Your fabric is automatically fed in a circle, allowing you to
embellish your clothing and household items.

The guide is marked in 1 cm increments.

- Mark a center point with a fabric marker on your fabric.
- Insert the circular embroidery guide from the left into
  the hole at the back of the presser foot holder. The
  radius of the circle is determined by the placement of
  the guide in the holder. The full width of the circle will be
  equal to twice the distance between the needle and the
  rubber guide point.
- The guide is secured with the screw on the presser foot
  holder.
- Stabilize your fabric.
- Place the center marked point of your fabric directly
  below the rubber point of the embroidery guide.
- Select the desired decorative stitch and begin sewing.
  Slightly press the rubber point downwards with your
  finger while sewing.
- Change the radius with every new circle by loosening
  the screw and sliding the circular embroidery guide to
  another mark on the guide arm.

Stitch No: optional decorative stitch
Stitch length: according to the stitch
Stitch width: 9 mm
Needle chart
Using the correct needle guarantees better stitching of the fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric weight</th>
<th>Needle</th>
<th>Fabric weight</th>
<th>Needle</th>
<th>Fabric weight</th>
<th>Needle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>60  70  75</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>80  90</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>100 110 120 130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Needle points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System &amp; No</th>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>Point and eye</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H</td>
<td>Light ball point</td>
<td>Universal needle for synthetics, fine linen, chiffon, batiste, organdy, woolens, velvet, decorative seams and embroidery work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-SUK</td>
<td>Medium ball point</td>
<td>Coarse knitted fabrics, Latex, double-knit fabrics, hosiery, Quiana and Simplex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-PS</td>
<td>Medium ball point</td>
<td>Stretch-fabric needle developed especially for Pfaff. Particularly suitable for delicate stretch and knitted fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-SKF</td>
<td>Heavy ball point</td>
<td>Wide-meshed corsetry, Lycra, Simplex and Latex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-J</td>
<td>Acute ball point</td>
<td>Twill, work wear, heavy linen, blue jeans and light canvas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-LR</td>
<td>Narrow twist point (cuts right)</td>
<td>Leather, suede, calf and goatskin leathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-PCL</td>
<td>Narrow twist point (left twist groove)</td>
<td>Imitation leather, plastic materials, plastic sheeting and oil cloth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 N</td>
<td>Light ball point (long eye)</td>
<td>Topstitched seams with buttonhole silk or No. 30/3 synthetic thread, metallic thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-WING</td>
<td>Hemstitching point</td>
<td>Effective hemstitching on heavily dressed materials, organdy, glass cambric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-M</td>
<td>Acute round point</td>
<td>Micro-fiber woven fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-Q</td>
<td>Light ball point</td>
<td>Topstitched seams for quilting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-E</td>
<td>Medium ball point</td>
<td>Embroidery work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decorative sewing with twin needles

Before sewing the desired stitches, check whether needles can penetrate easily, by turning the handwheel. In this way, needle breakage is avoided as much as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Stitch length</th>
<th>Stitch width</th>
<th>Needle spacing</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-ZWI</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,6 mm</td>
<td>normal pintucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,0 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-ZWI</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>wide pintucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,0 mm</td>
<td>wide pintucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 90</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 100</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zigzag sewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Stitch length</th>
<th>Stitch width</th>
<th>Needle spacing</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-ZWI</td>
<td>0,5-1,5 mm</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>1,6 mm</td>
<td>decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>0,5-1,5 mm</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>2,0 mm</td>
<td>decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>0,5-1,5 mm</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>decoration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hemstitch / special twin needle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Stitch length</th>
<th>Stitch width</th>
<th>Needle spacing</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H-ZWI-HO</td>
<td>2,3-3,0 mm</td>
<td>very narrow</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Decorative hemstitch effect embroidery. Well-finished woven fabric and fine batiste are particularly suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>2,0-3,0 mm</td>
<td>very narrow</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 100</td>
<td>2,0-3,0 mm</td>
<td>very narrow</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Triple needle

Before sewing the desired embroidery stitches, check whether the needles can penetrate easily, by turning the handwheel. In this way, needle breakage is avoided as much as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Stitch length</th>
<th>Stitch width</th>
<th>Needle spacing</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130/705 H</td>
<td>0,5-1,5 mm</td>
<td>very narrow</td>
<td>2,5 mm</td>
<td>decorative stitching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size: 80</td>
<td>0,5-1,5 mm</td>
<td>very narrow</td>
<td>3,0 mm</td>
<td>decorative stitching</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What to do if...?

In this chapter you are suggested solutions if you have a problem with your creative 2144. For further information please contact your Pfaff dealer who will be pleased to help you.

**Sewing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The machine skips stitches</td>
<td>Did you insert the needle properly?</td>
<td>Push the needle fully upwards with its flat side facing the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you insert a wrong needle?</td>
<td>Use needle system 130/705 H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the needle bent or blunt?</td>
<td>Insert a new needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or:</td>
<td>Did you thread the machine properly?</td>
<td>Check how the machine is threaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the needle too small for the thread?</td>
<td>Change the needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle thread breaks</td>
<td>Did you insert the needle properly?</td>
<td>Push the needle fully upwards with its flat side facing the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or:</td>
<td>Did you insert a wrong needle ?</td>
<td>Use needle system 130/705 H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the needle bent or blunt?</td>
<td>Insert a new needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you thread the machine properly?</td>
<td>Check how the machine is threaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the needle too small for the thread?</td>
<td>Change the needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you using poor thread with slubs or thread which has become dry after overlong storage?</td>
<td>Change the thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin thread breaks</td>
<td>Did you insert the bobbin properly?</td>
<td>Check the bobbin thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle breaks</td>
<td>Is the needle pushed fully in?</td>
<td>Insert a new needle and push it fully in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you pull or push the fabric?</td>
<td>Only guide the fabric lightly without pulling or pushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The seam is sewn unevenly</td>
<td>Is the thread tension misadjusted?</td>
<td>Check needle thread tension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you using too thick or slubbed thread?</td>
<td>Change the thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the bobbin thread evenly wound?</td>
<td>Check bobbin winding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you thread the machine properly?</td>
<td>Check how the machine is threaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The machine does not feed or feeds irregularly</td>
<td>Has sewing lint collected between the feed dog teeth rows?</td>
<td>Remove the needle plate and clean the feed dog with a brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the feed dog lowered?</td>
<td>Engage the feed dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The machine binds</td>
<td>Are there thread remnants in the hook ways?</td>
<td>Remove the thread remnants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect or no display</td>
<td>Is the contrast control for the display misadjusted?</td>
<td>Set the contrast for the display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Embroidery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The embroidery design is distorted</td>
<td>Did you hoop the fabric strongly enough?</td>
<td>The fabric must be tightly hooped, in such a way that no creases form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the inner embroidery hoop completely attached to the outer embroidery hoop?</td>
<td>Hoop the fabric in such a way that the inner hoop always exactly matches the outer hoop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you stabilize your fabric sufficiently?</td>
<td>Place a sheet of Adhesive backed paper/stabilizer and/or Water-soluble stabilizer onto the fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The embroidery design has contracted</td>
<td>Did you use the right needle?</td>
<td>Insert a needle with a larger eye (System 130N).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the needle bent or blunt?</td>
<td>Insert a new needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the thread too thick for the needle?</td>
<td>Use the right needle size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you insert the needle properly?</td>
<td>Push the needle fully upwards with its flat side facing the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you thread the machine properly?</td>
<td>Check how the machine is threaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you using poor thread with slubs or thread which has become dry after overlong storage?</td>
<td>Change the thread.</td>
</tr>
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