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

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine.

**DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:**
- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 5 Watt.

**WARNING - To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:**
- Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children or infirm person.
- Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorised dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the Sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the Sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Switch the sewing machine off (“0”) when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administrated.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off (“0”) position, then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**
Presser feet (standard accessories)
For more information about accessories, please contact your PFAFF dealer.
Parts of the sewing machine (model 2048)

1. -/+ button A (stitch width/pattern width controls)
2. -/+ button B (stitch length/pattern length controls)
3. -/+ button C (stitch density/balance controls)
4. Info button
5. Carrying handle
6. Handwheel
7. "M" button
8. Cursor buttons
9. Clear/pattern start button
10. Stitch selection wheel
11. Connection socket “lead cord”
12. Connection socket “foot control”
13. Master switch
14. m+ button
15. Direct selection button “Alphabet”
16. Direct selection button “Alphabet”
17. Direct selection button “Linen buttonhole”
18. Direct selection button “Elastic blind hem stitch”
19. Direct selection button “Zigzag stitch”
20. Direct selection button “Stretch triple straight stitch”
22. Direct selection button “Bridging stitch”
23. Direct selection button “Button attaching program”
24. Direct selection button “Straight stitch”
25. Direct selection button “Elastic stitch”
26. Direct selection button “Closed overlock stitch”
27. Slide for lowering the feed dog
28. Base plate
29. Removable accessory tray
30. Presser foot holder with presser foot
31. Integrated dual feed/IDT
32. Integrated needle threader
33. "Reverse sewing" button
34. Threading slots
35. Needle thread tension
36. “Tie-off” button
37. “Needle up/down” button
38. “Slow sewing” button
39. “Pattern mirror” button/ “Lock” button
40. Take-up lever
41. Thread guide
42. Spool pin with spool cap
43. Hole for second spool pin
44. Lid with stitch program chart
45. Bobbin winder
46. Bobbin door
47. Free arm
48. Sewing bulb (max. 5 W)
49. Thread cutter
50. Thread take-up
51. Presser foot lifter
52. Needle holder with retaining (set) screw
53. Needle plate
54. Contrast control
Parts of the sewing machine (model 2038)

1. +/- button A (stitch width/pattern width controls)
2. +/- button B (stitch length/pattern length controls)
3. +/- button C (stitch density/balance controls)
4. Info button
5. Carrying handle
6. Handwheel
7. "M" button
8. Cursor buttons
9. Clear/pattern start button
10. Stitch selection button
11. Connection socket “lead cord”
12. Connection socket “foot control”
13. Master switch
14. m+ button
15. Direct selection button “Alphabet”
16. Direct selection button “Linen buttonhole”
17. Direct selection button “Elastic blind hem stitch”
18. Direct selection button “Zigzag stitch”
19. Direct selection button “Stretch triple straight stitch”
20. Direct selection button “Blindhem stitch”
21. Direct selection button “Bridging stitch”
22. Direct selection button “Button attaching program”
23. Direct selection button “Straight stitch”
24. Direct selection button “Elastic stitch”
25. Direct selection button “Closed overlock stitch”
26. Slide for lowering the feed dog
27. Base plate
28. Removable accessory tray
29. Presser foot holder with presser foot
30. Integrated dual feed/IDT
31. Integrated needle threader
32. "Reverse sewing" button
33. Threading slots
34. Needle thread tension
35. "Tie-off" button
36. "Needle up/down" button
37. "Slow sewing" button
38. "Pattern mirror" button/"Lock" button
39. Take-up lever
40. Thread lever
41. Thread guide
42. Spool pin with spool cap
43. Hole for second spool pin
44. Lid with stitch program chart
45. Bobbin winder
46. Bobbin door
47. Free arm
48. Sewing bulb (max. 5 W)
49. Thread cutter
50. Thread take-up
51. Presser foot lifter
52. Needle holder with retaining (set) screw
53. Needle plate
54. Contrast control
Congratulations! You have purchased a high-quality product that offers unique advantages. It features the very latest in design and technology, and this instruction book is just as uncomplicated as your PFAFF® sewing machine. It applies both to the 2048 model and to the 2038. Should there be any difference in operation we have pointed that out separately.

If you now take time enough to study the instruction book, nothing can go wrong. After all, this is the only way to learn all the things the machine can do, and to make full use of them.

If you have any further questions, that is no problem! Your PFAFF dealer will be at your service with any help or advice you need.

So now you can get started! We wish you many enjoyable hours of creating your fashion ideas.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
Utility stitches (2048) 1:4
Utility stitches (2038) 1:6
Decorative stitches 1:8

2. Preparations
Carrying case 2:1
Lid with stitch chart 2:1
Electrical connection 2:2
Voltage switch 2:2
Removable accessory tray 2:3
Bobbin winding 2:4-5
Bobbin case 2:6-7
Threading the needle thread 2:8
Integrated needle threader 2:9
Drawing up the bobbin thread 2:10
Presser foot lifter 2:10
Thread cutter 2:10
Changing the presser feet 2:11
Winding a bobbin through the needle 2:12
Changing needles 2:13
Threading twin needle 2:13
Integrated Dual Feed/IDT 2:14
Lowering feed dog 2:15
Altering stitches 2:16

3. Sewing
Adjusting the contrast in the expression window 3:1
Stitch selection 3:1
Altering the stitch width/needle position 3:2
Altering the pattern width/stitch length 3:2-3
Bobbin thread monitor (model 2048) 3:3
Altering the pattern length/stitch density 3:3
Balance 3:3
Info button/reverse sewing button 3:4
Sewing function buttons 3:5
“Lock” button 3:6
Twin needle 3:6
Formation of the stitches 3:7
Stitch sequences 3:8
Buttons for the stitch sequence 3:8
Opening an m-memory 3:8
Deleting from the stitch sequence 3:9
Inserting into the stitch sequence 3:9-10
Deleting a stitch sequence 3:10
Deleting all M-memories 3:10
Changing a pattern within a sequence 3:10
“Pattern start” function 3:11
Non-elastic/elastic stitches 3:11-12
Overlock stitches 3:13
Darning 3:14
Free Motion Sewing 3:14
Gathering 3:15
Bridging stitches 3:16
Cross hem stitches 3:16
Hemming 3:16
Shell edging 3:16
6. Maintenance

Changing the needle plate  6:1
Cleaning  6:1
Changing the light bulb  6:1
Sewing problems and their solutions  6:2-3

4. Quilting

Piecing the quilt top  4:1
Stitch-in-the-Ditch  4:1
Antique Quilt Stitches  4:2
Tying the Quilt  4:2
Free Motion Stippling  4:2
Quilt Appliques  4:3

5. Decorative sewing/ Specialty techniques

General notes on decorative sewing  5:1
Altering pattern width/length for combined borders  5:1
Free-motion embroidery  5:2
Automatic tapering  5:2-3
Cross-stitch  5:3
Hemstitching  5:4
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Stitch No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Presser-foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>For seaming and topstitching up to 6 mm. 19 needle positions available for edgestitching or sewing in zippers.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stretch triple straight stitch</td>
<td>For reinforced seams such as trousers, under arm seams or decorative topstitching. With 19 needle positions.</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zigzag stitch, Center needle position</td>
<td>For finishing seams on fabrics, applique, and inserting lace.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Elastic stitch</td>
<td>Strong stitch for seam finishes, sewing elastic, darning tears, and patches.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>For securing hems invisibly on woven fabrics.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Elastic blind hem stitch</td>
<td>For securing hems invisibly and finishing the edge on stretch fabrics.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Closed overlock stitch</td>
<td>For hemming and overlapping stretch fabrics in one operation. The closed seam prevents fabric edges from fraying.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bridging stitch</td>
<td>For bridging, decorative hemstitching and crazy quilting.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Linen buttonhole</td>
<td>Buttonhole for blouses, shirts and linen.</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Button attaching program</td>
<td>For two-hole or four-hole buttons.</td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Basting stitch</td>
<td>For basting project pieces together.</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Zigzag stitch Right/Left needle position</td>
<td>For applique, couching over cords and creating eyelets.</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lightning stretch stitch</td>
<td>For joining light weight stretch fabrics and decorative embellishment.</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Decorative elastic stitch</td>
<td>For joining overlapped seams on bulky fabrics such as leathers and terry cloth.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stretch triple</td>
<td>Elastic stitch for decorative hems and topstitching, zigzag stitch</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Utility stitches quilt expression 2048

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<td>15</td>
<td>Overlock stitch</td>
<td>For joining and overcasting stretch fabrics in one operation.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Honeycomb stitch</td>
<td>Elastic, decorative stitch for ornamental hem finishing on stretch fabric, for decorative elastic application and sewing with elastic thread in the bobbin.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cross hem stitch</td>
<td>Provides a highly elastic decorative seam for hems on sportswear and casual wear.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Closed overlock</td>
<td>For joining and overcasting woven fabric and easily fraying fabrics in one operation. The overcast edge thread prevents the fabric edges from fraying</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pullover stitch</td>
<td>Join and overcast open knit fabrics and jersey.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Light-knit fabric patching stitch</td>
<td>For sewing and patching light knit wear (undergarments etc.)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cross stitch buttonhole</td>
<td>Decorative buttonhole for jackets and for embellishing other garments.</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rounded buttonhole with lengthwise bartack</td>
<td>Buttonhole for shirts, jackets and trousers.</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Eyelet buttonhole</td>
<td>Professional tailor’s buttonhole for denim jackets and trousers.</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rounded buttonhole</td>
<td>Use for lightweight garments or jackets.</td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Eyelet</td>
<td>Create eyelets for garments and home textiles. Also great for decorating nostalgia projects.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bartack</td>
<td>For applying belt loops and reinforcing pockets.</td>
<td>0A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Denim bartack</td>
<td>Decorative bartack for trousers and skirt pockets.</td>
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### Introduction

#### Darning stitch 2048

![Darning stitch 2048](image)

#### Quilt stitches 2048

![Quilt stitches 2048](image)

#### Alphabet 2048

![Alphabet 2048](image)

#### Antique Quilt stitches 2048

![Antique Quilt stitches 2048](image)

#### Decorative stitches expression 2048

![Decorative stitches expression 2048](image)
Introduction

**Quilt stitches 2038**

![Quilt stitches 2038](image)

**Alphabet 2038**

![Alphabet 2038](image)

**Decorative stitches expression 2038**

![Decorative stitches expression 2038](image)
2. Preparations

**Carrying case**

Place the enclosed lead cord, the foot control and instruction book into the compartment of the carrying case.

**Lid**

Open the folding lid (44) upwards.

The stitches of the sewing machine are illustrated on the inside of the lid.
Preparations

Operating Instructions
Electrical connection
Connect the lead cord between the socket (11) of the sewing machine and the wall outlet.

For the USA and Canada
This sewing machine has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. DO NOT modify the plug in any way!

Connecting the foot control
Connect the plug of the foot control to the connection socket (12) of the sewing machine.
The sewing speed is controlled by pressing the foot control.
The foot control type AT 0070 has to be used for this sewing machine.

Main switch
When the main switch (13) is switched on (switch function I) the sewing lamp lights up and program No. 1 is indicated in the expression window.
The sewing machine is now ready to function.
"0" = OFF
"I" = ON

Voltage Switch
220 - 240V / 120V
The sewing machine is set to the voltage 220 - 240V. To change the voltage to 120V (US/Canada), you must set the voltage switch on the underside of the machine to 120 V.
If you are unsure of the correct voltage for your country, please check with your authorized sewing machine dealer or local electrical authorities before plugging in your machine.
Accessory tray
Open the accessory tray by placing your left index finger on the ridged area on the left of the lid and open the lid upwards and towards you.

Arranging the accessories
The standard accessories are marked with numbers. Arrange the parts in the respective compartments of the accessory tray.

Removing the accessory tray (free arm)
In order to sew using the free arm, swing the accessory tray to the left and lift it upwards out of the hole. When replacing the tray, make sure it is flush with the free arm of the sewing machine.

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

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

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

Place an empty bobbin so that the pin of the bobbin winder snaps into the slot of the bobbin. The Pfaff logo is facing up.

Push the bobbin to the right.

*Note: The bobbin can only be wound if it is moved fully to the right.*

---

**Winding the bobbin from the spool pin**

Place the sewing thread on the spool pin. To obtain free movement of the thread and hold the thread spool firmly, fit a spool cap of the right size for the thread spool.

**Threading**

Place the thread into guide A from the front and pull it counter clockwise around the pre-tension device B. Make sure the thread is pulled securely inside the pre-tension device for correct thread tension. Pull the thread under the thread guide C (from back to front). Wind the thread tail around the bobbin several times in a clockwise direction.

**Switch on the main switch**

Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. As soon as the bobbin is full, the winding action will be stopped automatically. Push the bobbin to the left, cut the thread and remove bobbin from the winder.
Preparations

Winding from the second spool pin
Insert the second spool pin in the hole provided.

Threading
Thread as shown on page 2:4.

Switch on the main switch
Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. As soon as the bobbin is full, the winding action will be stopped automatically. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove bobbin from the winder.

Bobbin door

⚠️ Switch off the main switch
Hold the bobbin door (46) at the left side and open it towards the front.
Preparations

**Taking out the bobbin case**
Lift the latch of the bobbin case and pull the bobbin case out of the machine. Release the latch and take the empty bobbin out of the bobbin case.

**Thread tension**
To obtain a perfect seam appearance and durability make sure the needle thread tension is correctly adjusted, i.e. the threads evenly meet between the two fabric layers.

The following is valid for general sewing:

**Bobbin thread is visible on the top side of the fabric:**
The needle thread tension is too tight.
The thread tension must be corrected.

**Top thread is visible on the underside of the fabric:**
The needle thread tension is too loose.
The thread tension must be corrected.

For decorative stitches and buttonholes the top thread should be visible on the underside of the fabric.
Inserting the bobbin

Insert the full bobbin (with the Pfaff logo facing towards the bobbin case) in the bobbin case. When doing so, pull the thread through slot A, then under tension spring B until it rests in the opening (see arrow).

Check:
When you look at the bobbin and pull the thread, the bobbin must turn clockwise.

Inserting the bobbin case

Lift latch E and push the bobbin case fully onto pin C of the sewing hook. Opening D of the bobbin case must face upwards.

Check:
Pull the bobbin thread sharply. The bobbin case must not fall out of the hook.
Preparations

Threading the needle

⚠️ Switch off the main switch.

Raise the presser foot lifter (51). Place the thread on the spool pin and fit a spool cap of the right size.

Using both hands, pull the thread into thread guide A from the front. Place the thread from right to left into the pretension device B. Now pass it through the left threading slot downwards. Pull the thread around the stop C in the right threading slot and upwards to the take-up lever (40). The thread must be pulled into the take-up lever from left to right. Pass the thread downwards in the right-hand threading slot. Pull the thread from the side behind one of the two thread guides D.

To thread the needle, please refer to the next page.
Integrated Needle threader

In order to make threading the needle easier and quicker, use the Pfaff Integrated Needle threader. Lower the presser foot. Press the threader down with the handle. Threader hook F swivels through the needle eye. Place the thread over hook E and under the thread hook F and hold the end of the thread taut. Reduce the pressure so that the needle threader slowly moves upwards. At the same time the threader hook swivels out of the needle eye and pulls the thread through the eye. Release the end of the thread so a thread loop forms behind the needle. Release the threader and pull the rest of the thread end through the needle eye.
Preparations

Presser foot lifter
The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter (51).

Drawing-up the bobbin thread
Raise the presser foot. While holding the end of the needle thread, press the foot control so the needle moves down and up. Pull the needle thread to draw up the bobbin thread.

Bobbin thread
Close the bobbin door (46) and pull the thread under the presser foot to the left.

Thread cutter
Pull the thread from the back to the front over the thread cutter (49).
Preparations

Removing the presser foot

⚠️ Switch off the main switch.

Press the front part of the presser foot upwards and at the same time the rear part downwards until it disengages from the presser foot holder (30).

Attaching the presser foot

Place the presser foot under the presser foot holder (30), so that when the presser foot lifter (51) is lowered, the pins of the foot engage in the presser foot holder.

Check:

Please check that the presser foot is properly attached by raising the presser foot lifter.

Setting the needle thread tension

Set the required amount of the needle thread tension (35) using the markings on the tension dial.

The normal setting for sewing is 4 - 5. For decorative sewing, darning and buttonhole sewing 3.
Winding a bobbin through the needle

It is possible to wind bobbins even when the machine is fully threaded. Raise the presser foot lifter (51) to the top position. Pull the needle thread underneath the presser foot and upward through the right-hand threader slot (34).

Place the thread from left to right through the take-up lever (40).

*Important: The take-up lever must be at its highest position.*

Guide the thread to the right under thread guide C. Wind the beginning of the thread several times around the bobbin in a clockwise direction. Push the bobbin to the right. Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control.
Changing the needle

⚠️ Switch off the main switch

To remove: Lower the presser foot and set the needle to its highest position. Loosen the needle screw (52) and pull the needle out downwards.

To insert: The flat side A of the needle must face to the rear. Lower the presser foot and insert the needle, pushing it up as far as it will go. Hold the needle and tighten the needle screw (52) firmly.

Threading the twin needle:

Replace the sewing needle with a twin needle. Insert the second spool pin and place one spool of thread on each of the spool pins. During threading in the left threading slot (34), make sure that you pass one thread each to the left and right sides of tension disk B. Continue threading in the usual manner, making sure the threads do not become twisted together. Pull the threads right and left into the thread guide and thread the needles.

Note: It is not possible to use the integrated needle threader with a twin needle.
The IDT (Integrated Dual Feed)
For sewing any fabric precisely Pfaff provides the ideal solution: the Integrated Dual Feed, IDT system. As on industrial machines, the IDT feeds the fabric from the top and bottom at the same time. The material is fed precisely. On light fabrics such as silk or rayon the dual feed prevents puckering of the seam. The even feeding action also ensures perfect matching of checked and striped fabrics. The IDT keeps all layers of quilt projects aligned to prevent stretching of the top layers.

Engaging the IDT
*Important: For all work with the IDT, use presser feet with the center back cut-out.*
Raise the presser foot. Press the IDT (31) down until it engages.

Disengaging the IDT
Hold the IDT with two fingers at the ribbed ankle. Press the IDT (31) down, then pull it away from you and release the IDT slowly upward.
Preparations

Lowering the feed dog
For certain sewing work such as free-motion quilting or darning and when the machine must be cleaned, the feed dog has to be lowered.

Raise the presser foot before lowering the feed dog. Push slide A to the left.

To engage the feed dog move the slide to the right.
Raise the presser foot before engaging the feed dog.

You can also lower the feed dog by opening the bobbin door and moving slide B to the right. To engage the feed dog move the slide to the left.

Raise the presser foot before lowering or raising the feed dog.
**Preparations**

![Image of sewing machine controls]

**Altering stitches**

Adjust the length, width, balance, density or needle position of stitches by touching the appropriate -/+ buttons to the right of the window. Each change is visible in the window.

If you tap on your foot control while sewing, the needle can be raised or lowered. This does not change the pre-set needle stop position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To change:</th>
<th>Use -/+ buttons:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stitch width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle position for straight stitches</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern length</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Sewing

Adjusting the contrast on the expression window
The contrast setting in the window may be changed for different lighting situations.
This setting can be readjusted with the contrast control (54).

Stitch selection
There are three ways of selecting your desired stitch:
1. With the selection wheel (selection buttons, model 2038): for scrolling backward and forward in the stitches.
Clockwise = in ascending order
Counterclockwise = in descending order
Model 2038:
> in ascending order
< in descending order
If you are in the last stitch, No. 119, (No. 79 in the case of model 2038) and continue to scroll you will return to stitch No. 0.
2. With the direct selection buttons for instant selection of the most commonly used stitches (0 - 9) and for the selection of the alphabets.
3. With the direct selection buttons to choose the stitch number: To select program No. 23, press button 2 then press button 3. The stitch number appears in the window.

Bobbin thread monitor (model 2048)
If the bobbin is nearing its end [2 ¼ yd (2 m)-3 ¼ yd (3 m)], or there is no thread on the bobbin, the bobbin symbol appears in the window.
The symbol disappears after a full bobbin is inserted and you start to sew again.
**Altering the stitch width**

The selected stitch can be sewn in various widths, e.g. zigzag stitch No. 4.

**Altering the needle position**

Straight stitch No. 1, stitch No. 2 and stitch No. 10 can be sewn in any of 19 different needle positions. Press +/- button A to move the needle to left or right of center.

**Altering the pattern width, e.g.
Stitch 70 (Stitch 46 on model 2038)**

For decorative stitches, the overall width of the pattern is shown in the window. When entered, stitch 70 comes up in a standard width and can be altered using +/- button A.

**Altering the stitch length**

The stitch length of a stitch can be altered using +/- button B.
**Altering the pattern length**

The pattern length of decorative stitches can be altered using -/+ button B. On satin stitches the density will not be changed.

**Altering the stitch density**

The stitch density of various stitches (buttonholes, satin stitches, etc.) can be changed. The pattern length will remain constant, but the pattern will be sewn more densely or less densely. Use -/+ button C to adjust the density, when available.

**Balance**

Decorative stitches can vary on different fabric types – heavy fabric is fed differently than fine silk. The balance adjusts the reverse feed of the stitch so it is sewn in the best way for different fabrics.

After having selected a stitch, you will see the balance symbol with a "0" after it in the bottom right-hand corner of the expression window. This symbol indicates that the balance can be altered on this stitch.

The standard balance setting is "0".

With -/+ button C you can change the reverse feed of the machine from -9 to (+)9.

In the minus range the stitches are sewn shorter, and thus the overall length will be sewn shorter.

In the plus range the stitches are sewn longer or stretched out.
Info button
Touch the info button to receive information about the selected stitch.

Info menu
The info menu gives you the following information: needle size/type recommendation, needle thread tension setting, to engage or disengage the IDT, lower the feed dogs, page number of the info menu.

Reverse sewing
This button has several functions:
- when pressed, will reverse sew
- for permanent reverse press this button before starting to sew, the machine sews in reverse until you press the button again
- manual finish of a buttonhole (see page 3:19)
- programming the buttonhole
- determines the length of the darning program (model 2048) (see page 3:14)
- engages automatic tapering.
Sewing function buttons

There are four sewing function buttons below the expression window. With these buttons you can choose between “tie-off” at the beginning and/or the end of a stitch, set “needle up/down”, “sew slow” and “pattern mirror”.

Tie-off button (36)
When you press this button before starting to sew, the symbol appears in the window. Once the machine has tied off, the symbol disappears from the window. Press the button while sewing so you can tie off at the end of a seam or pattern. The symbol appears in the window. The pattern will then be completed and tied off. The machine will stop and the symbol will disappear.

“Needle up/down” button (37)
Use the “up/down” button to determine whether the needle should be in its highest position or in the fabric when you stop sewing. The symbol appears above the button in the window when the button is pressed. Press the foot control and the needle is lowered into the fabric. The needle will remain in the fabric each time you stop sewing. To remove the needle from the fabric, press the “needle up/down” button. The needle lifts out of the fabric, and the symbol disappears from the window.

“Sew slow” button (38)
When you press the “sew slow” button the speed of the machine is reduced by half. The symbol appears in the window and disappears when the button is pressed again.

“Pattern mirror” button (39)
This symbol will appear in the window for any stitch that can be mirrored. When the “pattern mirror” button has been pressed, a point will appear below the symbol indicating the pattern will be mirrored.
“Lock” button: (39) 

You can safeguard your sewing machine against the unintentional selection of another sewing program or another pattern sequence by means of the “lock” button.

Switching on the “lock” button:

Press the button until the locking symbol appears in the window. The symbol disappears when the button is released. The direct selection buttons (15 to 26), as well as the button (7) and the selection dial are now locked. The machine is now safeguarded against any unintentional selection of another sewing program or another pattern sequence.

The memory button m+ (14), the cursor button (8) and the clear / pattern start button (9) remain active. If the “lock” button is switched on and a pattern sequence has already been selected, it is still possible to alter this sequence. You can scroll within the pattern sequence at any time. The sewing function buttons can still be selected. The stitch length / width, pattern length / width and pattern density / balance can be altered.

Note: You can still mirror a pattern if you quickly tap the button (39).

Switching off the “lock” button:

Press the button (39) until the unlocking symbol appears. The locking function is now switched off. This symbol disappears after the button is released.

Twin needle

Depending on the needle position or the width of a stitch, the twin needle warning will appear in the window. This symbol indicates that a twin needle cannot be used to sew the stitch at the currently set width.
Reduce the pattern width until the warning symbol disappears. The stitch may now be sewn with a twin needle of 2.0 mm or less.

Formation of the stitches

The stitch formation varies.

Some patterns are formed from the left, so only the right side of the stitch changes when the width is adjusted. The left-hand side of the stitch is always retained.

The patterns that are formed from the right will always retain the right side of the stitch, regardless of any changes in width.

Note: Do not use a twin needle to sew patterns that are formed from one side! Do not use a twin needle if this symbol in the window lights up (see page 3:6).

Patterns that are formed from the center will change equally from the right and the left when the width is adjusted.
**Stitch sequences**

Your expression offers you the possibility of storing stitch and word sequences in the memories of the machine. The stitch sequences remain in the memory until you overwrite or delete it.

The quilt expression 2048 has 6 m-memories, the expression 2038 has 3 m-memories. Up to 20 patterns or letters can be stored in each memory.

**Buttons for the stitch sequence**

The following buttons can be found next to the selection wheel (selection button on the model 2038)

- **“M” button:** for opening or closing an m-memory
- **m+:** for storing selected stitches in the m-memory
- **cl/pattern start button:** use the cl button for deleting stitches in the m-memory. When an m-memory is not activated, the pattern start restarts the stitch from the beginning.
- **Cursor buttons:** for selecting an m-memory/scrolling through the m-memories which are activated.
- **A-Z buttons (2 x on the 2048, 1 x on the 2038):** for the direct selection of the fonts

**Opening an m-memory**

Press the “M” button

All the m-memories appear in the expression window. Select an empty m-memory by scrolling using the cursor button (8).

Open a free m-memory by pressing “M” button (7) again.
Sewing

Deleting a pattern within the stitch sequence
If you wish to delete one stitch in the stitch sequence, scroll using the cursor buttons to the desired position in the stitch sequence. The cursor must be below the stitch which is to be deleted. Press the clear button (9).

After deleting the stitch, the rest of the memory moves up to the cursor position.

Inserting a stitch into the stitch sequence
If you wish to insert a stitch into a sequence, scroll using the cursor buttons to the desired position in the sequence. The cursor must be in front of the pattern where the stitch is to be inserted (the position of the tip of the cursor). Select the new stitch and store it using the m+ button (14). After having inserted the stitch, the cursor moves to the position of the inserted stitch.
**Inserting a pattern at the beginning of the stitch sequence**
If you wish to insert a stitch at the beginning of a sequence, scroll to the left using the cursor button. Once the cursor is positioned at the beginning of the sequence, the symbol for the beginning of the sequence — appears in the window. Select the new stitch and store it using the m+ button (14). The new stitch will be inserted at the beginning of the sequence.

**Deleting the stitch sequence**
You can delete the stitch sequence by pressing the clear button (9) until the memory is completely empty.

**Deleting all M-memories**
You can delete all M-memories at once by holding down the clear button (9) while turning on the machine.

**Changing a pattern within the stitch sequence**
To change the length or width of a stitch within the sequence, position the cursor below the stitch to be changed. Now the stitch can be altered.
"Pattern start" function
If you have interrupted the sewing operation and would like to start the stitch sequence again, position the cursor as far to the left as possible, until the symbol appears in the window. Then press the cl/pattern start button (9).

Straight stitch – 1
Stitch 1 is the basic straight stitch in center needle position. The stitch length can be increased up to 6 mm. Change the needle position of the straight stitch to sew in a zipper or topstitch along the edge of a collar. The 2048 and 2038 have 19 needle positions that can be adjusted with the -/+ button “A”.

Tip: Use the “needle up/down” button to easily pivot at collar points.

Sewing in zippers – 1
There are different ways to sew in zippers. Follow the directions included with your pattern for best results.

For all types of zippers it is important to sew close to the teeth of the zipper. The zipper foot can be snapped to the presser foot ankle on the left or right, depending on how you will insert your zipper. Then set the needle position so that it enters 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.

Basting stitch – 10
With stitch 10 you can baste a garment before trying it on. When you press the foot control, the machine will sew one stitch at a time. Press the foot control again for each stitch.

- Lower the feed dog and disengage the IDT.
- Place the fabric under the presser foot.
- Sew one stitch, then move the fabric the required amount to the rear.
- Continue to sew one stitch at a time until you finish basting.

Tip: Light fabrics are easier to baste with long straight stitches (6 mm). In this case the bottom feed need not be lowered. Use stitch 1, stitch length 6 mm.
Topstitching
The straight stitch can be sewn in 19 different needle positions allowing you to guide the fabric edge along the presser foot for top stitching. The distance between the rows of topstitching can be determined by the needle positions.

You can also space your rows of topstitching by the width of the presser foot. Begin topstitching further from the fabric edge, by using the guide marks on the needle plate, or the edge guide. The guide marks are given in cm and inches. The edge guide is inserted into hole C and is secured with set screw F.

Blind hem stitch – 5
The blind hem stitch is used to make invisible hems on skirts, trousers and home decorating.
• Finish the edge of the hem.
• Fold and press the hem allowance inwards.
• Fold the hem back on itself so approximately 1/4 inch (6 mm) of the finished edge extends beyond the fold. The wrong side of your project should now be facing up.
• Place the fabric under the presser foot so that the fold runs along edge guide B.
• When the needle swings into the fold it should catch a small amount of fabric. If the stitches are visible on the right side, adjust edge guide B by turning adjusting screw A.

Elastic blind hem stitch – 6
The elastic blind hem stitch is especially suitable for stretchy fabrics. The hem is finished and sewn at the same time. There is no need to finish the raw edge first.

Create the blind hem as described above.
**Overlock stitches**

For elastic, knits, woven and stretch fabrics, the 2038 and 2048 provides a selection of overlock stitches. These stitches join multiple layers of fabric and overcast them in one operation. These stitches can stretch and are more durable than standard stitches.

*Tip: Use blind stitch foot No. 3 when sewing overcast seams. This guides the fabric more precisely and prevents tunneling of the seam at wider stitch widths. Adjust the stitch width and guide of the foot to ensure that the right swing of the needle clears the raw edge of the fabric and the pin of the presser foot.*

---

**Closed overlock stitch - 7**

This stitch is suitable for sewing a hem on your garment.

Fold your fabric 3/8” (1 cm) and stitch the closed overlock on the right side of the folded fabric. When you have finished, cut away the unnecessary fabric.

---

**Overlock stitch – 15**

The open overlock stitch works well when joining or edge-finishing fabrics that do not fray excessively.

---

**Closed overlock stitch with selvage thread – 18**

If you wish to sew a fabric that frays easily, select stitch 18. With this stitch an additional edge thread protects the fabric edge against further fraying.
Automatic darning – 28  
(Model 2048)

Stitch 28 is for strengthening damaged areas of fabric and repairing tears.

- Stitch over the damaged area at 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.

Free Motion Sewing

Insert the darning foot:

Loosen screw D. Set the needle at its highest point and push the pin of the darning foot fully into the hole C of the sewing foot holder. When doing this, the guide fork G should position itself around the presser bar. The lever E must be behind the fixing screw F. Now tighten screw D.

Free Motion Position:

Lower the presser foot lifter (A) while pushing it lightly to the rear. This snaps the presser foot lifter into a notch (B) on the back side of the sewing machine. In this position the thread tension is engaged for Free Motion Sewing.

- Drop the feed dog.
- Select a straight stitch or a zigzag stitch.
- Keep an even speed, manually move your fabric.

Tip: For even stitches, move your fabric at a smooth even flow. Move the fabric so the stitching does not cross.
Gathering with straight stitch – 1
A straight stitch can be used to gather sleeves, cuffs, skirts or valances. To obtain neat and even gathers you should sew two or three rows of gathering stitches.

- Set your stitch length to 6.0 mm. Lower needle thread tension to 3.
- Mark the first gathering line on the right side of the fabric. Sew along this line. Leave about 4 - 5 inches (10-13 cm) of thread at the beginning and end of the seam.
- Sew 1 or 2 more rows of stitching, using the edge of the presser foot as a guide.
- 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 gathering.

Tip: It is important to use a strong thread when gathering to avoid thread breakage when pulling on the gathering threads.

Bridging stitches – 8 or 13
The bridging stitch creates a hemstitching effect. It is often used for connecting two finished fabric edges.

- Finish the fabric edges and press the seam allowance to the wrong side.
- Place the fabric under the presser foot with the edges approximately 1/8 inch (3 mm) apart.
- Stitch from the right side of the fabric, making sure that the needle catches the fabric on the right and left sides.

Tip: To make guiding the fabric easier, use the bridging guide (special accessory). It is available in 3 mm and 5 mm widths. The small post on the bottom of the guide is inserted in the small hole at the front of the needle plate.

Cross hem stitch – 17
This highly elastic stitch is very suitable for decorative hems.

- Fold the hem allowance to the reverse side.
- Stitch the hem from the right side of the fabric. Trim any excess hem fabric up to the stitching.
Sewing

Rolled hem with hemmer No. 7 – 1
Use the rolled hemmer to finish the edges of blouses, scarves, or ruffles without having to iron the edges beforehand. Hemming prevents the edges from fraying and produces a neat and durable edge finish.

- Double-fold the fabric edge (about 1/8 inch / 2 mm per fold).
- Place the folded fabric edge under the hemmer and sew a few stitches to secure.
- Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at its lowest point. Raise the presser foot and slide the fabric into the scroll of the hemmer.
- Lower the presser foot and while sewing, guide the fabric edge evenly into the hemmer. When roll-hemming, make sure the raw edge of the fabric butts against the left edge of the hemmer opening. Ensure the fabric does not run underneath the right side of the presser foot.

Shell edging – 5
Shell edging is a very effective finish for thin, soft fabrics such as silk and rayon fabrics. It is frequently used as a hem finish on lingerie.

- Select blind stitch No. 5 and mirror it with the “Pattern mirror” button 🎨.
- Tighten the needle thread tension to create a deeper shell tuck.
- Finish the raw edge and press the seam allowance to the left.
- While sewing, make sure the fabric runs under the presser foot at half of the foot width, and the blind hem swings over the folded edge.

Tip: Add a colored pearl cotton thread on the folded edge as you sew the shell tuck. This creates a pretty contrast and strengthens the hem.
**Buttonholes**

Your expression has the perfect buttonhole for every fabric and garment. Whether you wish to sew buttonholes on jackets, pants (trousers), blouses or stretch fabrics, 5 different buttonholes (4 on the model 2038) give your garments the professional touch.

The expression uses sensormatic buttonhole guide No. 10 and sensors to ensure that every buttonhole is sized accurately. Perfect buttonholes can be sewn on even the most difficult of fabrics such as velvet, plush, knitted fabrics and heavy knits.

Your expression offers you three ways of sewing a buttonhole:

- fully automatically
- semi-automatically
- manual

**Inserting the sensormatic buttonhole guide:**
Push the metal part of the buttonhole guide into the slot (between the two arrows) on the back of the needle plate. The white part extends over the needle plate.

Press the guide towards the front as far as it will go. It must spring back slightly so that there is a small gap between the guide and the back of the machine.

**Attaching buttonhole foot No. 5:**

Use buttonhole foot No. 5 to sew buttonholes.

Before starting to sew, pull the runner of the foot toward the front to the second red mark (also see “Changing the presser foot” page 2:11). Snap on buttonhole foot No. 5.
Sewing

**Fully automatic buttonhole**
Select the desired buttonhole (e.g. No. 9). Adjust the size of the buttonhole by using the +/- button B. You can also adjust the buttonhole width (+/- button A), the buttonhole density (+/- button C) or the buttonhole balance (+/- button C). After adjusting the density and balance, press the “tie off”-button 36. The symbol will change into on your display.

Sew as many buttonholes as you wish. Your expression will continue to sew the same size buttonhole until you make adjustments.

**Note:** If the sensormatic buttonhole guide has not been inserted you will have to finish the buttonhole manually by pressing the reverse button.

**Semi-automatic buttonhole**
Used to set the length while sewing. First touch the reverse button. The word “man” appears in the expression window. Sew the forward buttonhole seam and press the reverse button when you have reached the correct buttonhole size.

The word “auto” appears in the window. The rest of the buttonhole will be finished automatically. The word “auto” in the expression window now means that the buttonhole is automatically saved and can be repeated as many times as you wish. Your expression will continue to sew the same size buttonhole until you make adjustments or press the reverse button once.

**Note:** If the sensormatic buttonhole guide has not been inserted you will have to finish the buttonhole manually by pressing the reverse button.
Keyhole buttonhole

Keyhole buttonholes can be sewn with the buttonhole foot.

The keyhole buttonhole can be sewn fully automatically, semi-
automatically and manually.

Warning: The keyhole buttonhole must be sewn with the rounded end
towards the edge of your garment/project. However, the buttonhole
will begin sewing from the bartack end. It is important to first mark
the length, measuring from the starting point inwards. Always sew
the buttonhole from the inside to the outside towards the edge.

Choose stitch 23 (22/2038). A standard keyhole buttonhole will
appear in the window along with the width, length and stitch
density indications. These settings can be altered,

Tip: Cut open all buttonholes with the seam ripper. Open the curve of
the keyhole buttonhole with a belt punch or awl.

Manual buttonhole

If the buttonhole sensormatic guide has not been inserted the
buttonhole can be finished manually. First touch the reverse
button. The word “man” appears in the expression window.
Sew the forward buttonhole seam and press the reverse button
when you have reached the correct buttonhole size.

Before the reverse buttonhole seam is completed, the machine
will slow down. To complete the buttonhole with a second
bartack, press the reverse button once again. The machine will
sew the second bartack and complete the buttonhole. The word
“auto” appears in the window. All remaining buttonholes can
now be repeated fully automatically.

Note: The programming of the buttonhole is deleted when another
program is selected.

You can also place the last bartack manually, even after the
buttonhole has been programmed. Press the “reverse sewing”
button one time after you have stitched the first bartack. The
word “man” appears in the window. This indicates a manual
finish of the buttonhole is desired. Before the left side of the
buttonhole ends, the machine will slow down. When the left
side of the buttonhole is the same length as the right side of the
buttonhole press the “reverse sewing” button (33) once again.

The second bartack will be sewn and complete the buttonhole.
The word “auto” appears in the window.
**Buttonhole with gimp thread**

Buttonholes that are sewn with gimp threads are more durable and will not stretch. Use pearl cotton or a regular gimp thread approximately the same color as the sewing thread to stitch over. 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 clamp at the front of the presser foot. Buttonhole No. 9 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. Cut off the gimp threads just behind the final bartack.

**Keyhole buttonhole with gimp thread**

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 clamp at the back of the presser foot. Guide the gimp thread along the foot at the side.

Sew the right-hand seam 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 surface.*

Pull the gimp thread on the left towards the rear until the loop is just in front of the needle. Carefully sew the curve. After sewing the curve, hold the gimp thread a little more taut and finish sewing the buttonhole. Cut off the excess gimp thread.
**Sewing on buttons – 0**

With Button sewing program 0 you can easily sew on two and four-hole buttons.

- Remove the presser foot and lower the feed dog. (Make sure the IDT is disengaged.)
- 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. Turn the handwheel to 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.

*Tip: Use the optional Sew on Button Foot for easy optimal results.*

**Buttonhole tips:**

- A wider, less dense buttonhole is recommended on heavy fabrics.
- Use presser foot No. 1 for buttonholes that are to be sewn very close to a reinforced edge.
- Materials that shift or stretch easily should be reinforced with water-soluble, tissue paper or other lightweight stabilizer.
- Keyhole buttonholes are particularly stable and durable if a gimp thread is inserted while sewing (see “Keyhole buttonhole with gimp thread”).
- Linen buttonholes are particularly dense and attractive if you use buttonhole twist thread.
- Buttonholes are normally selected a little larger than the button diameter. It is important to always sew a test buttonhole on the same fabric/stabilizer as your project.
4. Quilting

Piecing the quilt top
Cut out the pieces of fabric for your quilt top using templates. A seam allowance of \( \frac{1}{4} \) (6 mm) should already be included in the templates. Snap on the optional \( \frac{1}{4} \) quilting foot. Sew the pieces together following the design instructions to piece the quilt top.

The seam allowance of quilts are usually pressed towards the darker fabric side. Baste the completed quilt top to the batting and backing. In traditional quilts these three layers of material are then sewn together by hand with small stitches. However, it is quicker and more practical with your Pfaff expression, e.g. with stitch 30 (26/2038) using monofilament thread on top and regular or decorative thread in the bobbin.

When the quilting is finished simply bind the edges or make it into cushions, wearable art or other smaller projects.

Stitch-in-the-Ditch
One way to hold the quilt top, batting and backing all together is using the stitch-in-the-ditch method of quilting. Stitching in the Ditch means following the seams in the quilt blocks.

Set your expression with a straight stitch (1), stitch length 2.5, center needle position, IDT engaged.

Begin by pin basting your quilt through all layers – starting from the middle of your quilt and working out. Place a safety pin about every 6 – 8 inches (15 – 20 cm).

To begin quilting, start sewing from the middle of the quilt and continue out. Starting from the middle and sewing out will help keep layers in place. Plan which seams you will actually follow. This stitching will not only hold the quilt together, it will also create the pattern on the quilt back. You do not need to follow every seam in the quilt, sew every 3 – 4 inches to keep the quilt in place. Of course, you can sew more to create a decorative pattern for the back.

Tip: Use stitch 30 (26/2038) to make your stitch-in-the-ditch look handsewn.

Tip: Change to a quilting or jeans needle when sewing through thick quilts. Test sew to ensure balanced stitching before starting to quilt.
**Antique Quilt Stitches**

Beautiful Crazy Patch quilting was originally sewn by hand. This hand stitched look can be accomplished faster and easier with the Pfaff Antique quilt stitches.

- Use invisible (monofilament) thread in the needle. Use a contrast or matching 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 your bobbin thread. Create the stitch pattern on top of the fabric. The intermediate stitch disappears and thus produces a handstitched appearance. Adjust your needle tension as needed to produce the desired effect.

**Tying the Quilt**

Tying a quilt is another way to hold the quilt top, batting and back together. Previously done by hand, your expression has great decorative stitches that will “tie” your quilt with ease.

Choose a decorative stitch that is a forward moving stitch, such as 70 or 116 (46 or 77 for model 2038). Prepare your quilt as explained in the Stitch-in-the-Ditch method.

In order to sew the stitch only once, press the tie-off button when you have started to sew. Now sew this stitch every 3 – 4" (7 – 10 cm) all over the quilt. Again plan your stitch placement so that there is a nice pattern on the front and the back.

This is a very simple and beautiful way to secure a quilt.

**Free Motion Stippling**

Free Motion Stippling not only keeps the top, batting and backing together, but it also adds texture and interest to your quilt.

Set your expression for stippling with a Straight Stitch (1). Attach the darning foot. Lower the feed dog and set up your machine in the darning position.

Prepare your quilt as explained in the Stitch-in-the-Ditch method.

Practice stippling on scraps of fabric and batting. When the feed dog is lowered you control the stitch length. Remember using a constant speed will help to keep the stitches even.

Begin near the center of your quilt. Take one stitch and pull the bobbin thread to the top of the quilt. Take a few stitches right next to one another to secure the threads. Now move the quilt so that your stitching creates scrolls and swirls. The stippling should not cross itself – make one long continuous swirl of stitching.

*Tip: Use the Free-motion guide grip to help move the quilt in a more consistent way. The Quilting table and Free-motion guide foot are extra accessories created to make your stippling easier.*
Quilt Appliques

Appliques add that special touch for your quilt. There are many different ways of applying appliques to a quilt. One way is to add the applique to the block before the quilt is put together.

Set your quilt expression with stitch 3, stitch length 0.5, stitch width 4-6 mm, presser foot 2A.

Adhere the applique piece to the block. Place stabilizer behind the block and applique. Sew around the applique with the satin stitch. Make sure the stitch is 80% on the applique – just covering up the applique’s raw edge.

Another way to add an applique to a quilt is to finish the edge of the applique and sew it on with the hand applique stitch 29 or 31.

First prepare the applique. Cut the applique form out of fabric and a piece of light weight iron on interfacing. Place the right side of the fabric and the rough (iron-on) side of the interfacing together. Use a straight stitch (1), stitch length 2.0, center needle position and sew the fabric and interfacing together using a ¼” seam. Trim around the applique leaving 1/8” seam allowance and clip into curves. Slash the interfacing so that the applique can be turned right side out. Finger press the applique.

Place the applique on the quilt. When you are satisfied with the position, iron it down.

Follow around the edge of the applique with the straight part of the hand applique stitch. Let the horizontal part of the stitch just catch into the applique. This is the part that will keep the applique in place.

Tip: Press the needle raised/lowered function to position the needle in the fabric when you stop sewing. This makes turning easy with your expression.
## 5. Decorative sewing/Specialty techniques

### General notes on decorative sewing

To enhance your own home textiles or garments your expression offers you a wide variety of fancy and decorative stitches. Create a greater variety of embellishments by combining different patterns, colors and sizes. Use specialty decorative threads to enhance the lovely stitching.

Always use stabilizers under fabric when sewing decorative stitches. Properly stabilizing your fabric will help eliminate distortion of your decorative stitches.

The following recommendations apply to all decorative sewing:

- The stitch length and width can be altered as desired.
- Lower the upper thread tension to between 2-3. Adjust as needed so bobbin thread does not pull to the top side of your project. Your embroidery results will be much prettier if your tension is properly adjusted.
- Presser foot No. 1A (for dual feed) and No. 2A (without dual feed) for decorative work, depending on the fabric.

### Changing the pattern width

The pattern width can be altered using button pair A (1). The width can also be adjusted while sewing.

### Changing the pattern length

The pattern length can be altered using button pair B (2). The length can also be adjusted while sewing.
Free-motion monograms
Use stitch 3 (adjust stitch width and stitch length) to create wonderful monogram initials of your own design. Transfer the initials with a fabric marker to the area to be embroidered. Attach the darning foot and bring it into the darning position. Lower the feed dog.

Place a tear-away stabilizer under your fabric. Then place a piece of water-soluble stabilizer on the right side of the fabric. Place the fabric in an embroidery hoop and use the zigzag stitch, in varying widths, to follow your traced lines. Do not forget to use the darning position.

Knot the threads on the back of your project and remove the stabilizers. The remaining water-soluble stabilizer will dissolve in water.

Free-motion embroidery
These striking embroidery designs can easily be sewn with your expression.

Set your expression as for free-motion monograms.

Draw the outline of the embroideries on fabric where you want to stitch them.

Follow the instructions and tips for free-motion monograms to stitch your embroideries.

Automatic tapering
You can use both stitch No. 3 and stitch No. 11 for automatic tapering. If you would like to embroider the corners of a border, select zigzag stitch No. 11. Press the tie-off button (36) three times.

A dense zigzag stitch appears in the expression window and beside it the word “tapering” with an arrow pointing to the taper of the corner on the left. Start sewing the point.

Continue to sew to the length you desire, then press the reverse sewing button (33) while sewing. The taper will be sewn automatically at an angle of 45°.

When using tapering the machine shall, unless the needle down function is selected, stop with the needle in up-right position. If needle down is selected the machine stops at the taper and the needle remains in the fabric so that you can turn the fabric 90°.
When you start to sew again, the machine will automatically make a taper at 45°. The present sewing operation is indicated in the window.

- To start the pattern without a taper, press the tie-off button (36) twice before starting to sew. Use -/+ button A to change the width of the satin stitch before sewing.
- To sew a pattern without a taper, press the tie-off button (36) four times before starting to sew.
- To change the width of the satin stitch and begin sewing with a taper, press the tie-off button (36) two times, use -/+ button A to select the width, and press the tie-off button one more time. The stitch will begin in the taper, then stitch at the width you have selected.

Now you can sew simple but perfect tapering motifs.

Cross-stitch

Cross-stitch embroidery has always been a wonderful traditional, embroidery technique.

What used to be stitched by hand with a great deal of effort can now be sewn with the 2038 and 2048 with astonishing ease and speed.

With cross-stitch No. 53/54 (2048) or No. 32/33 (2038), design your own cross-stitch combinations. These patterns look as if they were hand-embroidered and give a special touch to table linen, towels or garments.

Tips for cross-stitching:

- Sew slowly.
- Use foot No. 2A.
- Place stabilizer under the fabric.
- You can embroider on Aida cloth as used for hand cross-stitching. The length and width of the cross-stitches of your expression can be altered depending on the count/size of the Aida cloth squares.
- Use decorative threads to make your cross-stitch look more professional.
**Hemstitching**

This is a technique everyone recognizes – but was previously only embroidered by hand! With your expression you can produce hemstitching much quicker and easier.

Special hemstitches No. 55, 56, 57 and 58 (2048) and 34, 35, 36 and 37 (2038) are built into your machine. By changing the stitch length and width you can achieve different effects. Use a wing needle for hemstitching. (A normal needle is only used for very light fabrics – size 80.) Hemstitching is most successful on woven natural fabrics from which single threads can be easily pulled. Embroidery and darning thread, particularly cotton, are very suitable. With the hemstitches on your expression, various techniques can be applied.

**Traditional hemstitching**

- Use stitches 55, 56, 57 and 58 (2048) and 34, 35, 36 and 37 (2038) to create lovely hemstitched holes.
- Sew the appropriate program on a piece of test fabric.

For pulled thread hemstitching:

- Count the threads of the fabric within the area of the sewn pattern. Adjust the pattern width so the needle is not piercing a thread to be pulled, but falling to the side of the threads of your fabric. This will allow you to easily remove the threads within the pattern area.
- Pull 1 - 3 threads out of the fabric to the right and left of the pattern.
- Overstitch the remaining threads with the selected program. The needle must enter the pulled threads on both sides close to the edges.
6. Maintenance

Changing the needle plate

⚠️ Switch off the main switch.

Removal

• Raise the presser foot. Position the needle plate changer (lamp changer) as shown and press the needle plate up on the right, then on the left. It can now be easily removed.

Replacing

• Place the needle plate against the rear edge of the cut-out then press down at the front until you hear it snap in place. Before you start sewing, check that the needle plate is lying flat.

Tip: Lower the feed dog to make removing the needle plate easier.

Cleaning

⚠️ Switch off the main switch.

• Remove the needle plate and lower the feed dog. Clean the feed dog and hook area with the brush.
• Clean the sewing machine every 10 - 15 hours of operation.

Cleaning the display

Wipe the display with a soft, lint-free dry cloth. DO NOT use aggressive cleansers or solvents!

Changing the light bulb

⚠️ Switch off the main switch.

• Disconnect the lead cord and the foot control plug from the machine.
• Remove the accessory tray. The light bulb is located inside the sewing machine near the needle threader.

Bulb removal

Push the bulb remover, as shown in the figure, up as far as it will go. Now turn the bulb half a rotation counterclockwise and remove the bulb.

Insertion of the bulb

Insert the bulb in the lamp changer. Guide the bulb into the diagonal holder and turn it until the pins of the bulb engage. Push the bulb upward into the holder as far as it will go and turn it half a rotation in a clockwise direction. Remove the bulb changer from the bulb, the bulb is held firmly.

Important: The maximum wattage of the bulb is 5 watts.

Bulbs can be purchased from your PFAFF dealer.

6:1
## Sewing problems and their solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem/Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The machine skips stitches</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is not properly inserted.</td>
<td>Push needle fully upwards. Flat side facing the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrong needle is in use.</td>
<td>Use needle system 130/705 H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Insert a new needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The machine is not properly threaded.</td>
<td>Check how the machine is threaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is too small for thread.</td>
<td>Use a larger needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needle thread breaks</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See reasons above.</td>
<td>See above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Adjust thread tension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread is poor or has slubs in it, or has become dry after overlong storage.</td>
<td>Only use good quality threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread is too thick.</td>
<td>Use needle with large eye (system 130 N).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needle breaks off</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is not pushed fully in.</td>
<td>Insert new needle and push fully in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is bent.</td>
<td>Insert different type of needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is too thick or too thin.</td>
<td>Insert different type of needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is bent, and has hit the needle plate because you are pulling or pushing the fabric.</td>
<td>Only guide the fabric lightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin case is not properly inserted.</td>
<td>When you insert the bobbin case, push it fully into the stop. Pull lightly on the end of the thread to make sure bobbin case is secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The seam is sewn unevenly</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tension needs adjusting.</td>
<td>Check needle thread tension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread is too thick, stubbed or hard.</td>
<td>Only use good quality threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin thread is unevenly wound.</td>
<td>Do not wind thread by hand. Make sure thread is pulled solidly into bobbin tension spring. Check bobbin threading path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread loops at top or underside of fabric.</td>
<td>Re-thread machine, making sure presser foot is raised to its highest position. This ensures that needle thread is securely in thread tension system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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6:2
### Problem/Cause | Remedy
--- | ---
The machine does not feed or feeds irregularly | Remove needle plate, remove lint with brush.
Sewing lint has collected between the feed dog teeth rows. |  
Feed dog is lowered. | Push slide A to the right or slide B to the left.
Slide A is at the left or slide B is at the right (see page 2:15) | Push slide A to the right or slide B to the left.
The needle plate is not lying flat. | Press downwards at the front of the needle plate until you hear it snap into place.
The machine is running with difficulty | Remove the threads.
There are thread remnants in the hook ways. |  
The machine does not sew the selected stitch | Switch off the machine, wait 10 seconds and switch on again. Select the desired stitch again. Before changing presser feet and needle the main switch must be switched off. Do not attempt to sew without fabric under the presser foot. When leaving the machine, even for only a short time, switch off the main switch. This is important if there are any children nearby.
Display incorrect or no display | Switch off the machine on completion of the sewing operation and then turn it back on again after approx. 10 seconds. All segments must appear again on the display. Select the desired stitch again.
When static electricity is being discharged some segments of the display will fail. |  
The contrast on the display may be disturbed when the machine is cleaned or is transported (display is illegible or dark). | Set the contrast using the contrast control.

### Non-original Parts and Accessories
The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.
Index of headings

A
Adjusting the contrast in the expression window 3:1
Altering pattern width/length for combined borders 5:1
Altering stitches 2:16
Altering the pattern length/stitch density 3:3
Altering the pattern width/stitch length 3:2-3
Altering the stitch width/needle position 3:2
Antique Quilt Stitches 4:2
Attaching the buttonhole foot 3:17
Automatic tapering 5:2-3

B
Balance 3:3
Bobbin case 2:6-7
Bobbin thread monitor (model 2048) 3:3
Bobbin winding 2:4-5
Bridging stitches 3:16
Buttonholes with gimp thread 3:20
Buttons for the stitch sequence 3:8

C
Carrying case 2:1
Changing a pattern within a sequence 3:10
Changing needles 2:13
Changing the light bulb 6:1
Changing the needle plate 6:1
Changing the presser feet 2:11
Cleaning 6:1
Cross hem stitches 3:16
Cross-stitch 5:3

D
Darning 3:14
Decorative stitches 1:12
Deleting a stitch sequence 3:10
Deleting all M-memories 3:10
Deleting from the stitch sequence 3:9
Drawing up the bobbin thread 2:10

E
Electrical connection 2:2

F
Formation of the stitches 3:7
Free Motion Sewing 3:14
Free Motion Stippling 4:2
Free-motion embroidery 5:2
Fully automatic buttonhole 3:18

G
Gathering 3:15
General notes on buttonholes 3:17
General notes on decorative sewing 5:1

H
Hemming 3:16
Hemstitching 5:4

I
Info button/reverse sewing button 3:4
Inserting into the stitch sequence 3:9-10
Inserting the buttonhole guide 3:17
Integrated Dual Feed/IDT 2:14
Integrated needle threader 2:9

L
Lid with stitch chart 2:1
Lowering feed dog 2:15
“Lock” button 3:6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Manual buttonhole 3:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Non-elastic/elastic stitches 3:11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Opening an m-memory 3:8, Overlock stitches 3:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Piecing the quilt top 4:1, Presser foot lifter 2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Quilt Appliques 4:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Removable accessory tray 2:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Thread cutter 2:10, Threading the needle thread 2:8, Threading twin needle 2:13, Tips for a perfect buttonhole 3:21, Twin needle 3:6, Tying the Quilt 4:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Utility stitches (2038) 1:10, Utility stitches (2048) 1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Voltage switch 2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Winding a bobbin through the needle 2:12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical data
Dimensions (w x h x d) 408 x 290 x 187 mm
Weight 8.3 kg
Nominal voltage (reversible) 220 - 240 V / 120 V
Power consumption 75 W
Sewing lamp 12 V / max. 5 W
Sewing speed max. 950 stitches/min
min. 80 stitches/min
Stitching width 0 ... 9 mm
Stitching length 0 ... 6 mm
Presser foot lift 8mm
Max. presser foot height 10.5 mm
Needle system 130 / 705 H

Package contents
Sewing machine
Carrying case
Foot control
Lead cord
Accessories
Instruction manual
We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design. Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

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

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