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

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

Dear (new) Pfaff Customer:

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

PFAFF Haushaltmaschinen G. m. b. H.
Karlsruhe-Durlach - West-Germany
To start sewing right away...

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

Place the foot control under the table in a convenient position. All you have to do now is push button C which is the on-off control of your machine. This button also switches on the glare-free sewing light.
Before you start winding the bobbin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wind the thread clockwise around the bobbin a few times. Check to make sure the sewing mechanism is disengaged, i.e. the presser bar lifter on the back of the machine is in its highest position. Push lever E against the bobbin and start the bobbin winder by pressing down on the foot control.

The bobbin winder stops automatically when the bobbin is full.
To insert the bobbin into the bobbin case...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Return the presser bar lifter on the back of the machine to its normal (horizontal) position.
Draw bobbin thread up with Stopmatic
(For a detailed description of the Stopmatic refer to page 15.)

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

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

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

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

To prepare your machine for sewing

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

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

The Ultra-Matic stitch selector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Darning with your Pfaff is discussed on page 24.

When this control is turned to position D (illustrated below), the darning symbol is visible, and the machine feed is disengaged.
When you've finished sewing...

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

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

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

3. **Position C** (illustrated below) means that the sewing foot is lowered. When you push the presser bar lifter to **position D**, the Stopmatic mechanism is engaged (as in position A). This position is used when the bobbin thread is to be drawn up, in case of seam interruptions, when the bobbin becomes empty, or when the bobbin thread breaks. Hold the presser bar lifter in its lowest position until the needle has stopped at its highest point. When this lever is released, it returns automatically to position **C**.
Two pieces of fabric will match perfectly, no matter how long the seam may be . . .

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

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

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

To disengage this foot, push it down slightly, then pull it up out of the slot in the sewing foot.
Other feet which can be used with the Matchmaker sewing foot include the hemmer foot, blindstitch foot and felling foot.

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

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

Even the thickest cross seams are no obstacle...

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

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

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

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

**Use System 130 needles only.**

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

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

Changing the sewing foot is easy...
Perfect seams through properly balanced tensions

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

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

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

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

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

To increase the sewing area of your Pfaff 121 Portable, attach the bedplate extension illustrated below.
Now see for yourself what your Pfaff can do. Take advantage of the many possibilities this machine offers you in straight and zigzag stitching.

Felling

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
- straight stitch
- Stitch length: 1.5—2
- Engage Matchmaker foot, if material requires it.
- Attach felling foot
- No. 91-046 938-31 (can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer).

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

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

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

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
- straight stitch
- Stitch length: 2
- Engage Matchmaker foot.
- Attach hemmer foot
- No. 93-040 934 31

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

Fold the beginning of the fabric edge twice, making a hem about 3 mm (⅛") wide and several inches long. Place the material under the hemmer foot and lower same. Stitch the folded edge down with 3 or 4 straight stitches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The finished zipper closure is shown in Fig. 4.
Darning

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Stitch length: 1—4
Attach darning foot
No. 93-040 960-91.

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

When darning a hole, you determine the stitch length. It depends on how fast you move the material under the needle and how far you depress the foot control pedal.
Hold the material flat with both hands. Stitch back and forth across the hole lengthwise, with the machine running at high speed. Be sure the stitches are closely spaced. Then turn the fabric at right angles and sew back and forth over the preceding work with short stitches. This anchors the threads in the unworn area around the hole.

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

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

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

Ultra-Matic stitch selector.
straight stitch
Stitch length: 4
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91
or clear-view sewing foot
No. 93-040 920-91.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ultra-Matic stitch selector: satin stitch (in the zigzag stitch range best suited to the cord size).
Attach cording foot No. 93-040 915-35.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Stitch length: 1.5—2
Insert twin needle.
Attach cording foot (with grooves) and cording plate (with cord duct).

Twin needle, cording foot and cording plate can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer.
Cording is very popular as a trimming on linen goods, dresses, blouses, etc.
Cording is made with two needle threads and a filler cord. When threading the needles, make sure to draw one thread above and the other below the disc in the slot of the face cover (see ill. below).

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

Select the distance between the twin needles and the size of the filler cord to suit the type of material used.
Insert the cording plate in the feed slot and push it down firmly (see ill. below).
Hold both needle threads lightly and operate the Stopmatic mechanism to draw up the bobbin thread. (If you don't remember how this is done, refer to page 10.)
To make different size cording, the following twin needles and cording feet can be obtained from any Pfaff dealer:

Three-row cording foot No. 93-040 948-31 which is used with twin needles set from 2.4 to 2.3 mm (approx. $\frac{1}{32}$" to $\frac{3}{64}$") apart.

Five-row cording foot No. 93-040 950-31 which is used with twin needles set from 1.8 to 2.4 mm (approx. $\frac{1}{16}$" to $\frac{1}{8}$") apart.

Seven-row cording foot No. 93-040 952-31 which is used with twin needles set from 1.2 to 1.8 mm (approx. $\frac{5}{32}$" to $\frac{1}{4}$") apart.
Inserting lace

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

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

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

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

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

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:

Stitch length: 1

Attach cording foot No. 93-040 915-35.
Regardless whether you create your own designs or use motifs that are ready-made... appliqueing adds a beautiful fashion trim to articles, such as wall hangings and table cloths, napkins and aprons, children's dresses and beachwear, cushions and many other things.

1. Trace the design on the right side of the fabric.

2. Stitch along the outlines of the design with a straight-stitch seam.

3. Turn the stitch selector to the largest zigzag stitch in stitch range 9. Then sew the fabric to be appliqued to the right side of the material (Fig. 1), so that the design is concealed.

4. Turn the stitch selector back to its original position, setting the machine for straight stitching with a stitch length of 1. Follow the outlines of the design on the wrong side (Fig. 2) ... and the motif will appear on the right side. Now turn the stitch selector to a not-too-dense zigzag stitch in stitch range 5 and sew over the edges of the applique on the right side.

5. Undo the first zigzag seam and trim the excess material close to the seam on the right side (Fig. 3).

6. Turn the stitch selector to a dense zigzag stitch in stitch range 6 and sew over the edges of the applique again. To give the design a raised effect, satin-stitch over a filler thread (Fig. 4).
Hemstitching

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Producing a hemstitching effect with the aid of the functional-stitch mechanism is explained on page 53.)
Where does the needle enter the needle hole: in the middle, at the right or left?

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

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

Turning knob D changes the needle position. If the needle position has to be changed for a certain sewing job, this is indicated in the instructions.
Button sewing
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Drop the machine feed
(see pp. 14 and 24).
Right needle position
(see p. 37).
Attach clear-view sewing foot
No. 93-040 920-91.

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

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

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

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

Sewing buttonholes
Attach buttonhole foot
No. 93-040 924-91. Use No. 50 machine embroidery thread as needle and bobbin thread.
Check to make sure that all decorative and functional-stitch buttons are out (see page 11). Mark the buttonhole on the fabric.

1. Turn the outer ring of the stitch selector so that its buttonhole symbol is positioned above the setting mark (small white square)

Turn knob D clockwise until both buttonhole symbols are in line with each other. The machine is thus set for a medium stitch density. We recommend to sew a buttonhole to try out the stitch density which should be selected in accordance with the fabric and the thread to be used. When you turn the stitch selector toward —, the stitches are packed together more closely; when you turn it toward +, they are spaced further apart.

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

4. Now you can sew the buttonhole in one continuous operation: Begin by sewing the right seam (1). When the buttonhole is the right length, push buttonhole control T down until the machine has made a few zigzag stitches for the first bar (2). When buttonhole control T is released, the machine automatically proceeds to sew the left seam (3). When both seams are the same length, again press buttonhole control T down to sew the second bartack (4). Leave your foot on the control pedal until the machine has made a few tying stitches.

5. Raise the presser bar lifter to its highest position.

6. To set the machine for sewing the next buttonhole, turn knob D clockwise until the buttonhole symbol again snaps into place under the white mark.

7. Pull the filler cord into the buttonhole seam completely (5) and trim both ends.

8. Open the buttonhole with your seam ripper (6) which is included in the accessory box. After you have sewn all buttonholes, turn knob D clockwise until the symbol for the central needle position is positioned under the white mark (normal position).

Note: Always turn knob D clockwise to return it to its normal position.

Depending on the type of fabric it may be advisable to loosen the upper thread tension somewhat.
Monogram embroidery


Trace the monogram first on a piece of paper and then on the fabric. Place the material in a darning hoop and lower the presser bar lifter. Briefly depress the presser bar lifter... and the bobbin thread will come up exactly at the beginning of the monogram.

Move the hoop slowly and evenly, and follow the traced outlines as if you were writing.

If you want to give your monogram dimensional quality, embroider the outlines twice, packing the stitches closely together.

Straight-lined monograms can be embroidered with the cording or clear-view sewing foot.

Once you have acquired a little practice, you will be able to embroider monograms in fabrics that are not too flimsy without using a darning hoop.
Quilting

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch (2) or
small zigzag stitch.
Attach zipper foot
No. 93-040 927-31 and apply
the quilting gauge to the foot.
Set the gauge for the desired
spacing between seams.

Mark the first seam on the fabric or guide
the quilting gauge finger along the raw edge
of the material.
Having completed the first seam, move the
material under the zipper foot so that the
gauge finger now runs along the seam
previously sewn (or marked). For any sub-
sequent seam, guide the gauge finger along
the preceding line of stitches.

To attach the quilting gauge place the spring
on the shank of the zipper foot so that both
holes are in line. Compress it until the gauge
can be easily pushed through the holes. This
quilting gauge can be attached to all feet
which have a hole in their shank.

Edge stitching

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Stitch length: 2
Attach zipper foot
No. 93-040 927-31 or ordinary
sewing foot No. 93-040 910-91.

Guide the edge of the material along the line
marking the desired stitching margin on the
needle plate.
Darning with wool thread

Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
zigzag stitch in stitch range 6 or 7.
Drop the machine feed.
Attach darning foot
No. 93-040 960-91.

Knitted garments and articles made of terry cloth are best darned with wool thread since spots darned with this thread are not as stiff as those darned with thin embroidery and darning thread.

Draw the wool thread through the needle hole of the darning foot and into the slot of this foot. The wool thread must be placed under the darning foot (ill. right).

Run the machine and place the wool thread back and forth across the hole, packing the individual strands closely together. Stitch it down on the right and left of the defective area. Once the hole is covered with the wool thread, trim it. Then sew back and forth over the darned area lengthwise, using a thin darning thread. Do not space the various lines of stitching too closely since this would make the darn too hard.
Eyelet embroidery

For eyelet embroidery you need cover plate No. 93-040 946-45 which is inserted in the feed slot (see adjoining drawing). This cover plate can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer.

Mark the position of the eyelets on the fabric with dots. Place the fabric in a darning hoop and make a crosswise cut at each dot, using your seam ripper or a pointed embroidery scissors.

Push the stud of the cover plate through one of the little holes in the fabric and turn the stitch selector to a narrow zigzag stitch in stitch range 5 or 6.

Now sew around the hole, turning the hoop by hand at a uniform rate. This is very important to obtain beautiful eyelets.

Sew around every hole twice.
The built-in functional-stitch mechanism makes functional sewing simple

The built-in functional-stitch mechanism makes it possible to sew functional seams on all kinds of materials, no matter whether they are elastic (e.g. tricot, jersey, Helanca and stretch fabrics) or not. Simply set the machine for the functional-stitch seam desired by pushing a button.

To set your machine for functional stitching, open the lid in the top cover. The different functional-stitch symbols appear on the left row of buttons.

Simply push a button to set your machine for the desired stitch. Each button shows the symbol of the respective functional stitch, and indicates the stitch length recommended as well as the needle position which is to be set by turning knob D. The illustration on the opposite page shows you how to set your machine.

To sew an elastic seam, push the button identified by the elastic-seam symbol. Turn knob D until the needle position symbol indicated on the button is opposite the mark on the dial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Stitch Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Overedge-stitch seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hemstitching seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Triple-stitch seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Blind-stitch seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>Elastic seam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inserting patches, sewing and simultaneously finishing hems and edges of elastic materials.

Fancy stitching, reinforcing edges with a hemstitching effect.

Seams that are pressed open later, inseams of trousers and other seams exposed to great stress (e.g. ski pants).

Shell edging, blind-stitch seams, fancy-stitch patterns.

Darning of rips and worn areas, sewing on elastics, inserting patches in knitted fabrics, sewing combinations of fancy-stitch patterns.
Then turn the outer ring of the stitch selector until the number indicating the desired stitch length (between 0 and 2) is opposite the mark. Now your machine is ready for sewing an elastic seam.

To disengage the functional-stitch mechanism, simply push button K (ill. below).
The functional stitches make sewing easy for you

Mending hems and darning rips

Elastic seam
Stitch length: 0.5 or less
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.

Rip open the section of the hem opposite the damaged area. Take a piece of suitable material in the right size, fold it in half and press. Then insert this piece in the hem so that its folded edge is in line with the folded edge of the hem.

Sew it down with an elastic seam, so that the individual patterns overlap (see II).

To mend a rip, place a piece of suitable material under it and join both plies so that the individual elastic-seam patterns overlap.
Sewing on elastic

Elastic seam
Stitch length: 1
Attach ordinary sewing foot No. 93-090 910-91.

Lay the elastic on the fabric edge, stretching it with both hands as far as possible (see ill.). Then sew the stretched elastic down with an elastic seam. The more you stretch the elastic, the more the fabric will be gathered.
**Stitching terry cloth**

Elastic seam
Stitch length: 0.5
Engage Matchmaker foot (as instructed on pp. 16 & 17).
Attach ordinary sewing foot No. 93-040 910-91.

Place both pieces of fabric on top of each other with their edges overlapping about 1 cm (1/2"), as shown in Fig. 1. Sew down one edge with an elastic seam, then turn the fabric over, and stitch down the second edge.

If the seam is exposed to great stress, lay the two pieces of material one upon the other so that their edges are in line, and join them with a straight-stitch seam taken 1.5 to 2.0 cm (abt. 1/2") from the fabric edge (stitch length 1.5 to 2). Press the seam open.

Restore the elastic-seam setting and turn the stitch selector to 0.5. Sew both edges down one after the other (2).
Press-open seams and inseams

Triple-stitch seam
Stitch length: 4
Engage Matchmaker foot, as instructed on pp. 16 & 17.
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.

Seams that are pressed open after sewing are used for all elastic materials.
Sew the two pieces of material together with the machine set as indicated above, then press the seam open.
The same machine setting is used for closing inseams of trousers.
Shell edging
Blind-stitch seam
Stitch length: 1—2
Attach clear-view sewing foot
No. 93-040 920-91.

Slightly increase the tension for non-elastic fabrics.

Shell edging makes a nice trimming on lingerie and garments made of sheer, soft materials or tricot.

Fold the fabric along the line which is to be trimmed by shell edging. Sew along this folded edge with the needle alternately taking one stitch into the fabric and the other over its edge. As the threads are interlocked outside the fabric, the fabric edge is drawn inward, thus producing a shell edging effect.
Fold the hem in the desired width and baste it about 0.5 cm (¼"") from the fabric edge (Fig. 1). If you want to baste by machine, follow the instructions given on p. 28. Place the material under the blindstitch foot so that its folded edge runs along the edge guide mounted on the sewing foot (ill. at right). Regulate the needle position by turning knob D in the stitch selector toward the right so that the needle takes the left stitch exactly in the folded edge, catching only one thread in the material (Fig. 2). To blindstitch heavy woolens, fold the hem only once (Fig. 3). Finish the raw edge with zigzag stitches before it is hemmed. Edge finishing is discussed on page 29.
Inserting patches

Overedge-stitch seam
Stitch length: 4
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.

Cut a patch a little larger than the damaged area and place it over the torn spot on the right side of the fabric so that its grain matches the rest of the fabric.

Sew the patch down by stitching along its edges.

Turn the material over and trim close to the seams. That's all there is to it. The patch has been sewn on neatly without impairing the elasticity of the mended spot.

Sewing knit underwear

Overedge-stitch seam
Stitch length: 4
Engage Matchmaker foot if the material is very elastic.
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.

The overedge-stitch seam is ideally suited for sewing knit underwear and simultaneously finishing the edge of the fabric.

Place the two pieces to be joined one on top of the other so that their edges are in line, and sew along the fabric edge so that the needle alternately stitches into the fabric and over its edge.
The hemstitching seam

Hemstitching seam
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Stitch length: 4
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.
Insert wing needle (obtainable
at your Pfaff dealer).
Needle size: 80—90

Hemstitching made with a wing needle is particularly effective on table linen, children's wear, etc.
The hemstitching effect is produced in one operation. When hemstitching heavier material, it is recommended that you draw one or two threads out of the fabric before sewing.
Functional-stitch combinations

When you push two functional-stitch buttons simultaneously, both functional-stitch patterns will be combined. This further increases the versatility of your Pfaff machine.

Sewing on elastic threads
Elastic-stitch and triple-stitch seams
Stitch length: 4
Needle position: left
Elastic or shirring thread
Attach buttonhole foot
No. 93-040 924-91.

If the elastic borders of knee-length stockings, socks or night gowns become worn, replace them with elastic threads. To do this, push the elastic-stitch and triple-stitch seam buttons.

Place the elastic thread over the prong of the buttonhole foot and lay it under its grooves. Hold it taut and stitch it down.

The more you stretch the elastic thread, the more the material will be shirred.
Joining knitted and jersey fabrics

Blind-stitch and triple-stitch seams (pullover seam).
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
straight stitch
Stitch length: 4
Needle position: left (see p. 37)
Engage Matchmaker foot.
Attach ordinary sewing foot
No. 93-040 910-91.

Place the two pieces of fabric to be joined one on top of the other with their edges in line.
Sew along the fabric edge so that the needle alternately stitches into the fabric and over its edge. In this way, you join both pieces and finish their edges in one operation, as was done with knit underwear (see page 52).

Reinforcing hems in elastic fabrics (jersey, Lastex, etc.)

Blind-stitch seam
Ultra-Matic stitch selector:
widest zigzag stitch in stitch range 5 or 6.
Attach blindstitch foot
No. 93-040 917-91.

The procedure is the same as with blind-stitching non-elastic fabrics (see page 51).
Ornamental stitches

The decorative-stitch mechanism

To sew various fancy stitches, you need the decorative-stitch mechanism of your machine. You will see a row of fancy-stitch buttons right next to the row of functional-stitch buttons. The buttons in the right row are marked with the symbols of patterns which can be used for ornamental purposes only. The patterns on the left row of buttons can be used for both functional and decorative purposes.

Push the button showing the desired motif. Then turn the stitch selector to the stitch length and needle position indicated on the button next to the fancy-stitch symbol.

If you want to sew the first design, for instance, push the first button. Then turn knob D in the stitch selector to the needle position symbol indicated and turn the outer ring between 0 and 1, as indicated on the button. The desired pattern length is regulated by turning wheel E. The minimum pattern length is obtained by turning wheel E to 10, the maximum length by turning it to 18 (see ill.).

This is all you have to do to sew the pattern selected.

In case sewing is interrupted because the bobbin is empty or the needle thread is broken, you can easily locate the exact beginning of the pattern with the aid of indicator wheel S. Simply turn this wheel until the pattern being sewn is opposite the mark on the top cover as shown at right. 

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Then resume sewing at the end of the last pattern completed. If part of the next design has been sewn already, simply sew over this portion again.

After you have completed ornamental sewing, turn wheel E to the pattern length symbol, thus disengaging the decorative-stitch mechanism. In addition, push button K (see page 59).

With this decorative-stitch mechanism you can make attractive borders by combining several lines of ornamental stitching according to your own imagination. Some of the designs which can be made with your Pfaff are illustrated on the next pages.
Which fancy-stitch variation do you like best?

For ornamental stitching, use clear-view sewing foot No. 93-040 920-91.

The two borders shown on this page are made as follows:
Always begin with the pattern in the middle.
First border: Sew the center strip of the border with over-edge stitches.
Then push the button marked and sew along the right and left edges of the center strip, turning knob D on the stitch selector to the right and left needle positions respectively.
The outer pattern is again sewn with the needle at its left position. Make sure the scallops match the pattern sewn previously (see ill.). Before you start sewing the second row of scalloping, turn the fabric clockwise.
Second border: To sew the center strip, push the button marked . Next, combine the blind stitch with the zigzag stitch (turning the stitch selector to a dense zigzag stitch in stitch range 6) and sew along one side of the center strip, turn the material, and stitch along the other side as well.
Sew the outer pattern with the built-in hem-stitching design.
Additional ornamental effects are obtained by using vari-colored threads.

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Shown on this page is a nice pattern which can be used to enhance an apron. Trace the center line of the pattern and push the button showing the design in the middle.

Turn the pattern length wheel to 15 (see page 57) and sew along the traced line.

Trace the curved lines on the material with the aid of a cardboard stencil, set the machine for a suitable pattern length and follow the outlines with a medium-wide zigzag stitch.
The four borders in the upper half of this page were made by simply varying the needle position (left, center, right).

The two designs below them were made with a functional-stitch seam sewn with two needles.

The design at the bottom was made by stitching over wool threads with one needle.

For further suggestions on how to make attractive borders by combining various stitches, please refer to the inside back cover.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Type</th>
<th>Needle Size</th>
<th>Thread Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bed linen, Fine linen, Muslin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitings and mantlings</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry cloth, chenille goods, knitted pile fabric for bathrobes, cardaray</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey fabrics (synthetic)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurex, Melamine fabrics</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foambacks</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton percale, Synthetic percale</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercerized cotton Synthetic percale</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetate, leatherette, oilcloth</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90 - 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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So you know which button to press, here are the most essential parts of your Pfaff 1221:

1. Take-up lever
2. Thread retainer stud
3. Push button (K)
4. Top cover lid
5. Spool pins
6. Indicator wheel (S)
7. Pattern length wheel (E)
8. Bobbin winder
9. Ultra-Matic stitch selector
10. Needle position control (D)
11. Buttonhole control (T)
12. Master on-off switch (C)
13. Base (of portable machines)
14. Bed cover
15. Sewing foot
16. Matchmaker foot
17. Needle threader control
18. Upper tension
19. Reverse-feed control
20. Presser bar lifter (on back of machine arm)
... and this is how your Pfaff 1222 looks:

1. Take-up lever
2. Thread retainer stud
3. Push button (K)
4. Top cover lid
5. Spool pins
6. Indicator wheel (S)
7. Pattern length wheel (E)
8. Bobbin winder
9. Ultra-Matic stitch selector
10. Needle position control (D)
11. Buttonhole control (T)
12. Master on-off switch (C)
13. Free arm
14. Free arm cover
   (enclosing the sewing hook)
15. Sewing foot
16. Matchmaker foot
17. Needle threader control
18. Upper tension
19. Reverse-feed control
20. Presser bar lifter
   (on back of machine arm)
Your Pfaff needs very little attention

All you have to do to keep your machine in good operating condition is to oil the sewing hook and clean the machine feed regularly. This you can easily do yourself.

Since your Pfaff sewing machine has been made from the finest quality materials, the only part that has to be oiled occasionally is the sewing hook. Therefore, remove the bobbin case and put a drop of oil into the hook raceway every so often.

You need no expert either for cleaning the parts in the machine arm and in the vicinity of the sewing hook. You can do this yourself with the aid of the small soft brush included in the accessory kit.

For cleaning the sewing hook, remove the needle, the bobbin case and the sewing foot. To reach the sewing hook, tilt the Pfaff 1221 back or open the free arm cover of the Pfaff 1222.

Remove the lint that accumulates in the vicinity of the machine feed with a soft brush. To do this, remove the needle plate. The needle plate of the Pfaff 1221 is simply pulled forward and lifted up (see arrow in ill. at top right). The needle plate of the Pfaff 1222 must be unscrewed with the screwdriver included in the accessories.

Take care that no lint accumulates between the teeth of the machine feed. Accumulations of packed lint are best removed with a toothpick or a similar wooden object.
Changing the light bulb of your Pfaff is something you can easily do yourself.

The sewing light illuminates the work in front and back of the needle without casting a shadow. It is enclosed in the face cover of your machine. Changing the light bulb is very simple: Push the burnt-out light bulb into its socket, turn it left and pull it out (see ill.). Insert the new bulb and turn it right.

Light bulbs for your Pfaff 1221 or 1222 can be obtained from your Pfaff dealer.

Trouble shooting

When handled properly, your Pfaff will rarely develop any trouble.

Whenever you have completed sewing, be sure to restore the original setting of your machine, i.e. turn the stitch selector to straight stitching, setting it at about 2; turn the needle position control to its central position; raise the machine feed; switch your machine off by pushing the master on-off button, and see that the presser bar lifter is set horizontally.

Even if you have just sewn buttonholes or darned, we recommend that you set your machine for straight stitching again.

If trouble should occur, check the following:

Is the needle still in good condition and inserted properly? Have you selected the right needle and thread from the Needle and Thread Chart?

Are you sewing with a good quality thread?

Has the bobbin case been inserted properly?

For straight and zigzag stitching, the functional and decorative-stitch mechanism must be disengaged. To make sure it is, push the button on the top cover of your machine.

Are both tensions correctly balanced? They have been set correctly by us and need no adjustment normally.

Does your machine feed properly? The material must be guided lightly, but must not be pulled.

Before you start sewing, again familiarize yourself with the fundamentals of machine operation until you know them. Check to see whether your sewing machine needs cleaning or oiling.

Are there pieces of thread wedged between the tension discs? To remove them, pull a narrow fabric strip between the tension discs.

Has the button with the desired functional or decorative-stitch symbol been pushed? Have the needle position and the stitch length been set accordingly?

The Pfaff rotary hook will not normally jam, even if the machine is handled improperly. If thread should happen to jam in the raceway of the sewing hook, however, put a drop of oil into the raceway and jerk the balance wheel back, then rock it back and forth, without using any force. After a short time, the trouble will disappear by itself.
People will envy you...

This carrying case is not only attractive, but also very useful. The bottom part holds your Pfaff, while the top part holds all sewing utensils, such as spools of thread, bobbins, scissors and many other items.

To remove the cover, depress the catches on the right and left at their pivots and turn them in the direction indicated by arrows (see ill.). Now remove the cover. These two catches must be open when you place the cover over your Pfaff after you have finished sewing. Lock the catches when the cover rests on the base firmly.

The catches of the sewing box are located in the middle of the cover (see arrows).
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Subject to technical alterations
Printed in Germany
No. 21083 engl. (US) 271 Wi
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