<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bobbin winder stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bobbin winder spindle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hole for extra spool pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spool pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Carrying handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bobbin thread guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Take-up lever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Foot pressure dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Face plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thread cutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Buttonhole lever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Needle threader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Slide for lowering the feed dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Needle plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Accessory tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Throat plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Throat plate release button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Thumbscrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Needle screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Presser foot lifter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Thread tension dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Reverse stitch lever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Power switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Connecting socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Stitch length dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Stitch selector dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Handwheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Stitch width dial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congratulations on purchasing your new PFAFF® hobby!

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

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

We wish you many enjoyable hours of sewing!

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

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

If you suspect that your fabric/ready-to-wear garment contains a lot of excess dye, always pre-wash it before sewing/embroidering to avoid the discoloring.
This 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 15 Watt.

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

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

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Introduction

- Standard accessories IV
- Optional accessories V
- Accessory tray V
- Stitch table VI

## 1. Operate your hobby 1142

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying handle, carrying case</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting the foot control</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot pressure dial</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropping the feed dog</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presser foot lifter</td>
<td>1:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the presser foot</td>
<td>1:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing and attaching the foot holder</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the needle</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin winding</td>
<td>1:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inserting the bobbin</td>
<td>1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threading the machine</td>
<td>1:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle threader</td>
<td>1:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threading for twin needle</td>
<td>1:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing up the bobbin thread</td>
<td>1:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch selection</td>
<td>1:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch length dial</td>
<td>1:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting stretch stitch balance</td>
<td>1:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch width dial</td>
<td>1:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable needle position</td>
<td>1:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse sewing</td>
<td>1:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing needle thread tension</td>
<td>1:16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Utility stitches and practical sewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Type</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic sewing</td>
<td>2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free arm sewing</td>
<td>2:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seam guides on the needle plate</td>
<td>2:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning a square corner</td>
<td>2:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of the sewing chart</td>
<td>2:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>2:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch triple straight stitch</td>
<td>2:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>2:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricot stitch (Triple zigzag stitch)</td>
<td>2:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycomb stitch</td>
<td>2:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open overlock stitch (Knit stitch)</td>
<td>2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed overlock stitch</td>
<td>2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindhem</td>
<td>2:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindhem stitch (elastic)</td>
<td>2:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic buttonhole</td>
<td>2:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonhole with gimp thread</td>
<td>2:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual buttonhole</td>
<td>2:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button sewing</td>
<td>2:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing on zippers</td>
<td>2:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing on patches</td>
<td>2:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darning with the elastic stitch</td>
<td>2:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing tears</td>
<td>2:18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Maintenance and trouble-shooting

Cleaning 3:2
Changing the light bulb 3:3
Trouble-shooting 3:4
Index 3:6
Technical data 3:8
**Standard accessories**

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

2. **Buttonhole foot B**  
Part No. 820 547-096

3. **Overcasting foot C**  
Part No. 820 548-096

4. **Zipper foot E**  
Part No. 820 549-096

5. **Blindhem foot G**  
Part No. 820 550-096

6. **Automatic buttonhole foot R**  
Part No. 820 551-096

7. **Edge Guide/Quilting Guide**  
Part No. 820 552-096

---

**Introduction**

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

2. **Buttonhole foot B**  
Part No. 820 547-096

3. **Overcasting foot C**  
Part No. 820 548-096

4. **Zipper foot E**  
Part No. 820 549-096

5. **Blindhem foot G**  
Part No. 820 550-096

6. **Automatic buttonhole foot R**  
Part No. 820 551-096

7. **Edge Guide/Quilting Guide**  
Part No. 820 552-096
Accessory tray

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9 Spool cap</td>
<td>4160424-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cushion felt</td>
<td>4160234-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Brush</td>
<td>4160409-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Seam ripper</td>
<td>4160304-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Extra spool pin</td>
<td>4160292-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Screwdriver</td>
<td>4160422-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Bobbins</td>
<td>4160233-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Needles</td>
<td>4160471-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional accessories - available from your dealer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bias binder foot</td>
<td>820 554-096</td>
<td>Makes it easier to put bias tape on your projects, prefabricated or hand made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual feeder with quilting guide</td>
<td>820 555-096</td>
<td>This foot will help the fabric move more smoothly, feeding from both top and bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering foot</td>
<td>820 556-096</td>
<td>When you want to have a nice gathering on a single layer of fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintuck foot deep groove with yarn guide</td>
<td>820 557-096</td>
<td>Make nice even rows of pintucks, with or without cording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping foot</td>
<td>820 558-096</td>
<td>The foot has grooves to make it easier to sew perfect piping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon sewing foot</td>
<td>820 559-096</td>
<td>Your ribbon is hold perfectly in place while you sew it onto your project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roller foot</td>
<td>820 560-096</td>
<td>For a better feed on material like vinyl plastic and leather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Stitch table hobby 1142

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Buttonhole</td>
<td>Standard buttonhole for blouses or bed linens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Straight stitch, needle position middle</td>
<td>For all straight stitching and topstitching work up to 4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Straight stitch, needle position left</td>
<td>For all sewing and topstitching work requiring a left needle position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>For serging and appliqué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Triple zigzag stitch</td>
<td>For stitching on elastic band, darning tears and patches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Elastic blindhem stitch</td>
<td>For invisible hem attachment and simultaneous serging. Also for stretch fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Blindhem stitch</td>
<td>For invisible hem attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Shell-edging stitch</td>
<td>For decorative hems on fine materials, e.g. linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Greek stitch</td>
<td>A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for borders and towels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Checker satin stitch</td>
<td>Satin decorative stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Triangle satin stitch</td>
<td>Satin decorative stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Open scallop</td>
<td>Satin decorative stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Oval satin stitch</td>
<td>Satin decorative stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Stretch triple straight stitch, needle position middle</td>
<td>For stretch seams, e.g. crotch seams on sports- and workwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Stretch triple straight stitch, needle position left</td>
<td>For stretch seams requiring a left needle position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Stretch triple zigzag stitch</td>
<td>For attaching elastic tape on elastic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Honeycomb stitch</td>
<td>For sewing on elastic threads, overlocking towelling and for decorative hem seams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Edge stitch wide</td>
<td>For closing and serging one or more fabric layers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Edge stitch narrow</td>
<td>For closing and serging one or more fabric layers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Open overlock stitch</td>
<td>A closing and serging seam for stronger or non-fraying materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Closed overlock stitch</td>
<td>A closing and serging seam for fraying materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Decorative stitch</td>
<td>A decorative stretch stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Decorative stitch</td>
<td>A decorative stretch stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Decorative stitch</td>
<td>A decorative stretch stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Decorative stitch</td>
<td>A decorative stretch stitch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Operate your hobby 1142
Carrying handle
Lift up the carrying handle of the sewing machine from behind.

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

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

Connecting the foot control

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

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

Make sure that you have the right type of foot control:
- For USA and Canada, 120V - YC-482J (not shown)
- For Europe, 230V - YC-190
- For Australia, 240V - YC-190A

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

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

DO NOT modify the plug in any way.
**Foot pressure dial**

Turn the foot pressure dial to adjust the foot pressure.

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

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

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

**Dropping the feed dog**

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

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

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

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

The feed dog must be up for regular sewing.
**Presser foot lifter**
The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter.

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

- A  Lowered position
- B  Normal up position
- C  Extra lift position

**Changing the presser foot**

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

**Removing the presser foot**
Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel.

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

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

**Note:** Check that the presser foot is properly engaged by raising the presser foot lifter.
**Removing and attaching the foot holder**

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

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

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

**Changing the needle**

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

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

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

**To check for a good needle:**
Put the flat side of the needle onto something flat (needle plate, glass etc.).

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

Never use a bent or blunt needle.

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

A damaged needle can cause permanent snaps or runs in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics.
Bobbin winding
Preparing the machine for bobbin winding
Pull out the handwheel to disengage the clutch.

Setting the spool
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin with the thread coming off the spool as shown in the picture.
Press the large spool cap (A) firmly against the spool of thread.

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

Pull the thread around the bobbin thread guide (C).
Thread through the hole in the bobbin (D) from the inside to the outside as shown in the picture.

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

Push the bobbin to the right.

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

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

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

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

Push in the handwheel to engage the clutch.

**Extra spool pin**

If the machine is already threaded, you can easily wind thread from the second spool pin without unthreading the machine.

Insert the extra spool pin into the hole (E). Place the felt and a spool on the pin.

Thread the machine for winding in the same way as before.
**Inserting the bobbin**

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

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

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

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

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

---

**Removing the bobbin**

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

Lift out the bobbin.
Threading the machine

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

To make threading the needle easier and quicker, you have been provided with a needle threader.

Lower the presser foot. Turn the handwheel until the needle is at its highest position.

Move the needle threader (A) completely downwards and turn it towards the needle so that the small hook B goes through the needle eye from behind. Pull the thread from the left around the guide and under the hook.

Turn the needle threader towards the rear, releasing the thread carefully, and allow the threader to move upwards. A loop of the thread is pulled up through the needle eye.

You can now pull the thread through the needle eye.
Threading the twin needle

⚠️ Turn off the main switch
Insert the twin needle.
Insert the extra spool pin into its hole (C). Place a piece of felt and a spool on the extra spool pin.
The threading path is the same as single needle threading.
Slide one of the threads through the needle bar thread guide (D) on the left, and the other one on the right (E).
Thread the needles from the front to back.
**Note:** You cannot use the needle threader for a twin needle.

How to sew with a twin needle
Do not set the stitch width at more than 3 mm, otherwise the needle hit the needle plate and the needle will break.
Set the stitch length at 2 mm or more for straight stitches. Set the stitch length at 1.5 mm or more for other stitches.
Use the same foot as recommended for single needle sewing of the selected stitch.
Cotton threads and cotton wrapped threads are recommended. Synthetic threads are not recommendable, as they tend to twist.
**Note:** When changing the sewing direction, raise the needle and turn the fabric.
Bringing up the bobbin thread

⚠️ Turn off the main switch.

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

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

Pull 10 cm (4”) of both threads back and under the presser foot.
Stitch selection
Raise the needle to its highest position.

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

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

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

The higher the number, the longer the stitch.

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

To sew stretch stitches (light background), you must turn the stitch length dial to the stretch area. The closer to “−”, the higher density of the stitch.
Adjusting stretch stitch balance

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

Balancing stitches:
If the stitches are drawn out, correct them by turning the dial in the “–” direction.
If the stitches are compressed, correct them by turning the dial in the “+” direction.

Stitch width dial

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

The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

Straight stitch is sewn with stitch width 0.

Note: Do not turn the stitch width dial while the needle is in the fabric, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
Variable needle position
The needle drop position of the straight stitches can be moved between the center (5) and left (0) with the stitch width dial.

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

Reverse sewing
Push the reverse stitch lever down to sew in reverse.

The machine sews in reverse only as long as the reverse sewing button is pressed.
Balancing needle thread tension

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

**Balanced tension:**

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

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

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

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

**Setting the needle thread tension**

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

The normal setting for sewing is 4 to 5.

For darning and buttonhole set the tension between 2 and 3.
2. Utility stitches and practical sewing
**Basic sewing**

**Starting to sew**
Raise the presser foot and place the fabric under the foot.

Lower the needle into the fabric.

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

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

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

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

**Changing the sewing direction**
Stop the machine and turn the handwheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric.

Raise the presser foot.

Pivot the fabric around the needle to change sewing direction as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing in the new direction.
Finishing sewing
Press the reverse stitch lever and sew several stitches in reverse at the end of the seam.

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

Pull the threads up and into the thread cutter.

The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.
**Free arm sewing**

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

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

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

The seam guides on the needle plate help you to measure seam allowance. The numbers indicate the distance between the center needle position and the seam guide.

**Turning a square corner**

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

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

Lower the presser foot and start stitching in the new direction.
Utility stitches and practical sewing

Explanation of the sewing chart
The following charts show the recommended settings for each stitch or technique.

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

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

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

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

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

If you wish to make a topstitch farther from the fabric edge, simply guide the fabric along the guide marks on the needle plate or use the edge guide. The edge guide is inserted into hole (A) and is secured with fixing screw (B).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stitch</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B/C</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>1.5-4</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Attach the quilting guide

Loosen the screw on the back of the foot holder.

Insert the quilting guide into the opening and set the quilting guide at the desired seam spacing then tighten the screw.

Sew, tracing the previous row of stitching with the quilting guide.
**Stretch triple straight stitch**

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

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

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

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

**Zigzag stitch**

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

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

**Overcasting**

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

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

When sewing with the overcasting foot C, the thread lies over pin (A), guide the edge of the fabric along guide (B). This prevents curling of the fabric edge. In this way you can sew beautiful smooth seams.

**Note:** Do not set the stitch width less than 5 when using the overcasting foot C, otherwise the needle may hit the foot causing the needle to bend or break.
Tricot stitch (Triple zigzag stitch)
This stitch is used to finish the seam allowance on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.
Place the fabric to leave a 1.6 cm (5/8") seam allowance.
Trim the extra allowance after sewing.
It is also used for mending tears.

Elastic stitch
Because of its high elasticity, this stitch can be used for sewing elastic on swimwear, skirts or lingerie.
Mark elastic and fabric in quarters.
Pin elastic to fabric at quarter markings.
Place fabric and elastic under sewing foot.
Stretch elastic to fit the fabric. Begin sewing.

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

Honeycomb stitch
The honeycomb stitch is an elastic and decorative hem which is particularly suitable for hems on T-shirts and children's clothes.
Fold the hem over double and overstitch it.
What is an overlock stitch?
For elastic materials and knits, the hobby 1142 offers an overlock stitch which sews two fabric layers together and overcasts simultaneously. It is more elastic than normal seams, very durable and quickly sewn.

When sewing overlock seams, use overcasting foot C. It guides particularly well and prevents the seam from puckering.

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

This stitch seams and finishes the fabric edges simultaneously.

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

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

Note: Do not set the stitch width less than 5 when using the overcasting foot C, otherwise the needle may hit the foot causing the needle to bend or break.

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

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

Remember!
When overlocking, if you select a needle position other than center, and stitch width other than 5, make sure the needle does not strike the bar (A) of the overcasting foot C.
**Blindhem**

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

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

Serge the edge of the hem

Fold the edge inwards by the hem width.

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

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

Sew slowly while guiding the folded edge along the guide.

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

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

---

**Blindhem stitch (elastic)**

Stitch F is a blindhem stitch for woven or elastic materials. The hem is sewn and overcast at the same time.
Buttonholes are generally sewn onto a piece of doubled fabric. However, for some materials, e.g. silk, organza and viscose, it is necessary to use stabilizer to prevent the material from puckering.

To produce beautiful buttonholes, embroidering or darning threads are ideally suited to this purpose.

Mark the starting point of the buttonhole either with a magic pen or dress pin, and always sew a sample buttonhole first, using the actual fabric.

**Note:** The size of buttonhole is automatically determined by placing the button in the automatic buttonhole foot R.

The button holder of the foot takes a button size up to 2.5 cm (1") in diameter.

Use stabilizer on stretch fabrics and check the settings.

Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position. Attach the automatic buttonhole foot.

To open the button holder (A), pull to the back and place the button in it. Push back the button holder against the button to keep it in place.

Pull the buttonhole lever (B) down as far as it will go.

Raise the foot and pass the needle thread through the opening in the foot (C). Pull both needle and bobbin threads to the left. Insert the fabric under the foot and lower the needle into the starting point using the handwheel. Lower the presser foot.

**Note:** Make sure there is no gap between the slider (D) and front stopper (E). If there is a gap, the length of the right and left rows of the buttonhole will differ (F).
The machine sews the front bartack and left row first, then the back bartack and right row.

Sew slowly and stop the machine when a buttonhole is completed.

Raise the foot and remove the fabric. Cut both needle and bobbin threads leaving about 10 cm (4") thread ends.

Pull the needle thread to wrong side of fabric by pulling the bobbin thread. Knot the threads.

**To open the buttonhole**
Insert a pin inside the bartack. Carefully cut the opening. Take care not to cut the stitches.

To sew another buttonhole, turn the stitch selector to “”, then back to “A” again. Then press the foot control to sew an identical buttonhole.

When buttonhole sewing is finished, push the buttonhole lever upward as far as it will go.

**Adjusting the buttonhole stitch density**
Turn the stitch length dial within the range of "" to adjust the buttonhole stitch density. To get a narrow buttonhole, set the marking as close to "0" as possible, still in the ""-range. To get a wide buttonhole, set the marking close to "1".

**Note:** For thick buttons, make a test buttonhole. If the button does not fit through the test buttonhole, lengthen the buttonhole by pulling the button holder a little to the back and make a small gap (G).
Utility stitches and practical sewing

Buttonhole with gimp thread
To sew strong durable buttonholes, on heavy fabrics, knits or sportswear, using a gimp thread is recommended.

On knits the gimp thread is important to prevent the buttonhole from stretching.

With the buttonhole foot raised, hook the gimp thread on the spur (A) at the back of the foot.
Bring the ends toward you under the foot, clearing the front end.

Hook the gimp thread into the forks on the front of the foot (B) to hold them tight.

Pull both needle and bobbin thread to the left. Lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point and lower the foot.

Press the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole over the gimp thread.

The sewing sequence is the same as the automatic buttonhole.

Pull the left end of the gimp cord to tighten it and cut the excess tails. To cut the buttonhole opening, refer to the instructions on page 2:13.

Manual buttonhole
If the diameter of the button is more than 2.5 cm (1"), a buttonhole must be made manually as follows:

Attach the buttonhole foot B.

Pull the buttonhole lever down as far as it will go.

Pull both needle and bobbin thread to the left. Lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point, and lower the presser foot.

Sew the front bartack and left row to the desired length then stop the machine.

Click the buttonhole lever toward you (C).

Start sew again to make the machine sew the back bartack and right row, and then stop the machine at the starting point.

When buttonhole sewing is finished, push the buttonhole lever upward as far as it will go.
**Button sewing**

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

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

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

Lower the foot to hold the button in place. The holes in the button should align with the slot of the foot.

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

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

Sew about 10 stitches.

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

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

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

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

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

**Note:** *Raise the feed dog after sewing.*
Utility stitches and practical sewing

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

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

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

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

---

### The trouser zipper

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

**Note:** To achieve a perfect seam, we recommend using the edge guide.
**Fully concealed, sew-in zipper**

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

Darning with the elastic stitch
Darning with the elastic stitch is suitable for repairing damaged areas.
- Sew over the damaged area in rows until it is well covered. Make sure that the rows overlap.

Sewing on patches
To cover large holes it is necessary to sew a new piece of fabric onto the damaged area.
- Baste the new piece of fabric onto the damaged area of the face side of the fabric.
- Sew over the fabric edges with the elastic stitch.
- Now cut the damaged area back to the seam from the reverse side of the fabric.

Repairing tears
On tears, frayed edges or small holes it is useful to lay a piece of material under the reverse side of the fabric. The underlayed fabric reinforces the workpiece and ensures perfect repair.
- Lay a piece of fabric underneath the damaged fabric. It must be a little larger than the damaged area.
- Now sew over the damaged area.
- Cut the underlayed piece of material back to the seam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stitch</th>
<th>3</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.2-1.5</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Maintenance and trouble-shooting
Cleaning:

⚠️ Turn off the main switch

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

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

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

Removal

- Remove the presser foot and needle.
- Remove the screw (A) on the needle plate with the screwdriver. Remove the needle plate and take out the bobbin holder.
- Lift up the bobbin holder (B) and remove it.
- Clean the bobbin holder with the brush. Wipe the bobbin holder with a soft, dry cloth.
- Clean the feed dog and hook race with the brush. Wipe the hook race with a soft, dry cloth.

Replacing

- Insert the bobbin holder into the hook race.

Note: Make sure the knob (C) of the bobbin holder fits next to the stopper (D) in the race.
- Attach the needle plate, inserting the two guide pins into the holes (E) in the needle plate. Tighten the screw (A) firmly with the screwdriver.
Changing the light bulb

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

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

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

Important!
*The maximum allowed wattage of the lamp with a plug-in socket is 15 watts!*
## Trouble-shooting

### The needle thread breaks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread is not threaded properly.</td>
<td>1:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>1:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly inserted.</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread and the bobbin thread are not set under the presser foot when start sewing.</td>
<td>2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The threads were not pulled to the rear after sewing.</td>
<td>2:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The bobbin thread breaks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin holder.</td>
<td>1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lint has collected in the bobbin holder.</td>
<td>3:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin is damaged and does not turn smoothly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The needle breaks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly inserted.</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle screw is loose.</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The threads were not pulled to the rear after sewing.</td>
<td>2:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly inserted, bent or blunt.</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The machine skips stitches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread is not threaded properly.</td>
<td>1:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A poor quality needle is used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>1:16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seam puckering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The needle thread is not threaded properly.</td>
<td>1:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The stitch length is too long for the fabric.</td>
<td>1:13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The cloth is not fed smoothly

- The feed dog is packed with lint. Page 3:2
- The stitches are too fine. Page 1:13
- The feed dog is not raised after “drop feed” sewing. Page 1:3

### Loops on the seams

- The needle thread tension is too loose. Page 1:16

### The machine does not sew or run

- The machine is not plugged in. Page 1:2
- Thread has been caught in the hook race. Page 3:2
- The bobbin winder spindle is not returned to the left after bobbin winding. (Bobbin winding condition) Page 1:6
- The stitch density is not suitable for the fabric being sewn Page 1:14

### The machine is noisy

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

### Buttonhole is not sewn neatly

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

### Layer slippage

- Foot pressure is not adjusted properly. Page 1:3

### Important notes:

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

When leaving the machine, even for only a short time, switch off the main switch. This is important if there are any children nearby.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- optional</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- standard</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic buttonhole</td>
<td>2:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic sewing</td>
<td>2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindhem</td>
<td>2:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindhem stitch (elastic)</td>
<td>2:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin winding</td>
<td>1:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing up the bobbin thread</td>
<td>1:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button sewing</td>
<td>2:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonhole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- automatic</td>
<td>2:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- manual</td>
<td>2:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- with gimp thread</td>
<td>2:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying handle, carrying case</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the needle</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the presser foot</td>
<td>1:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the light bulb</td>
<td>3:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>3:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed overlock stitch</td>
<td>2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting the foot control</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darning with the elastic stitch</td>
<td>2:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropping the feed dog</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra spool pin</td>
<td>1:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot pressure dial</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free arm sewing</td>
<td>2:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycomb stitch</td>
<td>2:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inserting the bobbin</td>
<td>1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual buttonhole</td>
<td>2:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle threader</td>
<td>1:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open overlock stitch</td>
<td>2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional accessories</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presser foot lifter</td>
<td>1:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presser foot holder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- remove and attach</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairing tears</td>
<td>2:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse sewing</td>
<td>1:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra spool pin</td>
<td>1:7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### S
- Seam guides on the needle plate: 2:5
- Sewing chart - explanation: 2:6
- Sewing on patches: 2:18
- Sewing on zippers: 2:16
- Special accessories: V
- Straight stitch: 2:7
- Stretch stitch balance - adjust: 1:14
- Stretch triple straight stitch: 2:8
- Standard accessories: IV
- Stitch length dial: 1:13
- Stitch selection: 1:13
- Stitch table: VI
- Stitch width dial: 1:14

### T
- Thread tension: 1:16
- Threading for twin needle: 1:11
- Threading the machine: 1:9
- Tricot stitch (triple zigzag stitch): 2:9
- Trouble-shooting: 3:4
- Turning a square corner: 2:5

### V
- Variable needle position: 1:15

### Z
- Zigzag stitch: 2:8
- Zippers: 2:16
## Technical data

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

## Package contents

- Sewing machine
- Carrying case
- Foot control
- Accessories
- Owner's manual

Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical/electronic products. If in doubt please contact your retailer for guidance.
We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design. Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

**Intellectual Property**

PFAFF and HOBBY are trademarks of KSIN Luxembourg II, S.ar.l.

All trademarks are used under license by VSM Group AB.