

PFAFF®



select™ 150

Owner's manual

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 changing bulb. 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 authorized 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 threads.
- 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 administered.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("0") position, then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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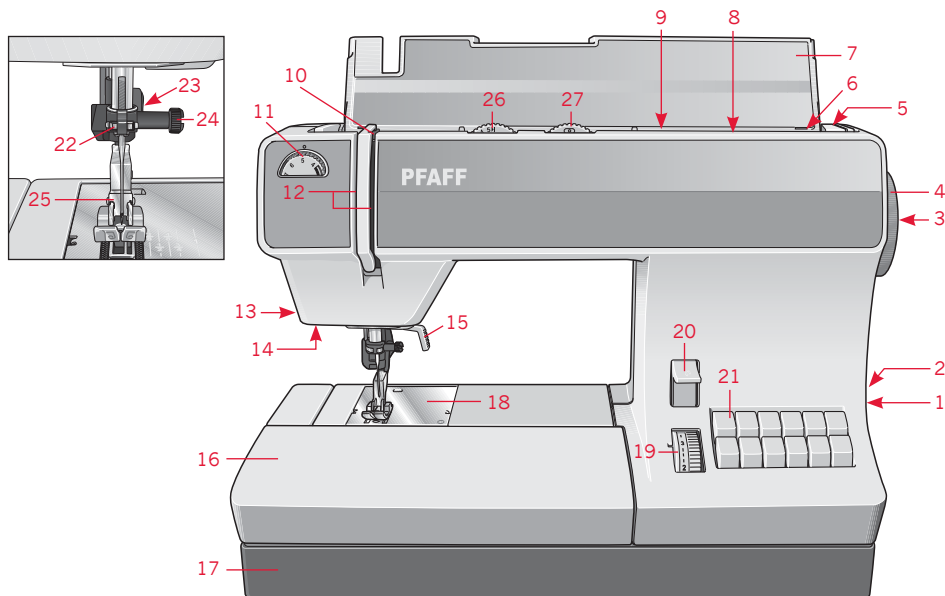
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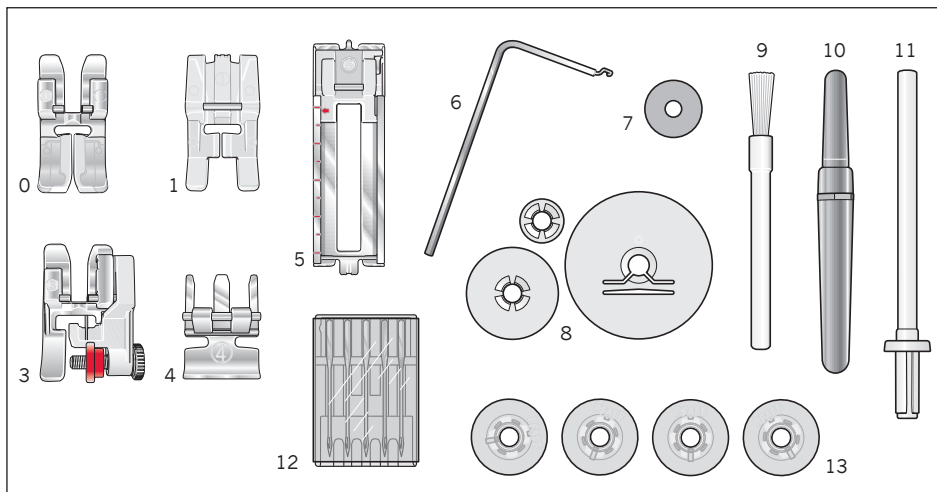
Parts of your select™ sewing machine



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Main switch | 16 Removable accessory tray |
| 2 Connection socket "foot control with main cord" | 17 Base plate |
| 3 Handwheel release disk | 18 Needle plate |
| 4 Handwheel | 19 Stitch length dial |
| 5 Carrying handle | 20 Button for "reverse sewing" |
| 6 Bobbin winder | 21 Stitch selection |
| 7 Lid with stitches | 22 Thread guide |
| 8 Extra spool pin | 23 IDT™ System / Integrated Dual Feed |
| 9 Spool pin with spool cap | 24 Needle holder with fixing screw |
| 10 Take-up lever | 25 Presser foot holder with presser foot |
| 11 Needle thread tension dial | 26 Stitch width dial |
| 12 Threading path | 27 Needle position dial |
| 13 Thread cutter | |
| 14 Sewing lamp (max. 15 watt) | |
| 15 Presser foot lifter | |

Standard accessories

For more information about accessories, please contact your PFAFF® dealer.



0 Standard Presser Foot

With IDT™ system

1 Clearview Foot

(Fancy-stitch foot without IDT™ system)

3 Blindhem/Overlock Foot

With IDT™ system

4 Zipper Foot

With IDT™ system

5 Buttonhole Foot

6 Edge Guide/Quilting Guide

7 Felt pad

8 Spool caps, small/medium/large

9 Brush

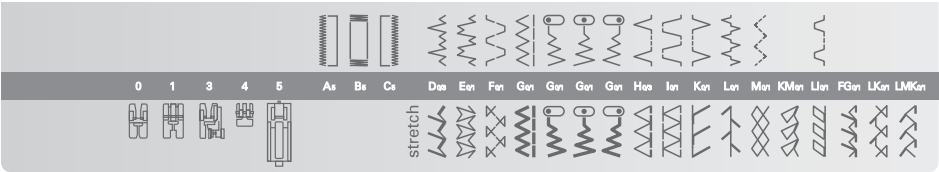
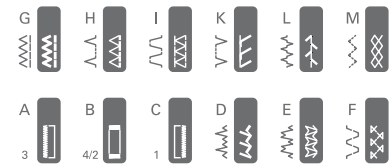
10 Seam ripper

11 Extra spool pin












12 Needles







13 Bobbins

Stitch overview























Stitch table - Non-elastic stitches

Stitch		Presser Foot	Application
	A/B/C	5	Standard buttonhole for blouses or bed linen .
	D	0/3	For invisible hemming with simultaneous seam/overcasting. Especially for stretch material.
	E	0/1	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for towel borders.
	F	0/1	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for towel borders.
	G	0/1	For all straight stitching and topstitching work up to 6 mm For serging and appliqué. Also suitable for tapering, eyelet embroidery and cording work.
		0/1	Straight stitch: For all sewing and top-stitching operations which require a left needle position. Zigzag stitch: For serging, appliqué and tapering.
		0/1	Straight stitch: For most sewing and top-stitching operations. Zigzag: for most zigzag operations.
		0/1	Straight stitch: For all sewing and top-stitching operations which require a right needle position. Zigzag stitch: For serging, appliqué, tapering and cording work.

Stitch		Presser Foot	Application
	H	0/3	For invisible hemming on woven materials.
	I	0/1	A traditional decorative stitch.
	K	0/3	For flat overlapped seams.
	L	0/1	For overcasting, sewing on elastic, darning tears and inserting patches.
	M	0/1	For overcasting, sewing on elastic, darning tears and inserting patches.
	LI	0/1	A traditional decorative stitch.

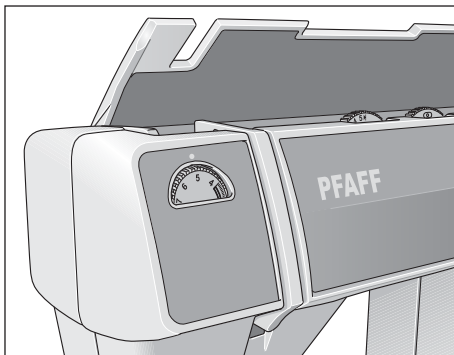
Stitch table - Stretch stitches

Stitch		Presser Foot	Application
	D	0/1	Elastic closing and serging seam. The material must be turned by 180 degrees.
	E	0/1	For top-stitching and overstretching stretch materials, e.g. cuffs, hems and panels.
	F	0/1	A decorative stitch for top-stitching or whip stitching hems, e.g. pajamas and sweatsuits.
	G	0/1	For stretch seams, e.g. inside seams as well as seams on sportswear and workwear. For sewing elastic bands on elastic materials or seams on stretch materials.
		0/1	For elastic seams which require a left needle position.
		0/1	For elastic seams which require a center needle position.
		0/1	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for towel borders.

Stitch		Presser Foot	Application
	H	0/1	Elastic closing and serging seams for jersey. The material must be turned by 180 degrees.
	I	0/3	A closing and serging seam for materials which fray easily.
	K	0/3	A closing and serging seam for sturdy materials or materials which do not fray easily.
	L	0/1	For joining two finished edges with a gap between, e.g. hemstitching. Also for crazy quilting.
	M	0/1	For sewing on elastic thread, overstretching terry.
	KM	0/1	A loose decorative stitch.
	LI	0/1	An ornamental stitch, e.g. for bath accessories.
	FG	0/1	A top-stitching seam for patchwork and quilting.
	LK	0/1	A decorative, elastic stitch.
	LMK	0/1	A decorative, elastic stitch.

Lid

Open the folding lid (7) upwards. The stitches of the sewing machine are illustrated on the inside of the lid.



Connecting the foot control

Connect the plug of the foot control to the connecting socket (2) of the sewing machine and to the wall socket. The sewing speed is regulated by pressing the foot control.

You can regulate the sewing speed by moving the slide on the front part of the foot control.

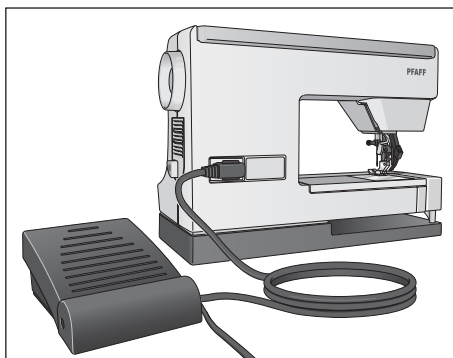
Position ► = half speed

Position ►► = full speed

AE023 - 120V, USA and Canada

AE020 - 230V, Europe

AE024 - 240V, Australia



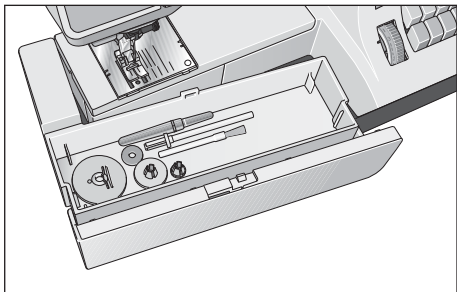
Main switch

When the main switch (1) is switched on, the sewing bulb lights up. The sewing machine is now ready to use.

For the USA and Canada

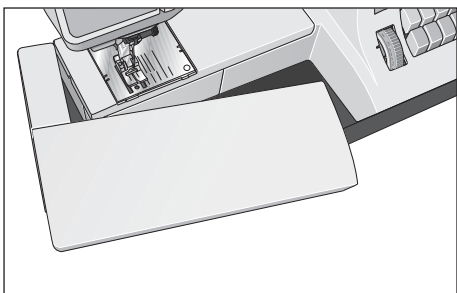
This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install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

DO NOT modify the plug in any way.



Accessory tray

Your PFAFF® select™ sewing machine has a removable accessory tray (16) which is also used as an extended work support.



Using the free arm

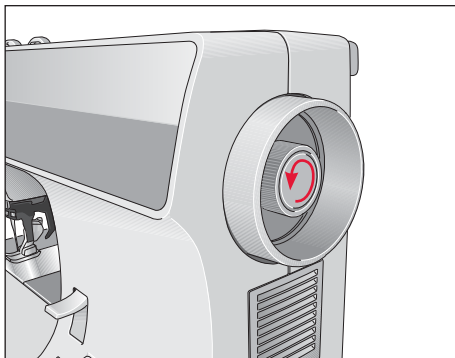
In order to sew using the free arm, swing the accessory tray to the left and lift it upwards out of the hole.

When replacing the tray, make sure it is flush with the free arm of the sewing machine.

Bobbin winding

Preparing the machine for bobbin winding

Hold the handwheel (4) firmly and turn the handwheel release disc (3) until it stops in the direction of the arrow. This stops the needle from moving while the machine is winding the bobbin.

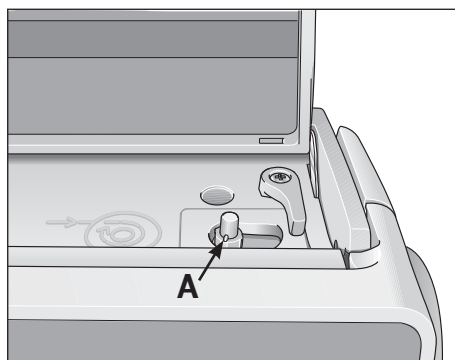


Placing the bobbin



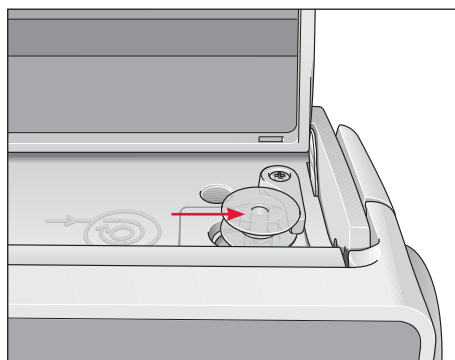
Switch off the main switch (1)

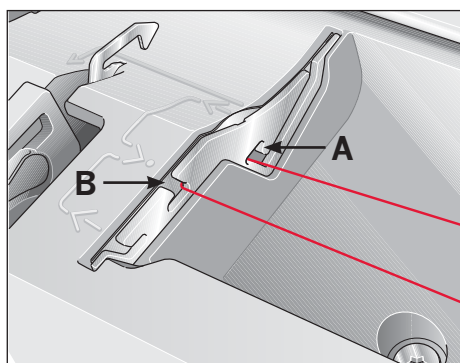
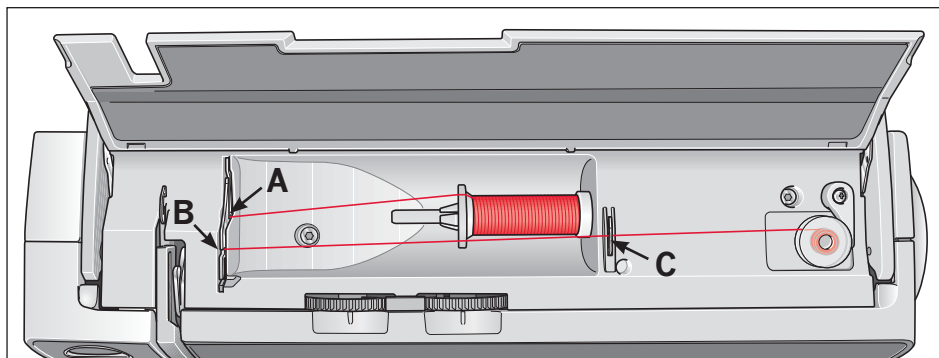
Place the empty bobbin so that the small pin (A) of the bobbin winder (6) snaps into the slot of the bobbin. The PFAFF® logo is facing up.



Push the bobbin to the right

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





Winding the bobbin from the spool pin

Place the sewing thread on the spool pin (9). To guarantee free movement of the thread and to give additional hold to the thread spool, fit a spool cap corresponding to the size of the thread spool.

Threading

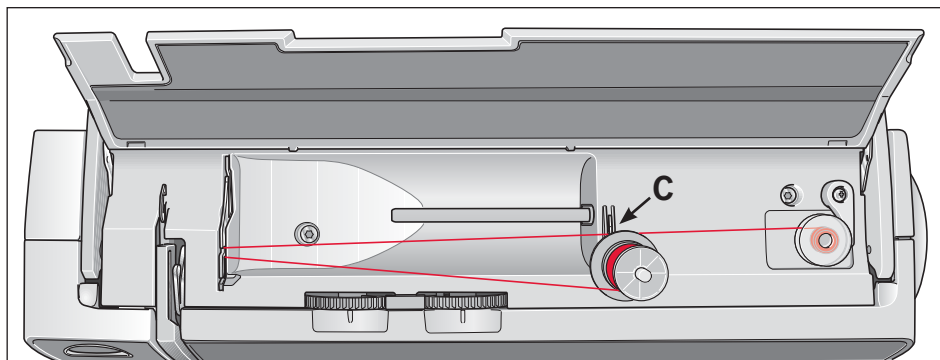
Place the thread into guide A and pull it through opening B and to the right under the hook C. Wind the thread clockwise a few times around in the bobbin.

Winding

Switch on the main switch (1). Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. The winding action will stop automatically as soon as the bobbin is full. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove it.

Don't forget:

Turn the handwheel release disk (3) fully back again. Then turn the handwheel (4) towards you until it snaps into place.

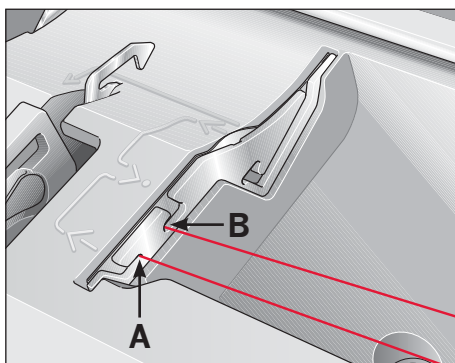


Winding the bobbin from the second spool pin

Push the second spool pin (8) into its hole. Slide on a spool cap and place the thread spool on the spool pin.

Threading

Place the thread into guide A and pull it through opening B to the right under hook C. Wind the thread clockwise a few times around the bobbin.



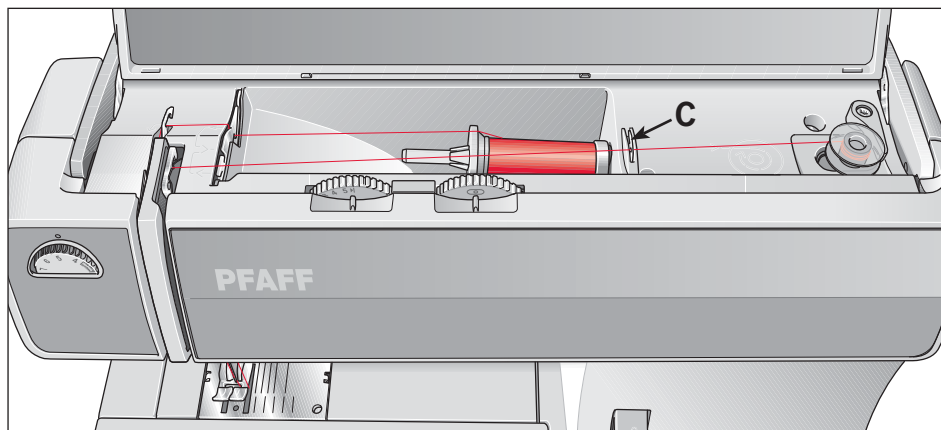
Winding

Switch on the main switch (1). Hold the end of thread firmly and press the foot control. The winding action will stop automatically as soon as the bobbin is full. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove it.

Don't forget:

Turn the handwheel release disk (3) back again. Then turn the handwheel (4) towards you until it snaps into place.

TIP: If the machine is already threaded, you can easily wind thread from the second spool pin without having to unthread the machine.



Winding through the needle

Even if the machine has been completely threaded, you can still wind the bobbin. First make sure to stop the needle from moving while winding the bobbin (see page 11).

Threading

Raise the presser foot lifter (15). Pass the needle thread through the presser foot and then upwards through the right threading slot (12).

Now, pull the thread into the take-up lever from left to right (10). The take-up lever must be positioned at its very top.

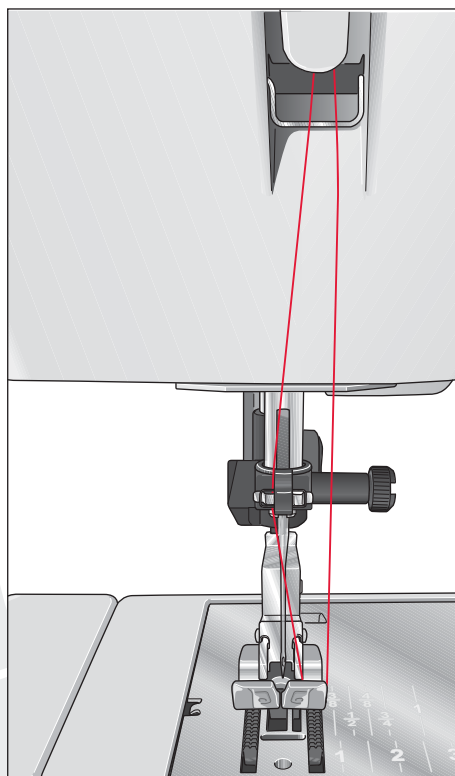
Pass the thread to the right under the hook C. Then wind the thread several times around the bobbin.

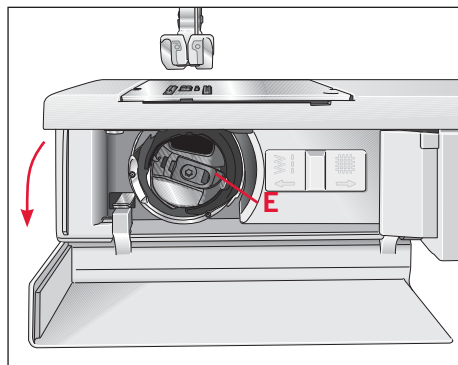
Winding

Switch on the main switch (1) and press the foot control. The winding action will stop automatically as soon as the bobbin is full. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove it.

Don't forget:

Turn the handwheel release disk (3) back again. Then turn the handwheel (4) towards you until it snaps into place.





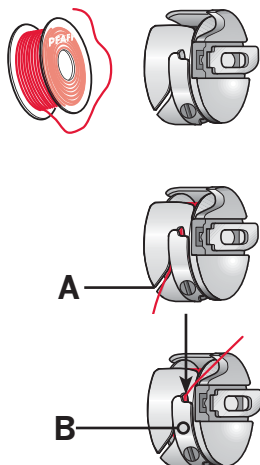
Changing the bobbin



Switch off the main switch (1)

Removing the bobbin case and bobbin

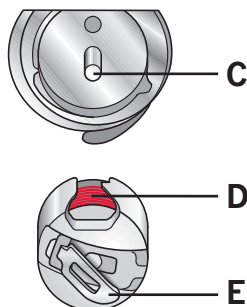
Open the bobbin door at the left side swinging it open towards the front. Lift the latch (E) of the bobbin case and pull the bobbin case out of the machine. Release the latch and take the empty bobbin out of the bobbin case.



Inserting the bobbin

Insert the full bobbin (with the PFAFF® logo facing towards the bobbin case) into the bobbin case. In doing so, pull the thread sideways through slot A, then under the tension plate B until it rests in the opening (see arrow).

Check: Hold the bobbin case with the bobbin facing towards you. When you pull the thread, the bobbin must turn clockwise.



Inserting the bobbin case

Lift latch E and slide the bobbin case onto the hook pin C as far as it will go. Opening D of the bobbin case must face upwards.

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

Threading

Threading the needle thread



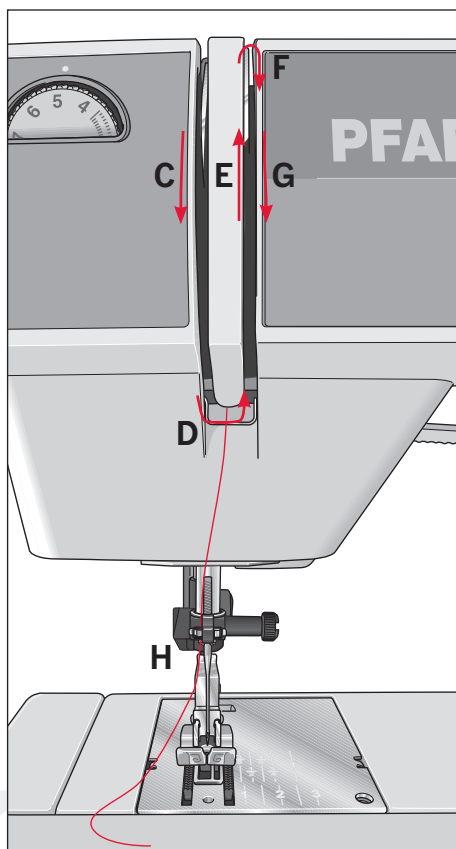
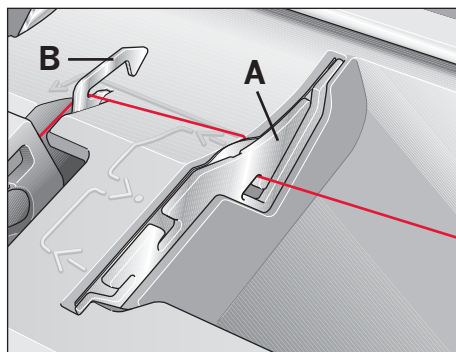
Switch off the main switch

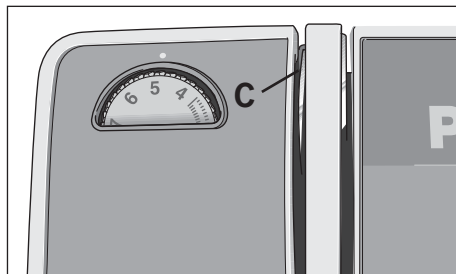
Raise the presser foot lifter (15) and turn the handwheel until the take-up lever (10) has moved to the top. Place the thread on the spool pin (9) and fit the corresponding spool cap.

Now, using both hands, pull the thread into guide A and under thread guide hook B. Pass the thread through the lefthand threading slot C and downwards. Pull the thread around stop D into the righthand threading slot and upwards E to the take-up lever F.

The thread must be pulled into the take-up lever F from left to right and downwards again in the right hand threading slot. Floss the thread from the side behind one of the two thread guides H.

To thread the needle, pull the thread from front to back through the eye of the needle.





Threading the twin needle

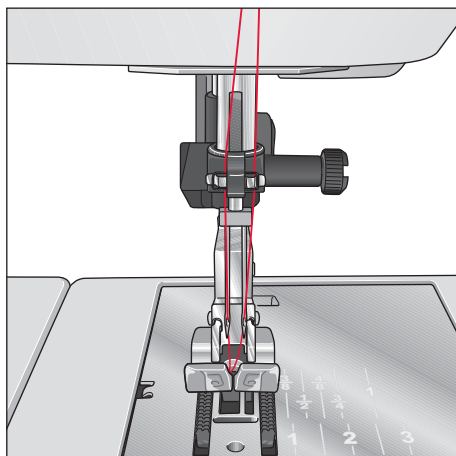
Insert the twin needle.

Fit the second spool pin and place one spool of thread on each pin.

In the left threading slot (12) you will find tension disk C. During threading, make sure that you pass one thread left and one thread right over tension disk C.

Carry on threading in the usual way, but make sure the threads are not twisted with each other.

Pull the threads right and left into thread guide (22) and thread the needles.



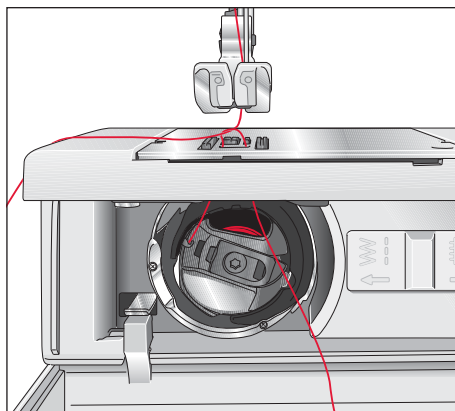
Bringing up the bobbin thread



Switch off the main switch (1)

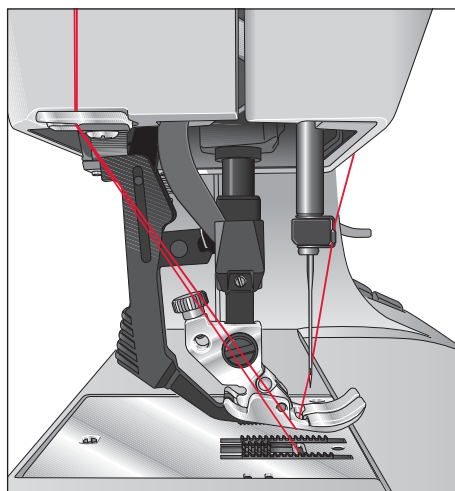
Raise the presser foot. Hold the needle thread and turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is in the highest position and the bobbin thread has formed a loop. Pull the needle thread to bring up the bobbin thread.

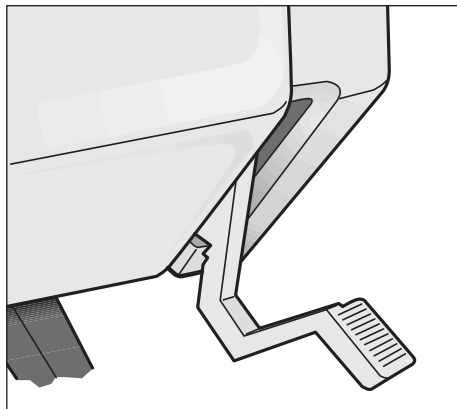
Close the bobbin case/hook cover and pull the thread under the presser foot to the left.



Thread cutter

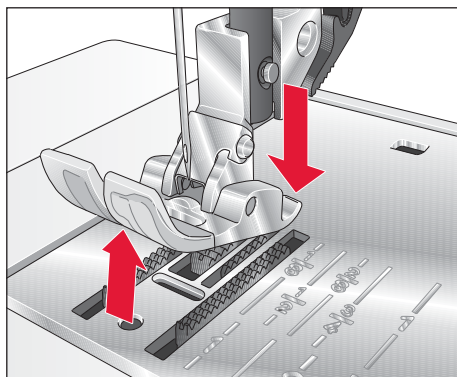
Pull the threads from the back to the front over the thread cutter (13).





Presser foot lifter

The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter (15).



Changing the presser foot

Removing the presser foot



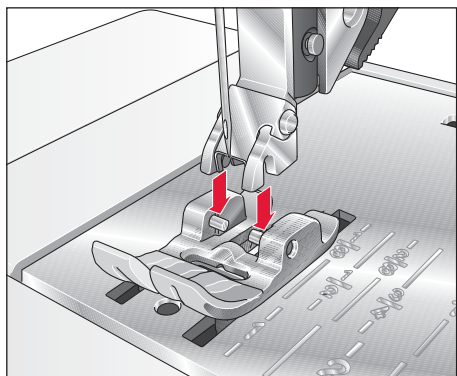
Switch off the main switch (1)

Position the needle at its highest point. Press the presser foot upwards at the front and down at the back at the same time so that it disengages from the presser foot holder (25).

Engaging the presser foot

Place the presser foot under the presser foot holder (25) so that when the presser foot lifter (15) is lowered, the pins of the foot engage in the presser foot holder.

Check: Please check that the presser foot is properly engaged by raising the presser foot lifter.



The IDT™ system (Integrated Dual Feed)

For sewing any fabric precisely PFAFF® provides the ideal solution: the Integrated Dual Feed, IDT™ system.

As on industrial machines, the IDT™ system feeds the fabric from the top and bottom at the same time at the same stitch length. The fabric is fed precisely.

On light fabrics such as silk or rayon the dual feed prevents puckering of the seam.

The even feeding action also ensures perfect matching of checked and striped fabrics. The IDT™ system keeps all layers of quilt projects aligned to prevent stretching of the top layers.

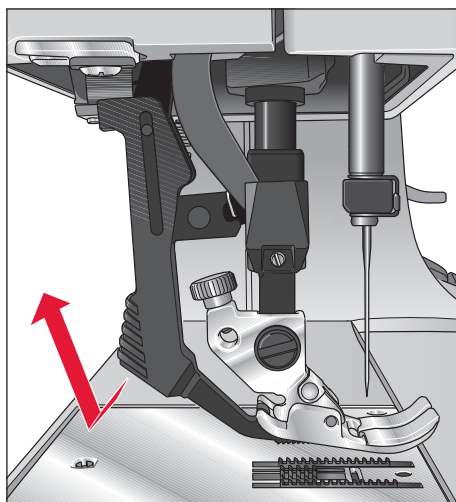
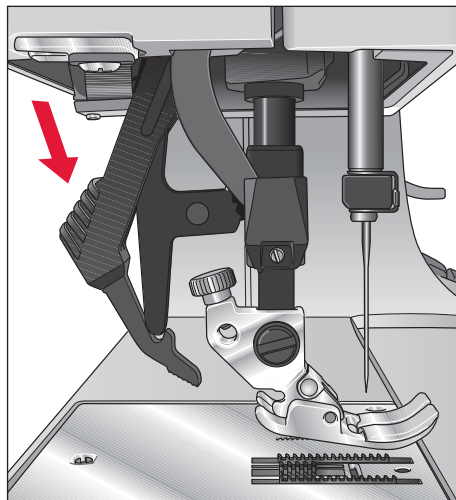
Engaging the IDT™ system

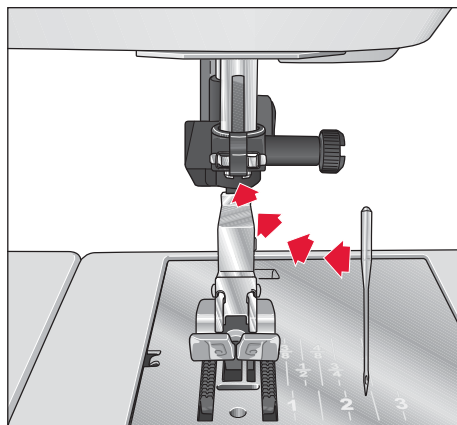
Raise the presser foot. Press the IDT™ system down until it engages.

Important! For all work with the Integrated Dual Feed IDT™ system, use presser feet with the center back cut-out.

Disengaging the IDT™ system

Hold the Dual Feed with two fingers at the ribbed ankle. Press the IDT™ system down, then pull it away from you and release the IDT™ system slowly upward.





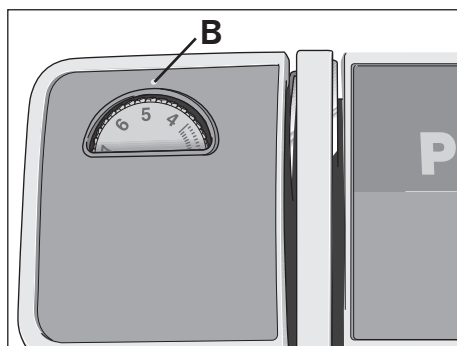
Changing the needle



Switch off the main switch.

To remove: Lower the presser foot and move the needle to its highest point. Now loosen the needle screw (24) and pull the needle down.

To insert: The flat side A of the needle must face to the rear. Lower the presser foot and insert the needle, pushing it up as far as it goes. Hold the needle and tighten the needle screw (24) firmly.

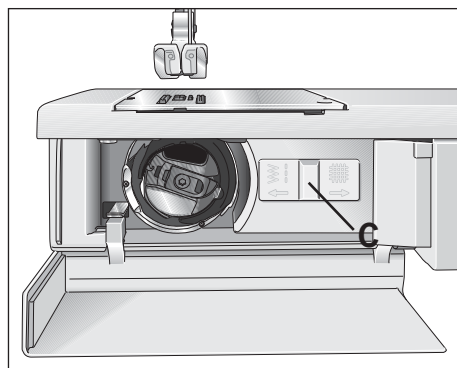


Setting the needle thread tension

Set the required needle thread tension (11) with the help of the mark B.

The normal setting for sewing is 4 to 5.

For free-motion sewing, darning and buttonhole set the tension between 2 and 3.



Dropping the feed dogs

For certain sewing work, e.g. darning or free-motion sewing the feed dogs have to be dropped.

To do this, open the bobbin case/hook cover and move slide C fully to the right. Now the feed dogs are dropped.

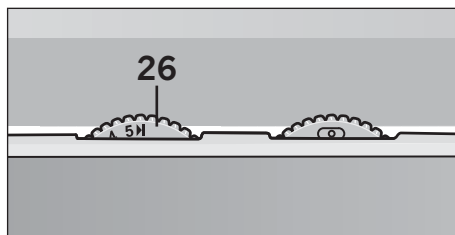
Stitch width dial

The stitch width can be adjusted with this dial (26). When selecting the width, the needle must not be in the material.

Basic setting: Turn the stitch width knob (26) to the symbol ► (maximum stitch width).

Exception: Straight stitch is sewn with stitch width 0.

In chapter “2. Utility stitches and practical sewing”, you will find recommendations in the tables for the stitch width selection of individual stitches. During sewing you can also change the stitch width.

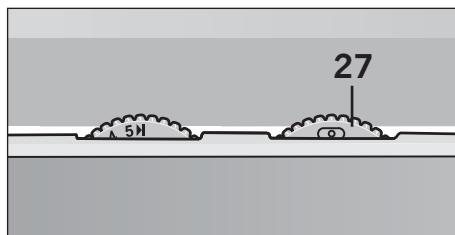


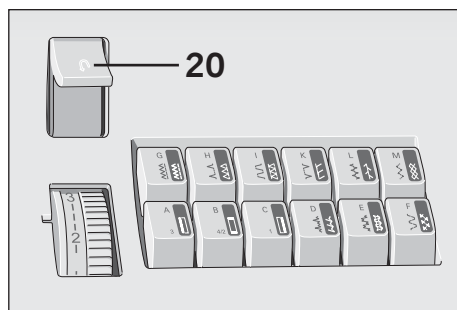
Needle position dial

In the center needle position (○) 14 additional needle positions can be selected by turning the needle positioning dial (27) in increments to the left or right.

The furthest needle position to the left (○) can be achieved by turning the dial (26) as far as it will go to the right. The furthest needle position to the right (○) can be achieved by turning the dial as far as it will go the left. When the position of the needle is being changed, the needle must not be in the material.

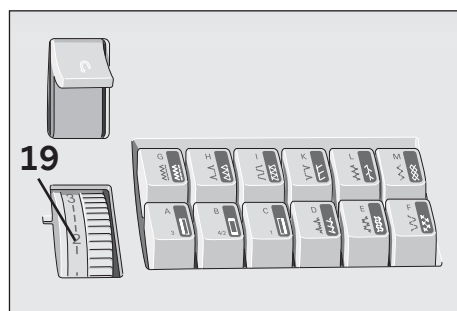
Note: If you have selected the right needle position, you can now use the width dial (26) to increase or reduce the width of the left side of the stitch. The reverse applies also for needle position to the left.





Reverse sewing

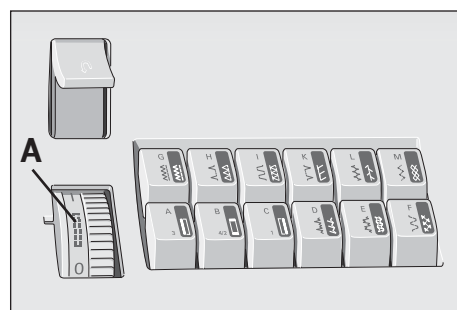
The machine sews in reverse only as long as the reverse sewing button (20) is pressed.



Stitch length adjustment dial

Adjust stitch length

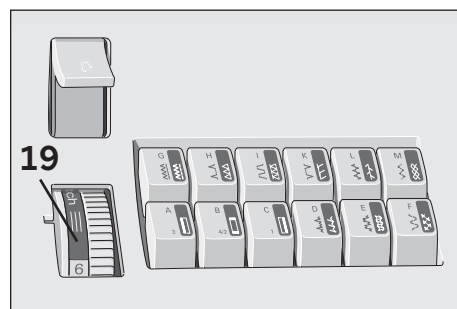
With the stitch length adjustment dial (19) you can adjust the stitch length between 0 and 6 mm by turning the point marking on the button to the required length.



Buttonhole

Between the numbers 0 and 1 you will find the "buttonhole" symbol (A). This area is the optimum stitch density for sewing buttonholes and embroidering.

The further you turn the dial to 0, the higher the density of the stitch.



Stretch stitches

To sew stretch stitches (dark background), you must turn the stitch length adjustment dial (19) as far as it will go in the grey area.

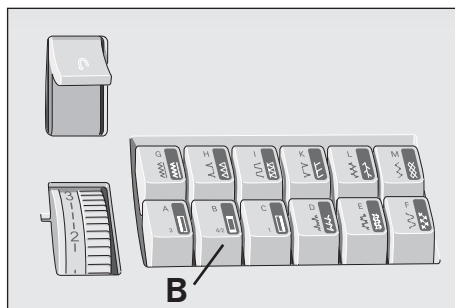
Stitch selection

Easy Select System

Utility stitches

Each stitch has been given a letter that you can find on the push button controls. By pressing the correct button, the stitch is selected and the machine is ready to sew. Button B releases the buttons that have been activated.

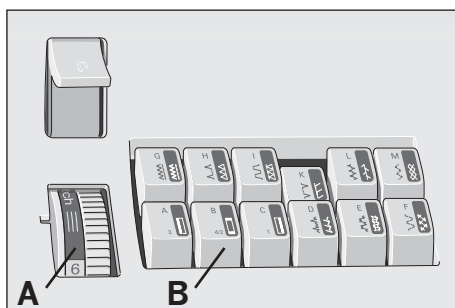
Under the lid (7) you will find the stitch table with all the utility stitches and stitch combinations.



Stretch stitches

All the stitches with a colored background are stretch stitches, i.e. they are suitable for stretch material. Press the selected button down and turn the stitch length dial (19) as far as it will go in the grey area (A).

Button B releases the button that have already been selected.

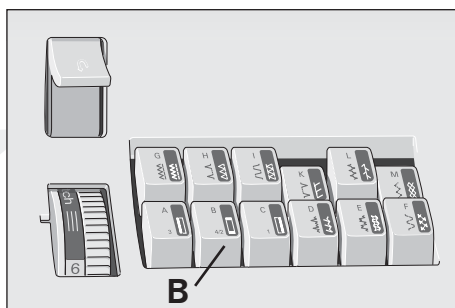







Utility and stretch stitch combinations

By pushing two or several buttons you can create combinations in the utility stitch range.

The stitch length dial can either be in the normal sewing range or in the stretch range.

All the stitch combinations are illustrated on the stitch table in the lid. You can release buttons that are already activated with button B.




Stitch					








Explanation of the sewing chart

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

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

The choice of the presser foot, the setting of the needle thread tension and whether to use IDT™ system or not.

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

Stitch	Stitch number
	Stitch width in mm
	Stitch length in mm
	IDT™ system on=  off= 
	Thread tension
	Presser foot number

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

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

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

Needle thread tension

To get perfect sewing results, the needle and bobbin thread tensions must be perfectly tuned to each other. The normal setting for utility stitches is in the range of 4-5.

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. If the needle thread tension is too low, the threads are interlaced below the lower fabric.

The adjustment of the needle thread tension is described on page 21.



Perfect tension



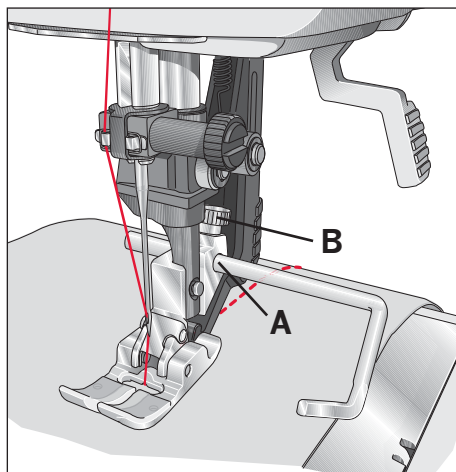
Too high tension

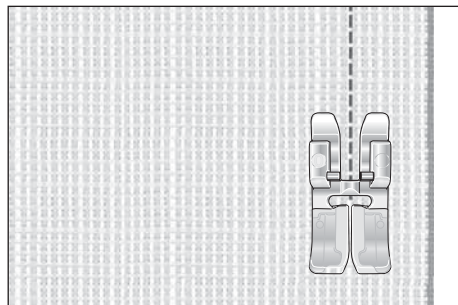







Too low tension

Topstitching

Straight stitch G can be sewn using any of 15 various needle positions in such a way that you can always guide the presser foot along the fabric edge for top-stitching work. The top-stitch needle position is determined by the needle position dial. If you wish to top-stitch farther from the fabric edge, simply guide the fabric along the guide marks on the needle plate or use the edge guide (standard accessory No.6). The edge guide is inserted into hole A and is secured with fixing screw B.





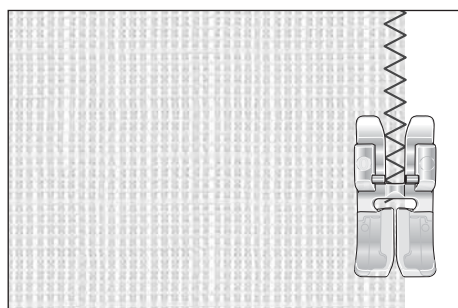
Stitch					
G	0	2.5	●	3-5	0/1






Straight stitch

Stitch G is the basic straight stitch. The stitch length can be increased up to 6 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. You can select up to 15 different needle positions.

Please ensure that the needle is at its highest position when adjusting the needle position.



Stitch					
G	2-►	1-2	●	3-5	0/1

Zigzag stitch

In addition to overlock stitching, zigzag stitch G, stitch width 5 ► is also suitable for overcasting various materials. In this case, the material should only be positioned halfway under the presser foot.

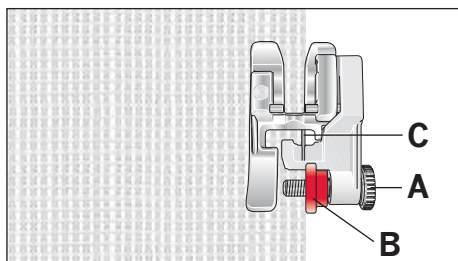
When overcasting the edge, make sure the needle goes into the material and over the edge alternately.

The width for overcasting can be reduced up to 2 mm.

For overcasting difficult materials, blind stitch foot No. 3 is very useful. When sewing, the thread lies over pin C, thus preventing curling of the fabric edge. In this way you can sew beautiful smooth seams.


The raw edge must be guided along edge guide B. You can adjust this edge guide with adjusting screw A.

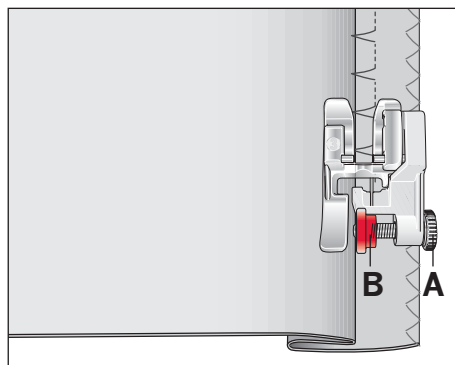
Important! When the blindhem stitch foot is used for overcasting with the zigzag stitch, select the right needle position. Choose a stitch width in the range of 3-5 mm (do not use any other needle position).








Blindhem stitch

The blindhem stitch is best suited for invisible hems; sewing by hand is no longer necessary. Use Blindhem stitch H for wool fabrics and Blindhem stitch D for stretch fabrics. For Blindhem stitch D the hem is sewn and overcast at the same time.

- Serge the edge of the hem (only necessary for stitch H).
- 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 presser foot so that the crease line runs along edge guide B.
- Using the needle positioning dial (27), select the needle position to the right .
- When the needle enters the crease line, it must only pick up one fiber of the fabric.

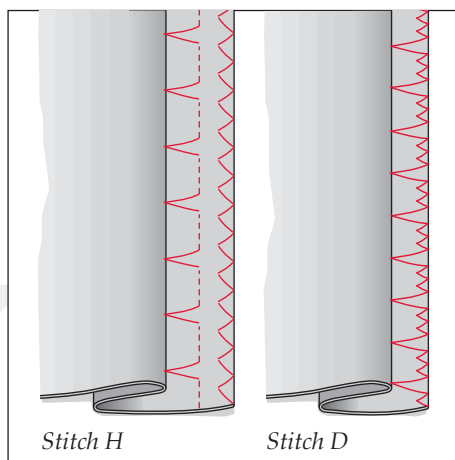


Stitch					
D/H	5-►	1-2	●	3-5	0/3

Remember!

If the stitches are visible on the right side, adjust edge guide B by turning adjusting screw A.

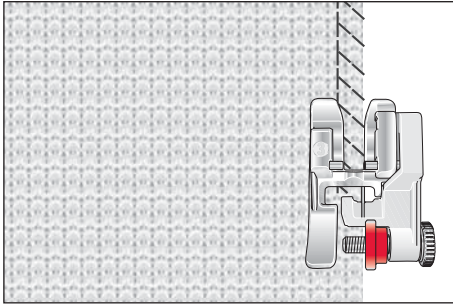
Tip: If you chose to sew Blindhem stitch H or Blindhem stitch D with stitch width less than 5, use foot nr.0.



Overlock stitch

What is an overlock stitch?

For stretch fabrics, your select™ sewing machine offers overlock stitches which sew two layers of fabric together and overcast the edges simultaneously. They are more elastic than normal seams, very durable and quickly sewn.








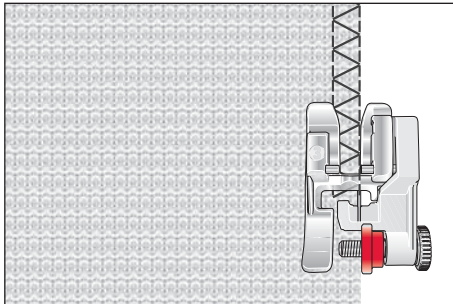
Tip: We recommend using blindhem stitch foot No. 3 when sewing overlock seams. It guides particularly well and prevents the seam from puckering even on wide seams. Also remember to set the red marker on the foot to the right position. This to guide the fabric edge.

Open overlock stitch (K)

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

Tip: Make sure that the needle sews to the right of the fabric just over the edge and not in it.

Stitch					
K	5-►	stretch	●	3-5	0/3








Closed overlock stitch (I)

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 stitch width other than 5►, make sure the needle does not strike the bar of presser foot 3.

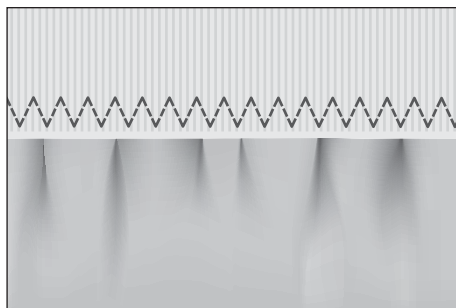
Stitch					
I	5-►	stretch	●	3-5	0/3






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 presser foot.
- Stretch elastic to fit the fabric. Begin sewing.

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




Stitch					
M	5-▶	1-2.5	●	3-5	0/1

Hemming with the twin needle

Use the twin needle to make beautiful topstitch seams.






Using the twin needle you can add a professional touch to hems on stretch fabrics such as T-shirts, knitted articles or cycling shorts both quickly and easily.

Twin needles are available in different widths. The traditional width for topstitching is 4 mm. To prevent the needle from striking the needle plate, you must make sure that you select the center needle position .

- First fold and iron the width of fabric desired for the hem.
- Then topstitch the hem from the right side.
- Finally, cut the protruding hem edge back to the seam.

Use only a stretch needle when sewing stretch fabric!



Stitch					
G	0	3	●	3-5	0/1

Tip: On difficult fabrics such as ribbed knitwear it is advisable to baste the hem before topstitching it.

Buttonholes








Sewing buttonholes is very easy with push button controls since the fabric does not have to be turned.

Buttonholes are generally sewn onto a piece of doubled fabric. However, for some fabrics, e.g. silk, organza and viscose, it is necessary to use stabilizer to prevent the fabric from contracting while sewing.

To produce beautiful seams, embroidering or darning threads are ideal.

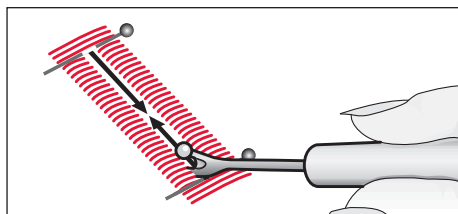
Mark the starting point of the buttonhole either with a magic pen or dress pin, and always sew a sample buttonhole first.

Note: Before starting any buttonhole, always push the guide of the buttonhole foot fully to the front, i.e. so that the red arrow is at the first red mark. The red marks are arranged at an interval of 0.5 cm. They are a guide when determining the length of the buttonhole.


Stitch					
CBA	5-▶		○		5

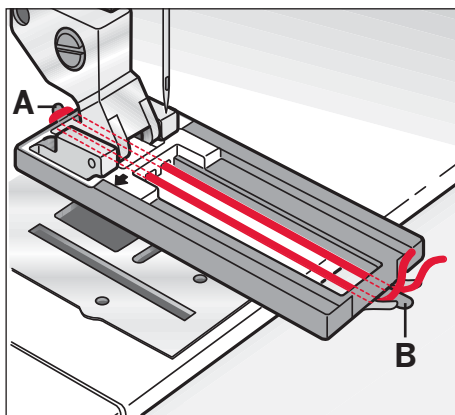
Standard buttonhole

- Insert the buttonhole foot and slide the foot forward as far as it will go.
- Select stitch 1 (C) and sew the right side of the buttonhole to the required length. Clip the top thread after a few stitches.
- Select stitch 2 (B) and hold the button down as you sew a few bartacks.
- Select stitch 3 (A) and sew the left side of the buttonhole until it matches the previous side in length.
- Select stitch 4 (B) and hold the button down as you sew a few bartacks.
- Release button B and sew a couple stitches to secure your buttonhole.
- Carefully cut open your buttonhole.



Carefully cut open your buttonhole with scissors or a seam ripper.

Tip: For fine buttonholes, you can reduce the buttonhole width with the stitch width dial (26) down to approx. 3 mm. Use the center needle position .

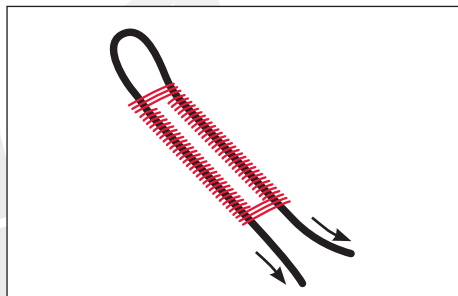


Standard buttonhole with gimp thread

To sew especially durable buttonholes, on heavy fabrics, knits or sportswear, we recommend using a gimp thread.

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

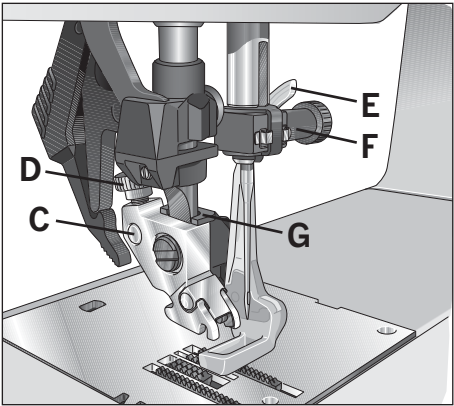
- Lay the gimp thread over the rear protrusion A and pass the thread ends underneath the presser foot towards the front.
- Clamp the threads to the left and right of protrusion B.
- Slide the buttonhole runner as far forward as possible and sew the buttonhole as described.
- Pull the loop of the gimp thread into the buttonhole and cut the threads.



Free-motion Sewing

Attach the darning foot:

Move the needle to its highest position. Loosen screw D and push the pin of the darning foot fully into hole C of the presser foot holder. Guide fork G should position itself around the presser bar. The long arm of the darning foot E must be behind the needle holder fixing screw. When the darning foot is positioned correctly, tighten screw D.



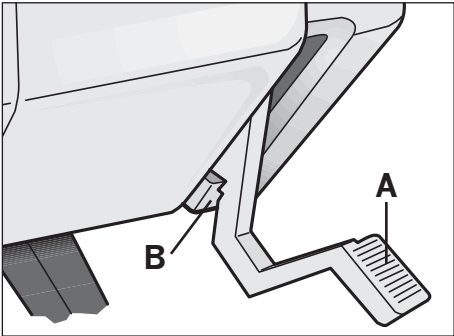
Free-motion Position:

While lowering the presser foot lifter A, push gently to the back. The presser foot lifter will catch into a notch B, placing the presser foot in free-motion position. In free-motion position, the tension discs are fully closed even though the presser foot is not all the way down.

Stitch					
G	-	-	○	2-3	optional

- Drop the feed dogs.
- Select a straight stitch or a zigzag stitch.
- Manually move the fabric under the presser foot.

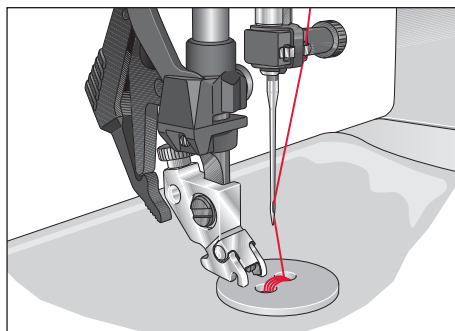
Tip: To ensure even stitches, move the fabric at a smooth, even speed.



Sewing on buttons

With zigzag stitch G (stitch width 4 mm) you can sew on two and four hole buttons.






- Remove the presser foot and lower the feed dogs.
- Turn the handwheel towards you and move the button so that the needle enters the left hole in the button.
- Now lower the presser foot lifter; this holds the button in place.

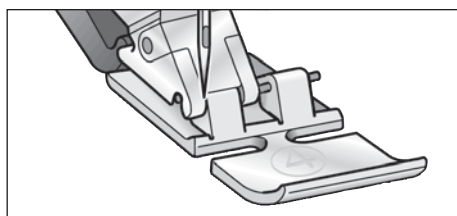


- Sew on the button. Take care to ensure that the needle also enters the right-hand hole in the button.

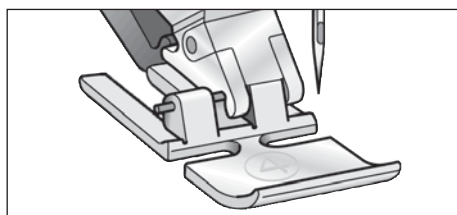
Securing

- Select straight stitch by turning the width dial (26) to 0.
- Change the needle position with the needle position dial (27) so that the needle enters one of the two holes.
- Sew a few securing stitches.

Stitch					
G	4	-	○	2-3	-



Left presser foot position








Right presser foot position

Sewing on zippers

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

You can set the needle so that it enters close to the edge of the zipper teeth by using one of the 15 available needle positions. If the foot is engaged to the right, the needle must only be moved to the right. If the foot is engaged left, the needle must only be moved to the left.

Stitch					
G	0	3	●	3-5	4

Optional presser feet

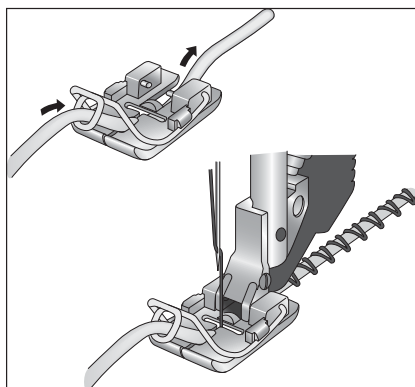
The limited edition accessory foot package is packed in the box with your PFAFF® select™ sewing machine. The package contains the following optional presser feet:

Couching/Braiding foot

You can create beautiful trims when you use the Couching/Braiding Foot and your machine's decorative stitches to sew over yarn, cords, narrow satin ribbon, soutache braid, etc.

1. To attach cords, use matching, invisible or decorative embroidery thread.
2. Insert the cording or tape from the front of the foot into the eyelet-type guide and pull it through the front hole, underneath and to the back of the presser foot.
3. Engage the IDT™ system.
4. Select stitch, i.e. zigzag, blind hem or decorative. Sew the design by following the pre-marked design lines. Or, sew random lines and waves for a decorative textured effect.

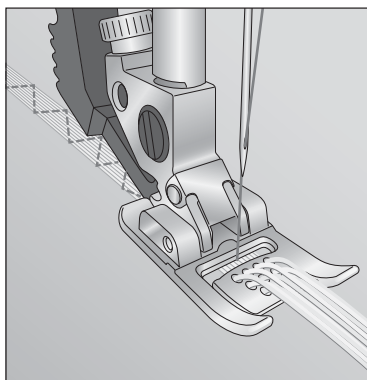
TIP: Try several smaller cords and yarns, twist them together to create texture and combine colors.



7/9 hole cord foot

Wonderful decorative embellishments are easy with this special foot. You can sew up to nine different lengths of embroidery floss, pearl cotton or high sheen threads in place with your choice of a decorative or utility stitch.

1. Cut your cords to the desired length. Thread the cords through the holes in the foot from the top to the bottom. Lead the cords under the presser foot and out the back. Leave the thread tails extending about 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches (4 - 5 cm) at the back.



2. Attach the 7/9 Hole Cord Foot.
3. Choose a decorative stitch to sew over the 7 or 9 cords.

TIP: Pearl thread or embroidery twist works well.

Beading foot, 4 mm

For that extra touch, highlight any sewing project with strings of pearls or beads. The beads will run smoothly through the groove under the foot while you sew for beautiful results.

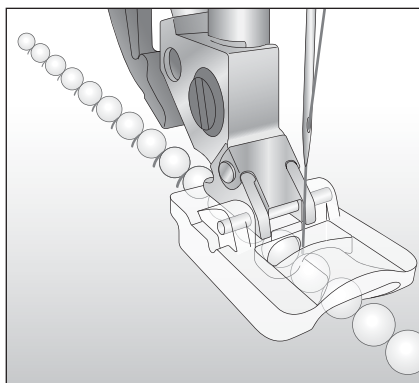
1. Snap on the Beading Foot.
2. Thread your machine with invisible thread in the needle and regular sewing thread that matches the fabric in the bobbin.
3. Select either the zigzag stitch or the blindhem stitch with the following settings:

Zigzag stitch: length 3.5, width 4.0

Blindhem stitch: length 1.0, width 4.5

4. Lower the needle thread tension to achieve a beautiful stitch.
5. Place stabilizer under the fabric and position both under the foot.
6. Place the bead string under the foot in the groove on the underside of the beading foot. Lower the presser foot.
7. Turn the hand wheel to create manual stitches to set the beads in place.
8. Stitch slowly.

Note: Stitch the bead string to a scrap piece of fabric first to test thread tension, stitch length and stitch width according to the beads and the fabric. Make adjustments as needed.

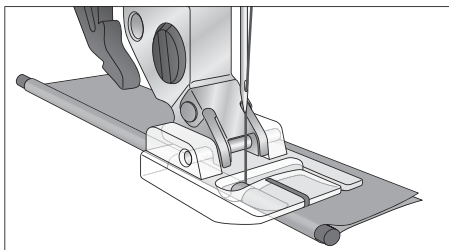


Piping foot

Insert packaged piping into seams and edges for a tailored finish. Cover cord with fabric for specialty piping.

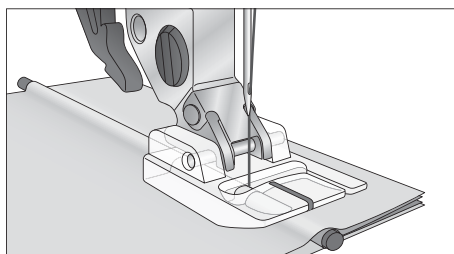
To stitch piping into a seam:

1. Snap on the Piping Foot
2. Place piping along the seam line on right side of fabric. Place second piece of fabric on top with right sides together.
3. Put fabric and piping layers under Piping Foot with the piping in the groove on the underside of the foot. Sew with a straight stitch, length 2.5. The groove on the underside of the foot will guide the piping as you sew.



To make piping from your fabric:

1. Cut bias or crosswise grain strips, wide enough to cover the cording plus seam allowances.
2. Lay the cording on the wrong side of the fabric strip and wrap the fabric over the cord.
3. Place the fabric and cord under the Piping Foot with the cord in the groove on the underside of the foot.
4. Stitch. The groove will guide the cord so the fabric covers evenly.



TIP: When you sew this piping into a garment, adjust the needle position so it stitches one setting closer to the cord to cover the first stitching.

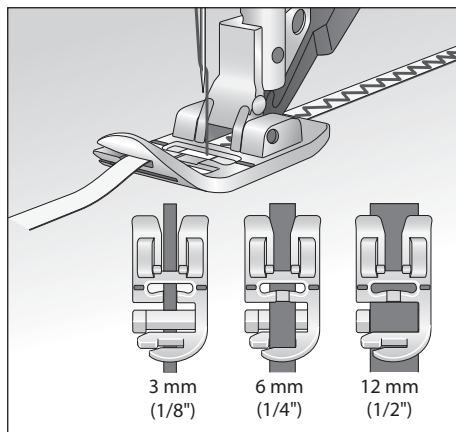
Decorative trim foot

Embellish your project with different types of trims by using the Decorative trim foot. This foot will easily guide the trims through the opening at the front and through the groove under the presser foot.

1. Thread your machine with a regular sewing thread or decorative thread on top and regular sewing thread in the bobbin.
2. Select a straight stitch, zigzag stitch or decorative stitch.

Tip: For the 6mm wide trims, you can also use a 6mm twin needle. Select a straight stitch and it will sew at the edges of the trim.

3. Place the trim in the presser foot as the picture shows.
4. Snap on the Decorative Trim Foot.
5. Engage the IDT™ system.
6. Sew carefully, not too fast. (You might need stabilizer underneath the fabric)
7. The best result is achieved if you use flat trims, such as silk, velvet, satin or cotton ribbons.



Changing the needle plate

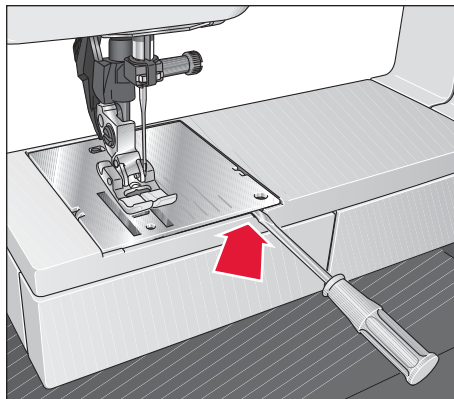


Switch off the main switch (1)

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.

Removal:

- Raise the presser foot and remove the removable accessory tray.
- Push the point of a small screwdriver into the opening between needle plate and sewing machine.
- Twist it lightly to the right and the needle plate will snap half way out of its mounting. Now push the screwdriver into the left opening and take the needle plate out.



Replacing:

- Place the needle plate on flat at the back and push it down with both hands at the front until you hear it snap in place. Before you start sewing, check that the needle plate is lying flat.

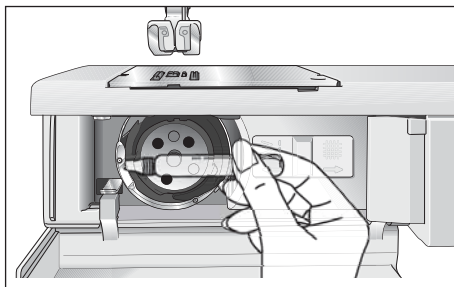
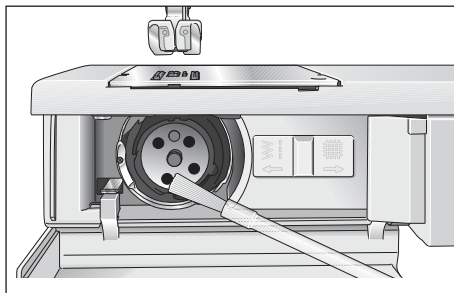
Cleaning and oiling

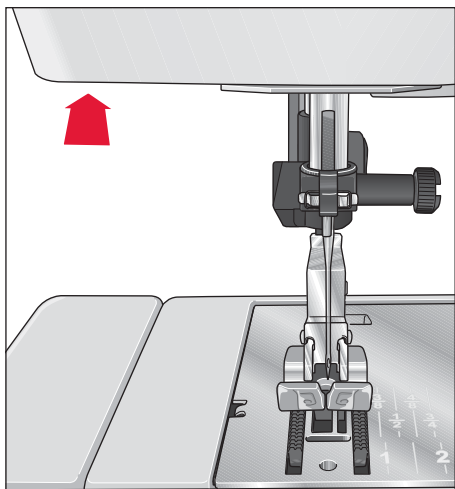


Switch off the main switch (1)

- Remove the needle plate and lower the feed dogs.
- Clean the feed dogs and hook area with the brush.
- Apply a drop of oil (every 15 to 20 hours of operation) to the hook as shown in the illustration.

Note: Use good quality sewing machine oil only!





Changing the light bulb



Switch off the main switch (1)

- Disconnect the main plug and the foot control plug from the machine.
- Take off the removable accessory tray (16).

The light bulb is located inside the left side of the sewing machine.

Removal:

- Hold the sewing machine tightly.
- Push the bulb into its socket as far as it will go.
- At the same time, turn the bulb a half turn anti-clockwise and remove it.

Insertion:

- Insert the bulb in the diagonal socket and turn it so that both stops of the bulb engage.
- Now push the bulb fully into the socket and turn it clockwise so that it is held firmly.

Important!

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

Trouble-shooting

The machine skips stitches

The needle is not properly inserted.	Push needle fully upwards, flat side facing the back.
The wrong needle is inserted.	Use a needle system 130/705 H.
Needle is bent or blunt.	Insert a new needle.
Machine is not properly threaded.	Check how machine is threaded.
Needle is too small for thread.	Use a larger needle.

Needle thread breaks

See reasons above.	See above.
Thread tension is too tight.	Adjust thread tension.
Thread is poor or has slubs in it, or has become dry after too-long storage.	Only use good threads.
Thread is too thick.	Use needle with large eye (System 130 N).

Needle breaks off

Needle is not pushed fully in.	Insert new needle and push fully in.
Needle is bent.	Insert new needle.
Needle is too thick or too thin.	Insert new needle.
Needle is bent, and has hit the needle plate because you are pulling or pushing the fabric.	Let the machine feed the fabric. Only guide the fabric lightly.
The bobbin case is not properly installed.	When you insert the bobbin case, push it fully into the stop.

Seam is sewn unevenly

The tension needs adjusting.	Check top and bottom tensions.
Thread is too thick, slubbed or hard.	Only use perfect threads.
The bobbin thread is unevenly wound.	Do not wind thread free-hand, but run it on through the winding tension.
Thread bunching at top or bottom side of fabric.	Thread up correctly. Check needle and bobbin thread tensions.

Machine does not feed or feeds irregularly

Sewing lint has collected between the feed dog teeth rows.

Remove needle plate, remove lint with brush.

Feed dogs are lowered, slide C (see page 21) at right.

Push slide C (see page 21) to left.

Machine is running with difficulty

There are thread remnants in the hook race.

Remove the threads.

Important note!

Before you replace sewing feet or needles, you must switch off the main switch.

Do not start the threaded machine without fabric in it.

If you leave the machine, even for a short time, do not forget to switch off the main switch. This is important if children are nearby.

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

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



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