PFAFF®

ClassicStyle fashion

Owner's manual

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

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

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

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

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

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

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

ClassicStyle™ fashion 2023

Totally Stylish Sewing

Congratulations!

You have purchased a top quality PFAFF® sewing machine with with unique features.

To learn about your **ClassicStyle™ fashion 2023**, follow the instructions for the expression™ 2028.

Your **ClassicStyle fashion 2023** has the same features as the expression 2028 except from some stitches and accessories.

You will find the overview of the stitches and presserfeet included with your **ClassicStyle fashion 2023** on the next page.

⚠ 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.

Presser feet (standard accessories)

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

0. Standard Presser Foot with IDT
820250-096

1. Fancy Stitch Foot with IDT
820253-096

2. Fancy Stitch Foot
820278-096

3. Blindhem/Overlock Foot with IDT
820256-096

4. Zipper Foot with IDT
820248-096

5. Buttonhole Foot
820295-096

6. Bulb Remover/Needle Plate Changer
820292-096

7. Buttonhole Guide
820294-096

8. Spool cap
93-036 048-44/000, 93-035 050-44/000, 93-036 049-44/000

9. Felt pad
93-033 064-06/000

10. Bobbins
412 76 79-01

11. Needle box
48-020 804-32/000

12. Edge Guide/Quilting Guide
820251-096

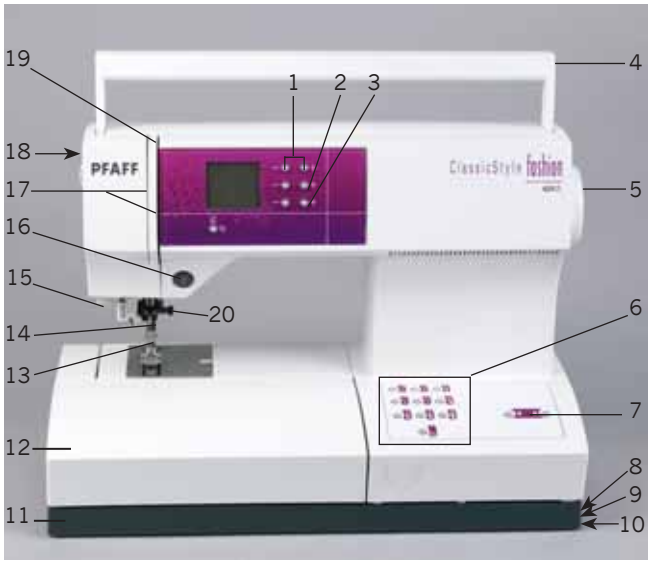
13. Second spool holder
93-033 063-44/000

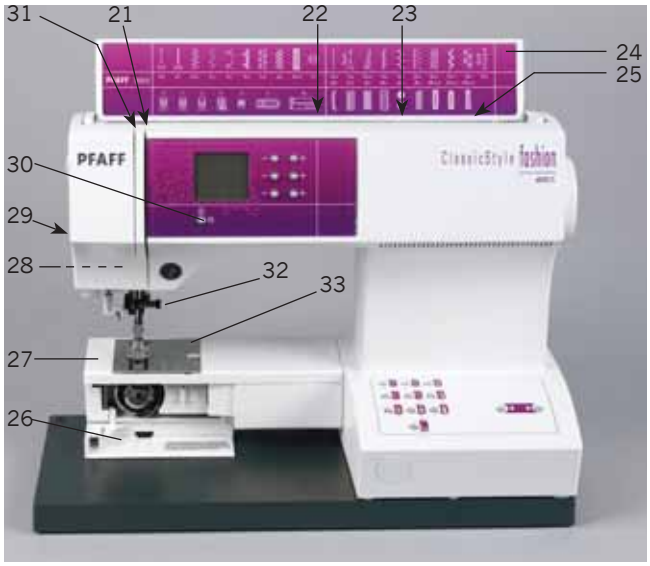
14. Seam ripper
99-053 016-91/000

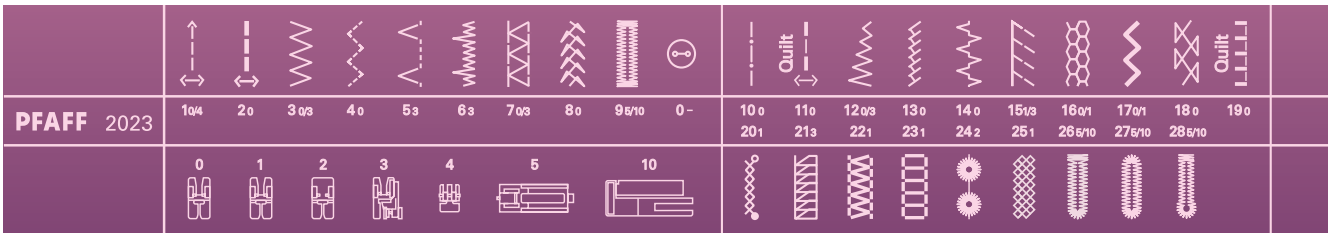
15. Brush
93-847 979-91/000

Parts of the sewing machine

1 -/+ button A (stitch width/pattern width controls)
2 -/+ button B (stitch length/pattern length controls)
3 -/+ button C (stitch density/balance controls)
4 Carrying handle
5 Handwheel
6 Direct selection buttons
7 Stitch selection button
8 Connection socket “lead cord”
9 Connection socket “foot control”
10 Master switch
11 Base plate
12 Removable accessory tray
13 Presser foot holder with presser foot
14 Integrated dual feed/IDT
15 Integrated needle threader
16 "Reverse sewing” button
17 Threading slots
18 Needle thread tension
19 Take-up lever
20 Presser foot lifter
21 Thread guide
22 Spool holder with spool cap
23 Hole for second spool holder
24 Lid with stitch chart
25 Bobbin winder
26 Bobbin door
27 Free arm
28 Sewing bulb (max. 5 W)
29 Thread cutter
30 “Pattern mirror” button/”Lock” button
31 Thread take-up
32 Needle holder with retaining (set) screw
33 Needle plate







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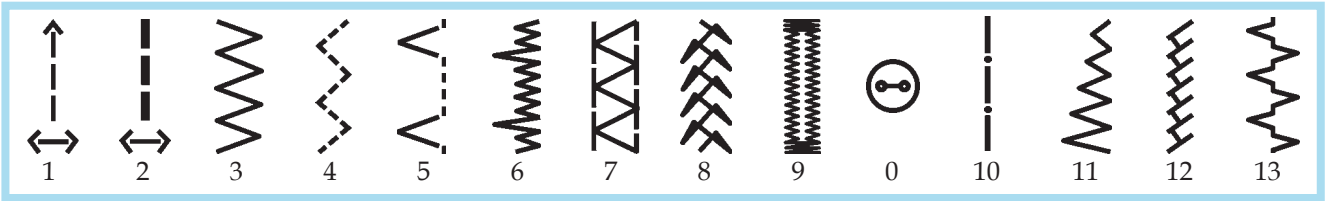
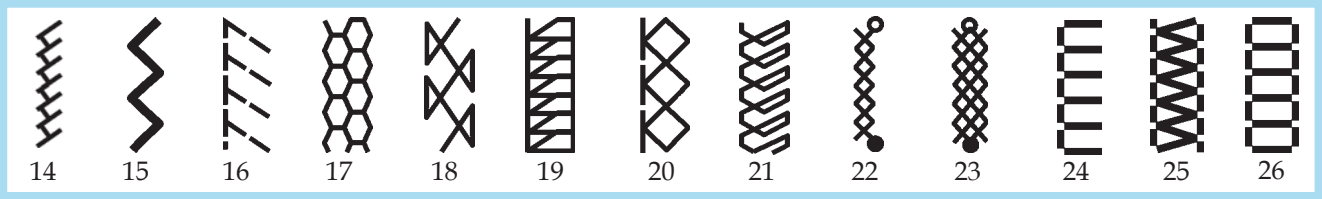
Utility stitches expression 2028



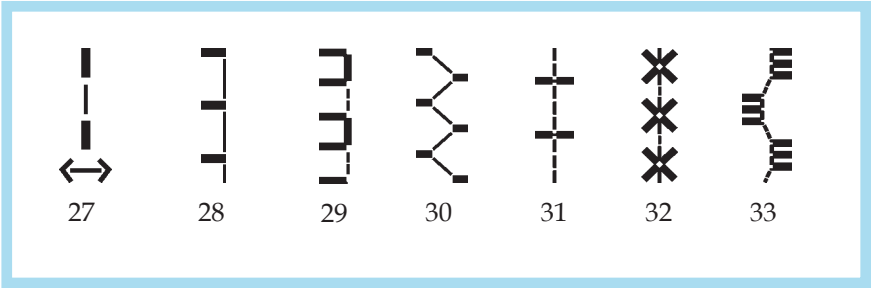
Stitch No.	Description	Application	Presser-foot
1	Straight stitch	For seaming and topstitching up to 6 mm. 13 needle positions available for edgestitching or sewing in zippers.	0
2	Stretch triple straight stitch	For reinforced seams such as trousers, under arm seams or decorative topstitching. With 13 needle positions.	1
3	Zigzag stitch, Center needle position	For finishing seams on fabrics, applique, and inserting lace.	0
4	Elastic stitch	Strong stitch for seam finishes, sewing elastic, darning tears, and patches.	0
5	Blind hem stitch	For securing hems invisibly on woven fabrics	3
6	Elastic blind hem stitch	For securing hems invisibly and finishing the edge on stretch fabrics.	3
7	Closed overlock stitch	For hemming and overlapping stretch fabrics in one operation. The closed seam prevents fabric edges from fraying.	3
8	Bridging stitch	For bridging, decorative hemstitching and crazy quilting.	0
9	Linen buttonhole	Buttonhole for blouses, shirts and linen.	5
0	Button attaching program	For two-hole or four-hole buttons.	2
10	Basting stitch	For basting project pieces together.	1
11	Zigzag stitch Right/Left needle position	For applique, couching over cords and creating eyelets.	3
12	Lightning stretch stitch	For joining light weight stretch fabrics and decorative embellishment	1
13	Decorative elastic stitch	For joining overlapped seams on bulky fabrics such as leathers and terry cloth.	0

Utility stitches expression 2028

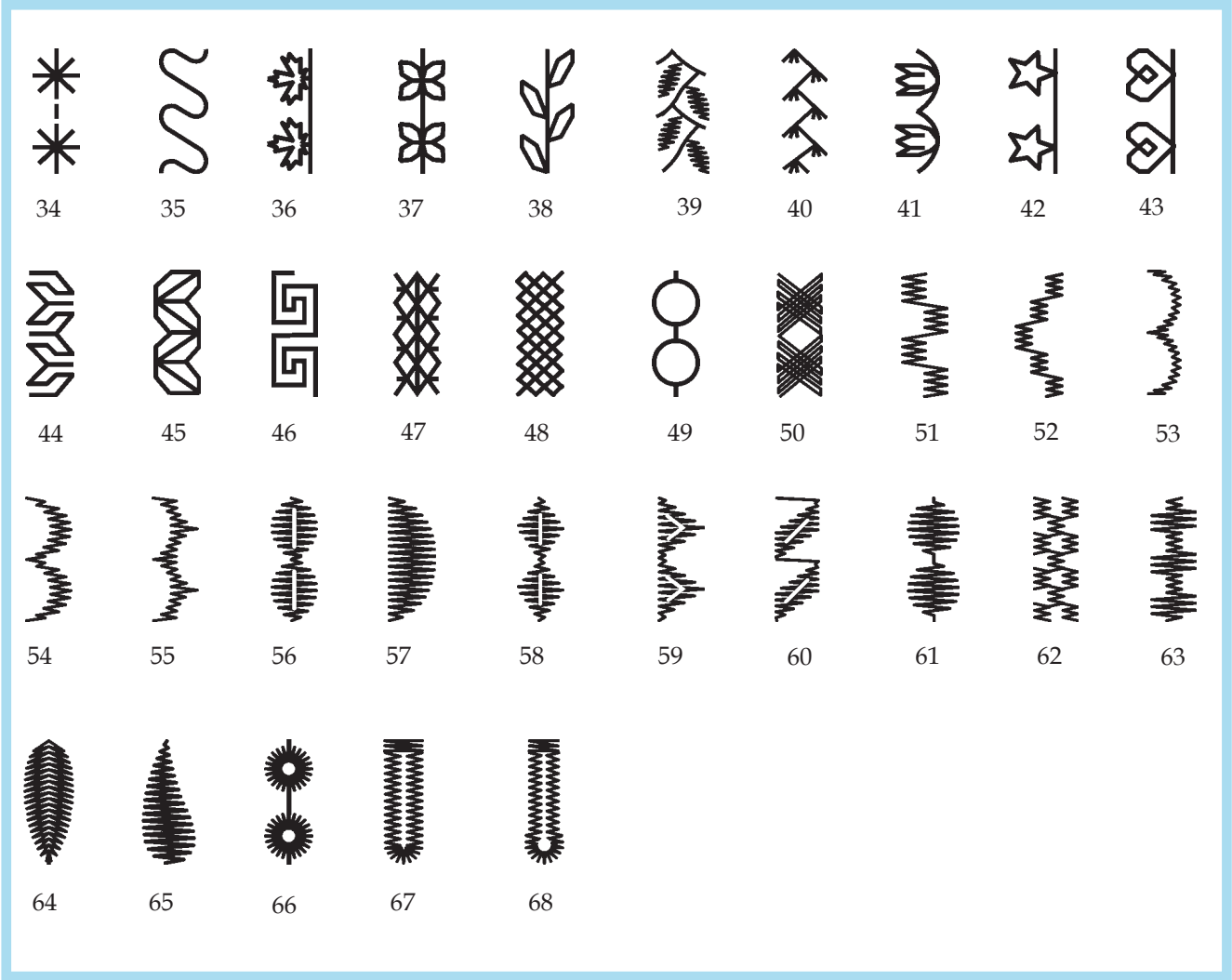


Stitch No.	Description	Application	Presser-foot
14	Lightning stretch stitch	For joining light weight stretch fabrics and decorative embellishment.	1
15	Stretch triple zigzag stitch	Elastic stitch for decorative hems and topstitching.	1
16	Overlock stitch	For joining and overcasting stretch fabrics in one operation.	3
17	Honeycomb stitch	Elastic, decorative stitch for ornamental hem finishing on stretch fabric, for decorative elastic application and sewing with elastic thread in the bobbin.	0
18	Cross hem stitch	Provides a highly elastic decorative seam for hems on sportswear and casual wear.	0
19	Closed overlock stitch	For joining and overcasting woven fabric and easily fraying fabrics in one operation. The overcast edge thread prevents the fabric edges from fraying.	3
20	Pullover stitch	Join and overcast open knit fabrics and jersey.	3
21	Light-knit fabric patching stitch	For sewing and patching light knit wear (undergarments etc.)	3
22	Cross stitch	Classic decorative stitch for garments, linen and kitchen towels.	1
23	Cross stitch	Classic decorative stitch for garments, linen and kitchen towels.	1
24	Hem stitching	For ornamental hem stitching. Can be used with wing needle.	1
25	Hem stitching	For ornamental hem stitching. Can be used with wing needle.	1
26	Hem stitching	For ornamental hem stitching. Can be used with wing needle.	1

Quilt stitches 2028



Decorative stitches expression 2028



2. Preparations

Carrying case

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

Lid

Open the folding lid (24) upwards.

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

Electrical connection

Connect the lead cord between the socket (8) of the sewing machine and the wall outlet.

For the USA and Canada:

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

DO NOT modify the plug in any way!

Connecting the foot control

Connect the plug of the foot control to the connection socket (9) of the sewing machine.

The sewing speed is controlled by pressing the foot control.

The foot control type AT 0070 has to be used for this sewing machine.

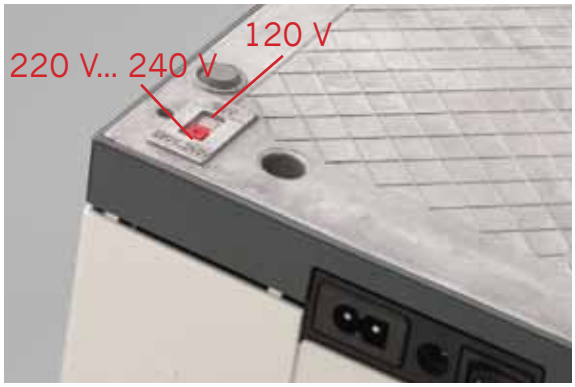
Main switch

When the main switch (10) is switched on (switch function I) the sewing lamp lights up and program No. 1 is indicated in the expression window.

The sewing machine is now ready to function.

"0" = OFF

"I" = ON



Voltage Switch

220 - 240V / 120V

The sewing machine is set to the voltage 220 - 240V. To change the voltage to 120V (US/Canada), you must set the voltage switch on the underside of the machine to 120 V.

If you are unsure of the correct voltage for your country, please check with your authorized sewing machine dealer or local electrical authorities before plugging in your machine.

Accessory tray

Open the accessory tray by placing your left index finger on the ridged area on the left of the lid and open the lid upwards and towards you.

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

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

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

Arranging the accessories

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

Removing the accessory tray (free arm)

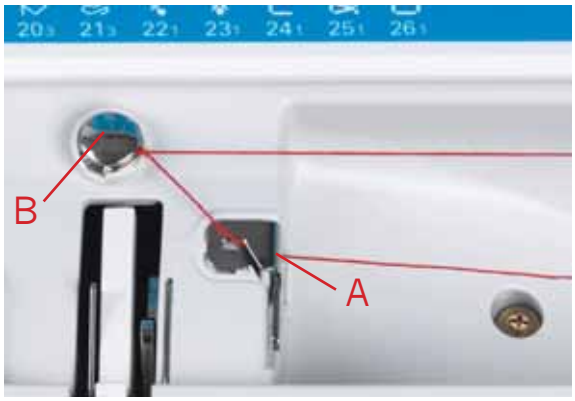
In order to sew using the free arm, swing the accessory tray to the left and lift it upwards out of the hole. When replacing the tray, make sure it is flush with the free arm of the sewing machine.

Preparing the machine for bobbin winding

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

Push the bobbin to the right.

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



Winding the bobbin from the spool pin

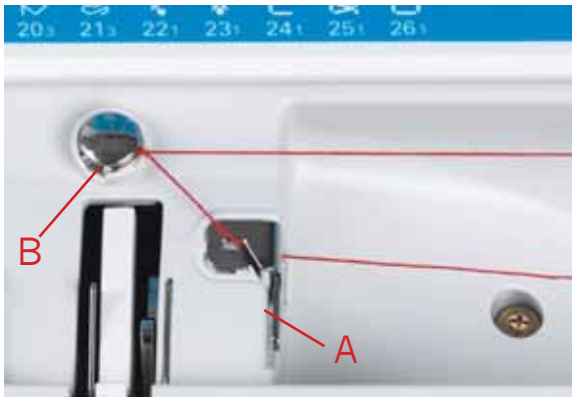
Place the sewing thread on the spool pin. To obtain free movement of the thread and hold the thread spool firmly, fit a spool cap of the right size for the thread spool.

Threading

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

Turn on the machine

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



Winding from the second spool pin

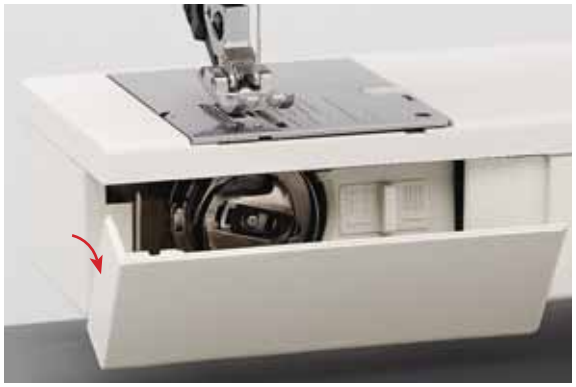
Insert the second spool pin in the hole provided.

Threading

Thread as shown on page 2:4.

Turn on the machine

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



Bobbin door

⚠ Switch off the main switch

Hold the bobbin door (26) at the left side and open it towards the front

Taking out the bobbin case

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

Thread tension

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

The following is valid for general sewing:

Bobbin thread is visible on the top side of the fabric:

The needle thread tension is too tight.

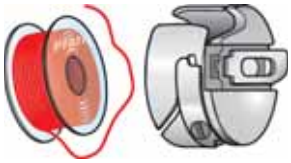
The thread tension must be corrected.

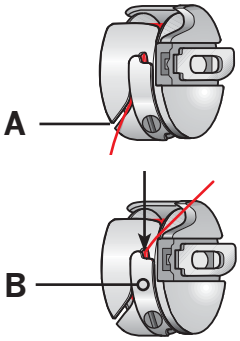
Top thread is visible on the underside of the fabric:

The needle thread tension is too loose.

The thread tension must be corrected.

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



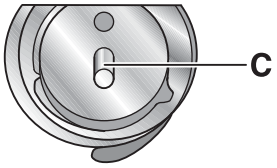


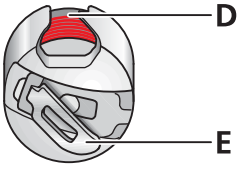
Inserting the bobbin

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

Check:

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



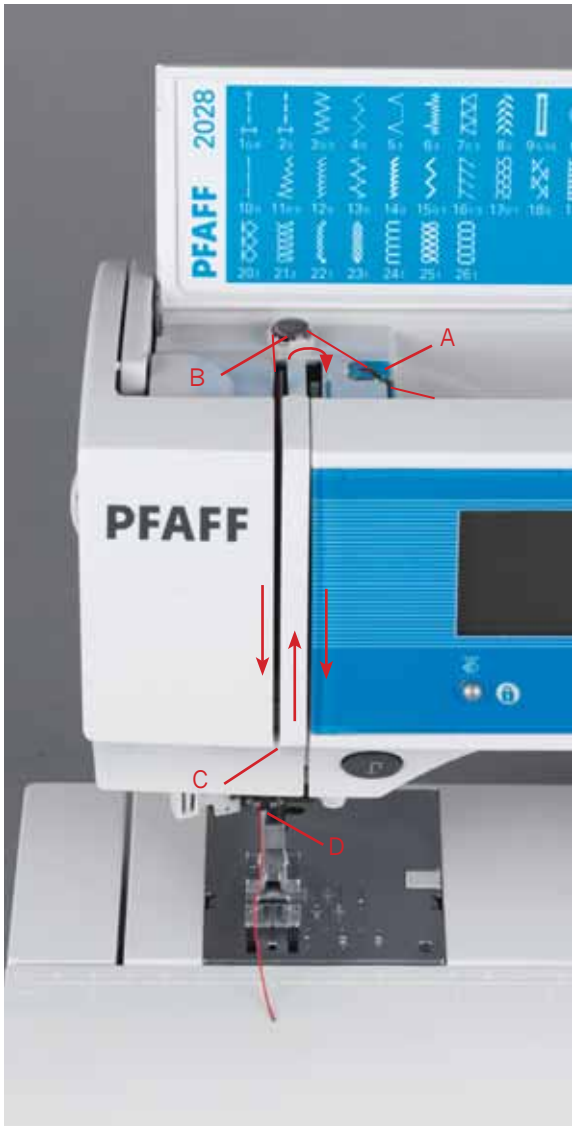


Inserting the bobbin case

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

Check:

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



Threading the needle

Switch off the main switch

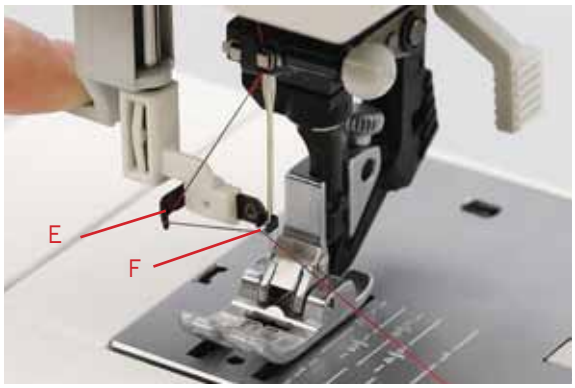
Raise the presser foot lifter (20). Place the thread on the spool pin and fit a spool cap of the right size.

Using both hands, pull the thread into thread guide A from the front. Place the thread from right to left into the pre-tension device B. Now pass it through the left threading slot downwards. Pull the thread around the stop C in the right threading slot and upwards to the take-up lever (19). The thread must be pulled into the take-up lever from left to right. Pass the thread downwards in the right-hand threading slot. Pull the thread from the side behind one of the two thread guides D.

To thread the needle, please refer to the next page.

Integrated Needle threader

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

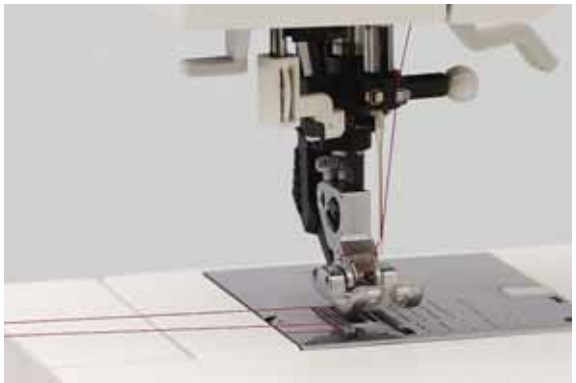


Presser foot lifter

The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter (20).

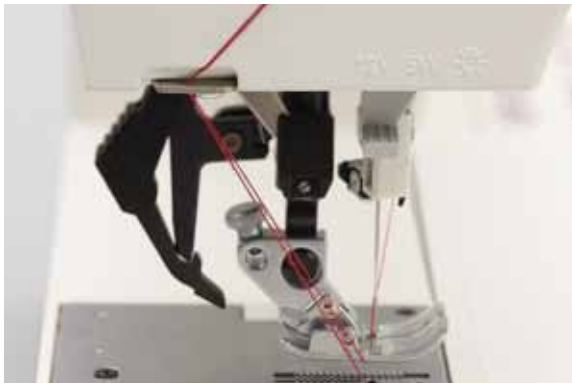
Drawing-up the bobbin thread

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



Bobbin thread

Close the bobbin door (26) and pull the thread under the presser foot to the left



Thread cutter

Pull the thread from the back to the front over the thread cutter (29).

Removing the presser foot

⚠ Switch off the main switch

Press the front part of the presser foot upwards and at the same time the rear part downwards until it disengages from the presser foot holder (13).

Attaching the presser foot

Place the presser foot under the presser foot holder (13), so that when the presser foot lifter (20) is lowered, the pins of the foot engage in the presser foot holder.

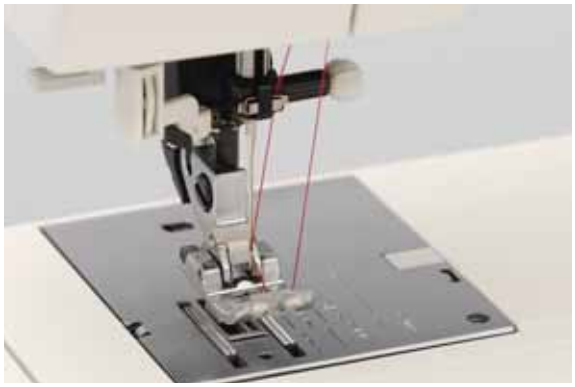
Check:

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

Setting the needle thread tension

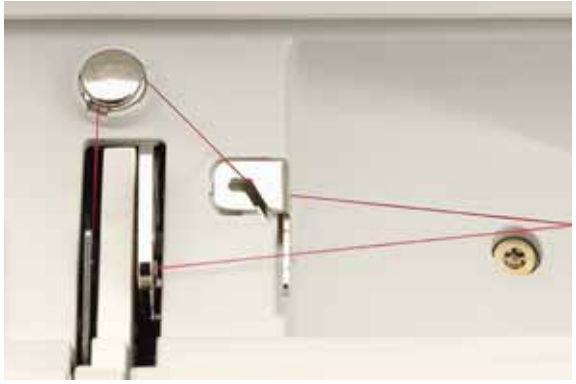
Set the required amount of the needle thread tension (18) using the markings on the tension dial.

The normal setting for sewing is 4 - 5. For decorative sewing, darning and buttonhole sewing 3.



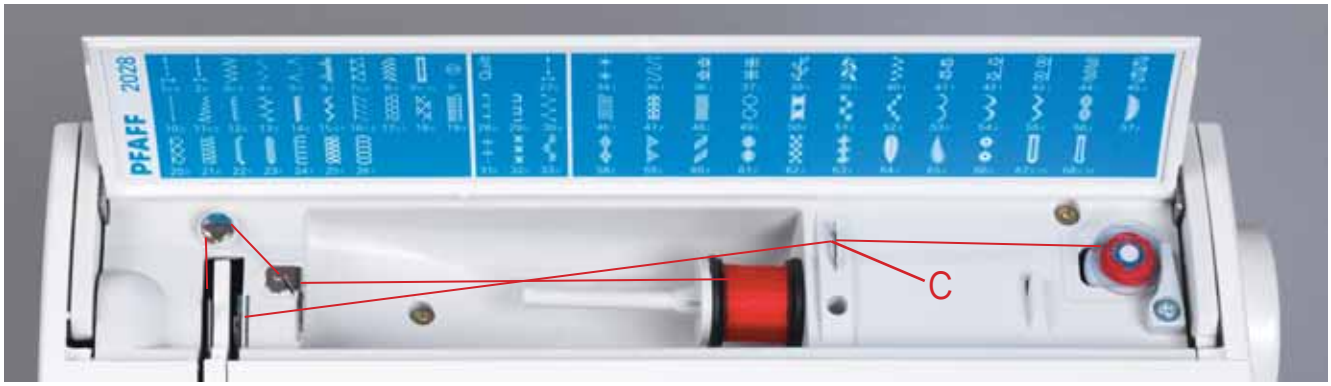
Winding a bobbin through the needle

It is possible to wind bobbins even when the machine is fully threaded. Raise the presser foot lifter (20) to the top position. Pull the needle thread underneath the presser foot and upward through the right-hand threader slot (17).



Place the thread from left to right through the take-up lever (19).

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



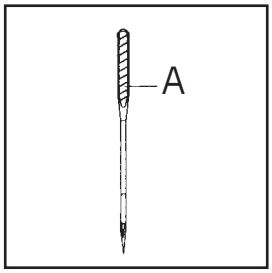
Guide the thread to the right under thread guide C. Wind the beginning of the thread several times around the bobbin in a clockwise direction. Push the bobbin to the right. Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control.

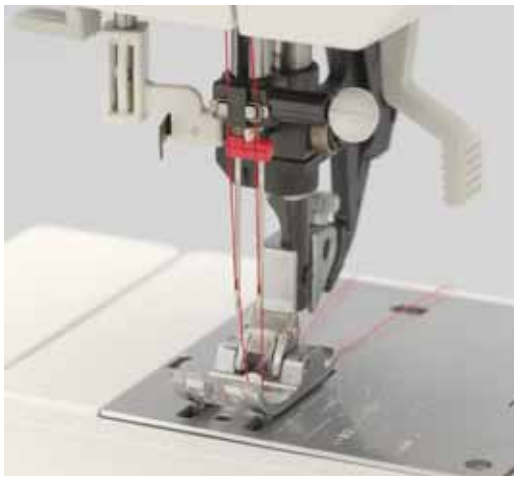
Changing the needle

⚠ Switch off the main switch

To remove: Lower the presser foot and set the needle to its highest position. Loosen the needle screw (32) and pull the needle out downwards.

To insert: The flat side A of the needle must face to the rear. Lower the presser foot and insert the needle, pushing it up as far as it will go. Hold the needle and tighten the needle screw (32) firmly.

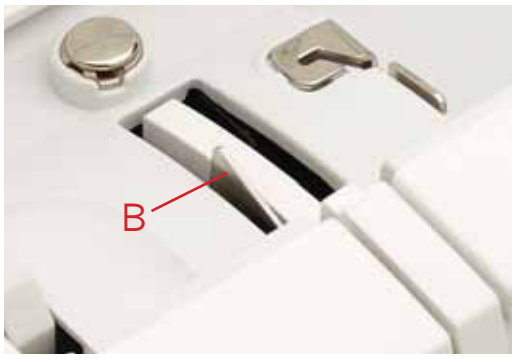




Threading the twin needle:

Replace the sewing needle with a twin needle. Insert the second spool pin and place one spool of thread on each of the spool pins. During threading in the left threading slot (17), make sure that you pass one thread each to the left and right sides of tension disk B. Continue threading in the usual manner, making sure the threads do not become twisted together. Pull the threads right and left into the thread guide and thread the needles (for additional details, see “Embroidering with the twin needle”).

Note: It is not possible to use the integrated needle threader with a twin needle.



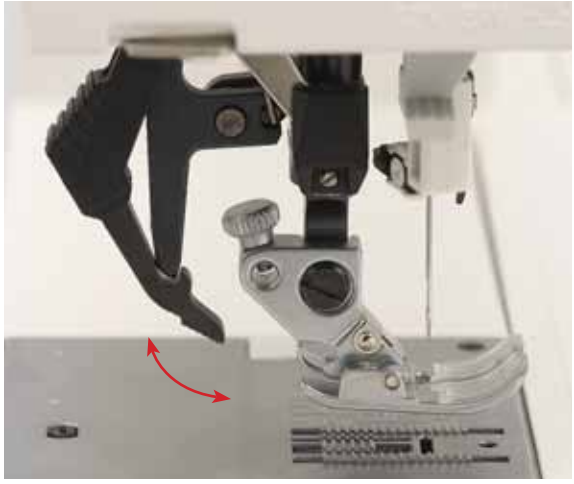
The IDT (Integrated Dual Feed)

For sewing any fabric precisely Pfaff provides the ideal solution: the Integrated Dual Feed, IDT system. As on industrial machines, the IDT feeds the fabric from the top and bottom at the same time. The material is fed precisely. On light fabrics such as silk or rayon the dual feed prevents puckering of the seam. The even feeding action also ensures perfect matching of checked and striped fabrics. The IDT keeps all layers of quilt projects aligned to prevent stretching of the top layers.

Engaging the IDT

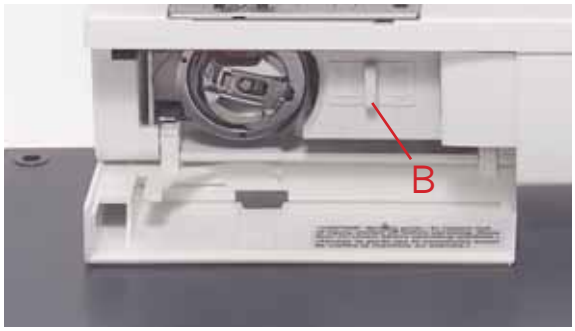
Important: For all work with the IDT, use presser feet with the center back cut-out.

Raise the presser foot. Press the IDT (14) down until it engages.



Disengaging the IDT

Hold the IDT with two fingers at the ribbed ankle. Press the IDT (14) down, then pull it away from you and release the IDT slowly upward.



Lowering the feed dog

For certain sewing work such as free-motion quilting or darning and when the machine must be cleaned, the feed dog has to be lowered. To do this, open the bobbin door (26) and press slide B fully to the right. Now the feed dog is lowered. To switch on the feed dog press slide B to the left.

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

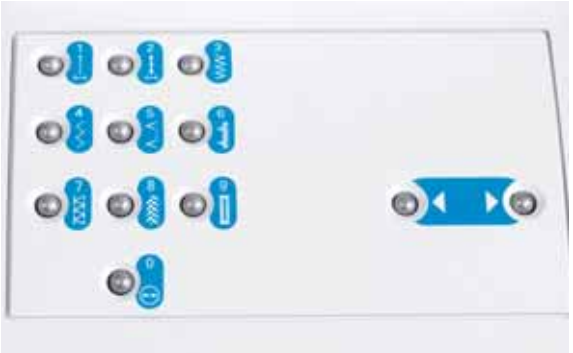
Altering stitches

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

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

	To change:	Use -/+ buttons:
	Stitch width	
	Pattern width	
	Needle position for straight stitches	A
	Stitch length	
	Pattern length	B
	Stitch density	
	Pattern density	
	Balance	C

3. Sewing



Stitch selection

There are three ways of selecting your desired stitch:

1. With the selection button: for scrolling backward and forward in the stitches.

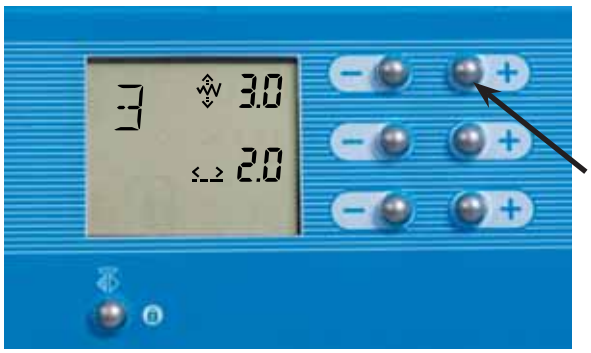
   > in ascending order

   < in descending order

   If you are in the last stitch and continue to scroll you will return to stitch No. 0.

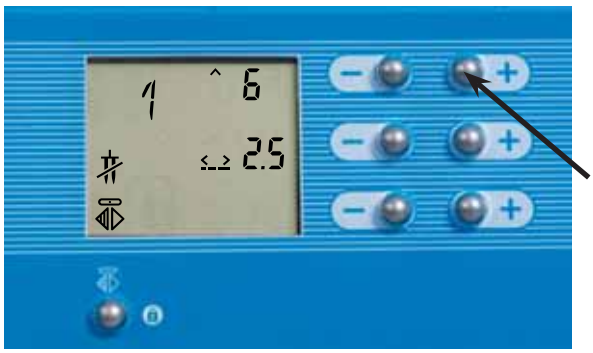
2. With the direct selection buttons for instant selection of the most commonly used stitches (0 - 9).

3. With the direct selection buttons to choose the stitch number. To select program No. 23, press button 2 then press button 3. The stitch number appears in the expression window.



Altering the stitch width

The selected stitch can be sewn in various widths, e.g. zigzag stitch No. 3.

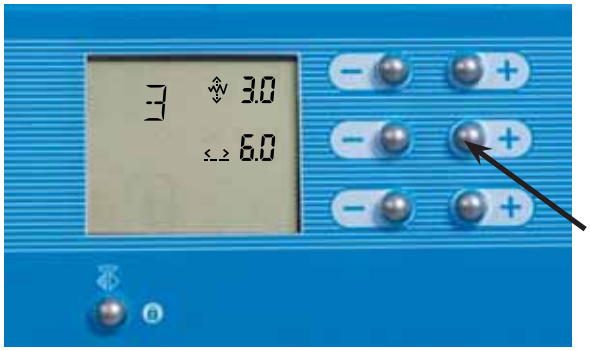


Altering the needle position

Straight stitch No. 1, stitch No. 2 and stitch No. 10 can be sewn in any of 13 different needle positions. Press -/+ button A to move the needle to left or right of center.

Altering the pattern width
e.g. Stitch 35

For decorative stitches, the overall width of the pattern is shown in the window. When entered, stitch 35 comes up in a standard width and can be altered using -/+ button A.



Altering the stitch length

The stitch length of a stitch can be altered using +/- button B.

Altering the pattern length

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

Altering the stitch density

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

Balance

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

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

The standard balance setting is "0".

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

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

In the plus range the stitches are sewn longer or stretched out.

Reverse sewing

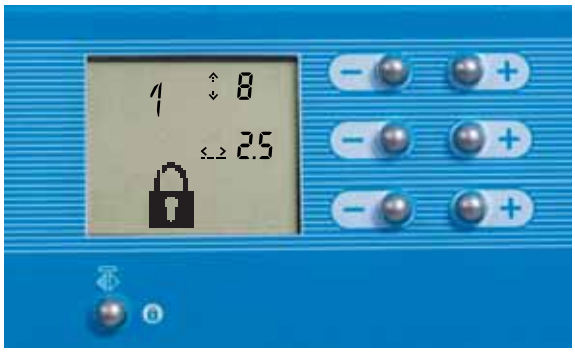
If you press this button while sewing, the machine sews in reverse for as long as you keep the button pressed.

If you press the reverse button while the machine is stopped, the machine sews in reverse until you press the button again.

When sewing a buttonhole, the reverse button is used for stepping between different sections of the buttonhole.

“Pattern mirror” button (30)

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



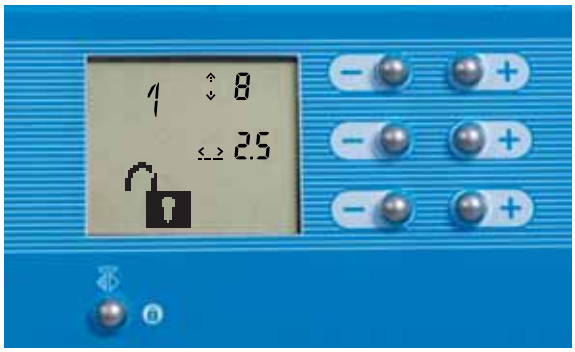
"Lock" button: (30)

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

Switching on the "lock" button:

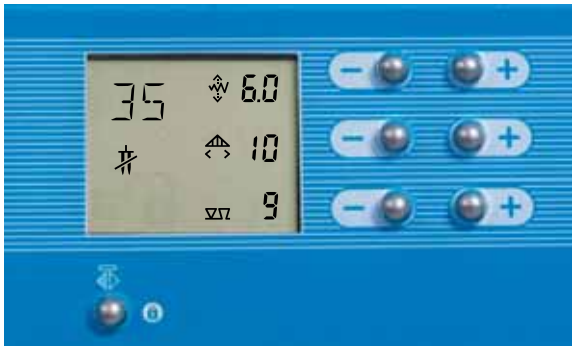
Press the button until the locking symbol appears in the window. The symbol disappears when the button is released. The direct selection buttons (6) and the selection dial are now locked. The stitch length / width, pattern length / width and pattern density / balance can be altered.

Note: You can still mirror a pattern if you quickly tap the button (30).



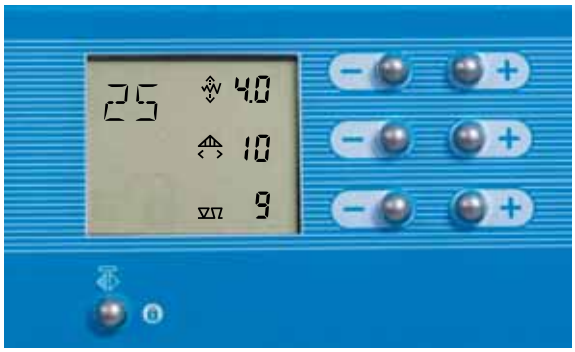
Switching off the “lock” button:

Press the button (30) until the unlocking symbol appears. The locking function is now switched off. This symbol disappears after the button is released.



Twin needle

Depending on the needle position or the width of a stitch, the twin needle warning will appear in the window. This symbol indicates that a twin needle cannot be used to sew the stitch at the currently set width.



Reduce the pattern width until the warning symbol disappears. The stitch may now be sewn with a twin needle of 2.0 mm or less.

Formation of the stitches

The stitch formation varies.

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

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

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

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

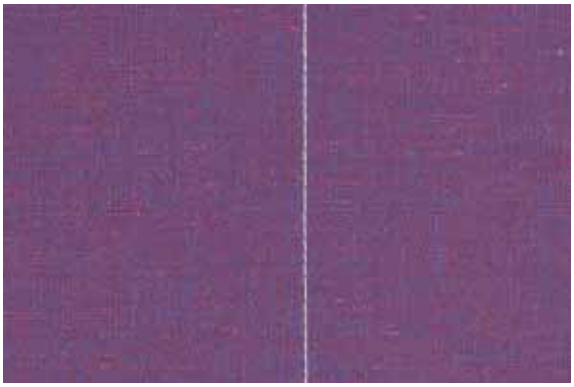
Explanation of the sewing recommendations table

In the following table you will find the settings we recommend for different sewing purposes.

These tables give you further information required for sewing the selected stitches – whether you should sew with the Integrated Dual Feed (IDT) engaged or disengaged, needle thread tension setting and recommended presser foot,.

Stitch	Stitch number
	Stitch width in mm
	Stitch length in mm
	IDT switched on ●
	switched off ○
	Needle thread tension
	Number of presser foot

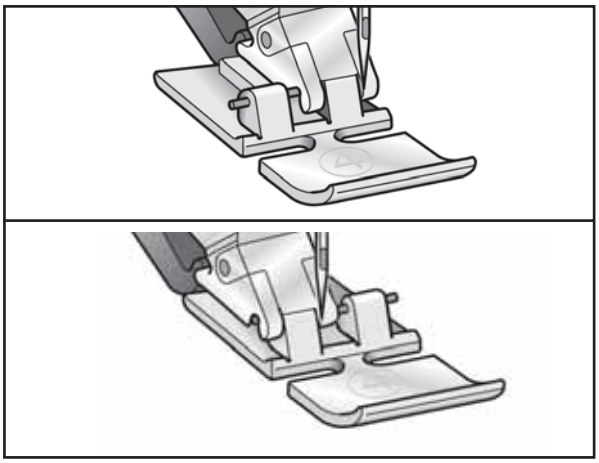
Stitch					



Stitch					
1		2.5		3-5	0

Straight stitch

Stitch 1 is the basic straight stitch in center needle position. The stitch length can be increased up to 6 mm. Change the needle position of the straight stitch to sew in a zipper or topstitch along the edge of a collar. The expression 2028 have 13 needle positions that can be adjusted with the -/+ button A.

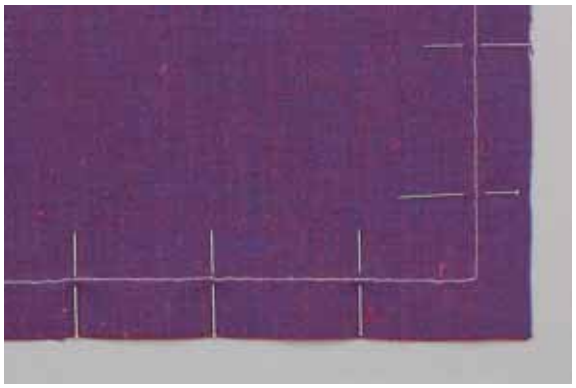


Stitch					
1		3		3-5	4

Sewing in zippers

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

For all types of zippers it is important to sew close to the teeth of the zipper. The zipper foot can be snapped to the presser foot ankle on the left or right, depending on how you will insert your zipper. Then set the needle position so that it enters close to the edge of the zipper teeth by using one of the 13 needle positions available. If the presser foot is attached on the right side, the needle must only be moved to the right. If the foot is attached on the left, the needle must only be moved to the left.



Stitch					
10		6.0		3	0

Basting stitch

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

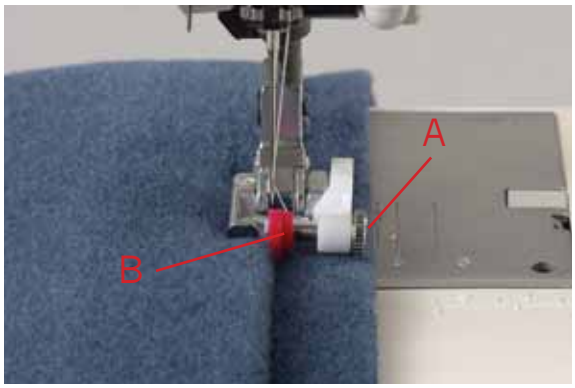
- Lower the feed dog and disengage the IDT.
- Place the fabric under the presser foot.
- Sew one stitch, then move the fabric the required amount to the rear.
- Continue to sew one stitch at a time until you finish basting.

Tip: *Light fabrics are easier to baste with long straight stitches (6 mm). In this case the bottom feed need not be lowered. Use stitch 1, stitch length 6.0 mm.*

Top stitching

The straight stitch can be sewn in 13 different needle positions allowing you to guide the presser foot along the fabric edge for top stitching. The distance between the rows of topstitching is then determined by the needle positions.

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



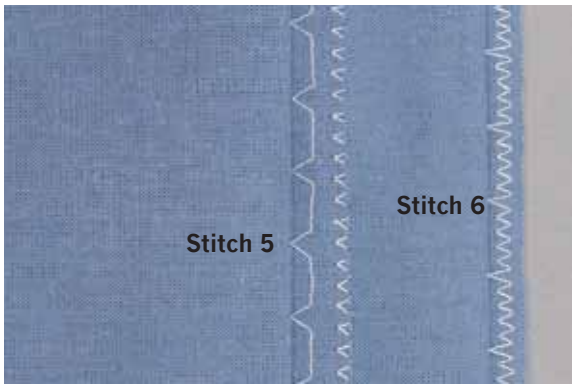
Stitch					
5	4.5	2.5	●	3-5	3

Blind hem stitch

The blind hem stitch is used to make invisible hems on skirts, trousers and home decorating.

- Finish the edge of the hem.
- Fold and press the hem allowance inwards.
- Fold the hem back on itself so approximately 1/4 inch (6 mm) of the finished edge extends beyond the fold. The wrong side of your project should now be facing up.

- Place the fabric under the presser foot so that the fold runs along edge guide B.
- When the needle swings into the fold it should catch a small amount of fabric. If the stitches are visible on the right side, adjust edge guide B by turning adjusting screw A.



Stitch					
6	4.5	1.5	●	3-5	3

Elastic blind stitch

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

Create the blind hem as described under ”Blind hem stitch”.

Overlock stitches

For elastic, knits, woven and stretch fabrics, your expression 2028 provides a selection of overlock stitches. These stitches join multiple layers of fabric and overcast them in one operation. These stitches can stretch and are more durable than standard stitches.

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

Stitch					
7	6.0	3.0	●	3-5	0/3

Closed overlock stitch

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

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

Stitch					
16	6.0	3.0	●	3-5	0/3

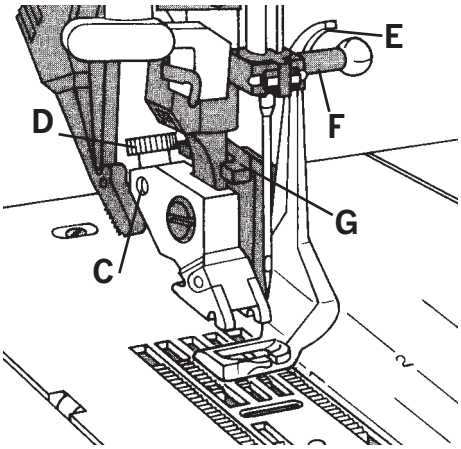
Overlock stitch

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

Stitch					
19	6.0	3.0	●	3-5	0/3

Closed overlock stitch with selvage thread

If you wish to sew a fabric that frays easily, select stitch 19. With this stitch an additional edge thread protects the fabric edge against further fraying.

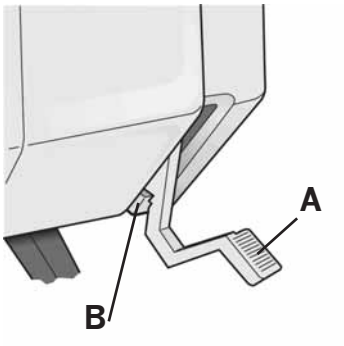


1	0	-	-	2-3	6

Free Motion Sewing

Insert the darning foot:

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



Free Motion Position:

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

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

Tip: For even stitches, move your fabric at a smooth even flow. Move the fabric so the stitching does not cross.

Stitch					
8	6.0	2.0	●	3-5	0

Bridging stitch

The bridging stitch creates a hemstitching effect. It is often used for connecting two finished fabric edges.

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

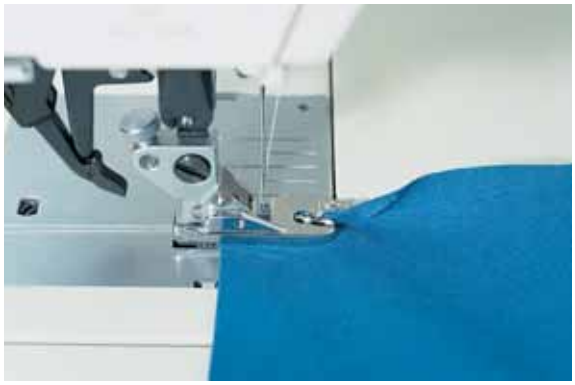
Tip: *To make guiding the fabric easier, use the bridging guide (special accessory). It is available in 3 mm and 5 mm widths. The small post on the bottom of the guide is inserted in the small hole at the front of the needle plate.*

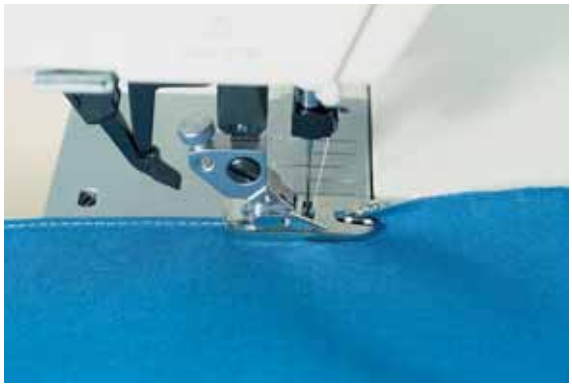
Stitch					
18	6.0	2.0	●	3-5	0

Cross hem stitch

This highly elastic stitch is very suitable for decorative hems.

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





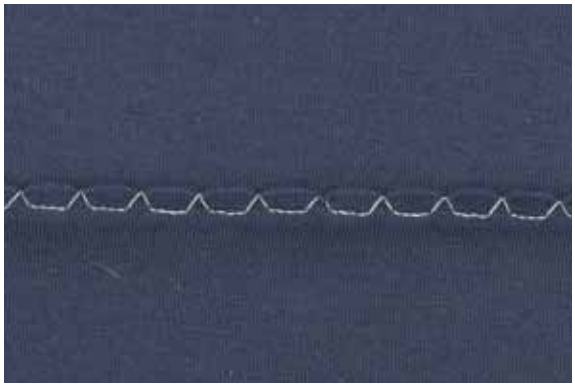
Stitch					
1	0	3	○	3-5	7

Rolled hem with hemmer No. 7

Use the rolled hemmer to finish the edges of blouses, scarves, or ruffles without having to iron the edges beforehand. Hemming prevents the edges from fraying and produces a neat and durable edge finish.

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

Tip: *A narrow zigzag stitch also makes a nice rolled hem on lighter stretch fabrics.*



Stitch					
5	4.5	1.5	●	4-5	0

Shell edging

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

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

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

Buttonholes

Your expression has the perfect buttonhole for every fabric and garment. Whether you wish to sew buttonholes on jackets, pants (trousers), blouses or stretch fabrics, 3 different buttonholes give your garments the professional touch.

Insert the buttonhole guide to support the feed motion of the fabric. Place the fabric between the buttonhole foot and the guide. This ensures that the guide moves, rather than the fabric itself, guaranteeing an even feed motion. Buttonholes can thus be sewn even in difficult materials, such as plush velvet, knitwear or thick woollens.

The buttonhole guide ensures that perfect buttonholes can be sewn on even the most difficult of fabrics such as velvet, plush, knitted fabrics and heavy knits.

Your expression offers you three ways of sewing a buttonhole:

- fully automatically
- semi-automatically
- manual

Inserting the sensormatic buttonhole guide:

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

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

Attaching buttonhole foot No. 5:

Use buttonhole foot No. 5 to sew buttonholes.

Before starting to sew, pull the runner of the foot toward the front to the second red mark (also see “Changing the presser foot” page 2:9). Snap on buttonhole foot No. 5.

Fully automatic buttonhole

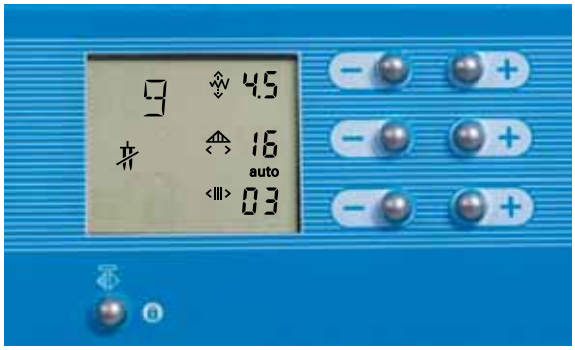
Fully automatic buttonholes are accomplished by pressing button 9. Adjust the size of the buttonhole by using the -/+ button B. You can also adjust the buttonhole width (-/+ button A) and the buttonhole density (-/+ button C). Sew as many buttonholes as you wish. Your expression will continue to sew the same size buttonhole until you make adjustments.

Semi-automatic buttonhole

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

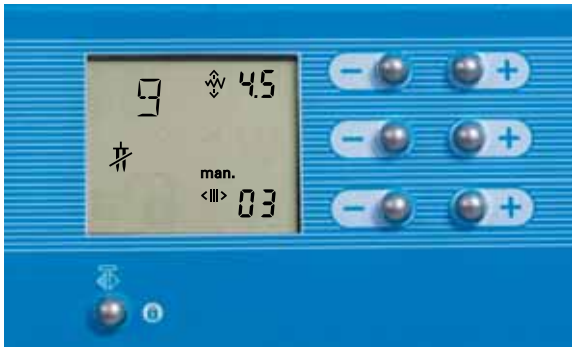
The word "auto" appears in the window. The rest of the buttonhole will be finished automatically. The word "auto" in expression window now means that the buttonhole is automatically saved and can be repeated as many times as you wish. Your expression will continue to sew the same size buttonhole until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

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



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

The second bartack will be sewn and complete the buttonhole. The word “auto” appears in the window.



Manual buttonhole

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

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

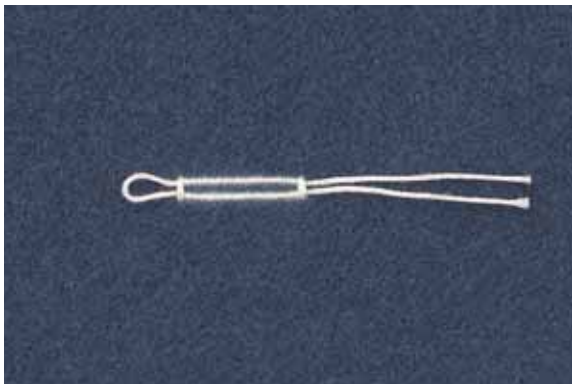
Note: The programming of the buttonhole is deleted when another program is selected.

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

The second bartack will be sewn and complete the buttonhole. The word “auto” appears in the window.

Buttonhole with gimp thread

Buttonholes that are sewn with gimp threads are more durable and will not stretch. Use pearl cotton or a regular gimp thread approximately the same color as the sewing thread to stitch over. Place the center of a length of gimp thread over the metal bar extending from the center, back of the buttonhole foot. Pass the thread ends under the foot and pull up into the right and left guides on the clamp at the front of the presser foot. Buttonhole No. 9 can now be sewn.



After completing the buttonhole, pull the ends of the gimp thread until the loop of thread is hidden below the buttonhole bartack. Cut off the gimp threads just behind the final bartack.

Keyhole buttonhole with gimp thread

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

Sew the right-hand seam of the buttonhole. After the machine sews the first few stitches of the curved end pull the gimp thread down from the clamp with a straight pin.

Warning: The presser foot must not be raised from the fabric surface.

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

Prog.					
0	4.0	-	○	2-3	-/0

Sewing on buttons

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

- Remove the presser foot and lower the feed dog.
- Mark the button position on your fabric. Place the button on the marked fabric.
- Turn the handwheel towards you and position the button so the needle enters the left hole in the button.
- Lower the presser foot lifter. The button will be held in place by the shank of the foot. Turn the handwheel to make sure the needle also enters the right hole of the button.
- Continue sewing on the button. The machine will complete the program for you.

Buttonhole tips:

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

General notes on decorative sewing

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

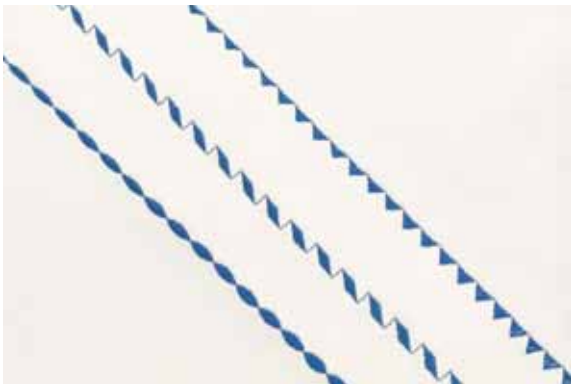
Always use stabilizers under fabric when sewing decorative stitches. Properly stabilizing your fabric will help eliminate distortion of your decorative stitches.

The following recommendations apply to all decorative sewing:

The stitch length and width can be altered as desired.

Lower the upper thread tension to between 2-3. Adjust as needed so bobbin thread does not pull to the top side of your project. Your embroidery results will be much prettier if your tension is properly adjusted.

Presser foot No. 1 (for dual feed) and No. 2 (without dual feed) are most suitable for decorative work. We recommend presser foot. No. 2 for heavier fabrics.



Changing the pattern width

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

Changing the pattern length

The pattern length can be altered using -/+ button B (2). The length can also be adjusted while sewing.

Free motion embroidery

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

Set your expression as for free motion monograms.

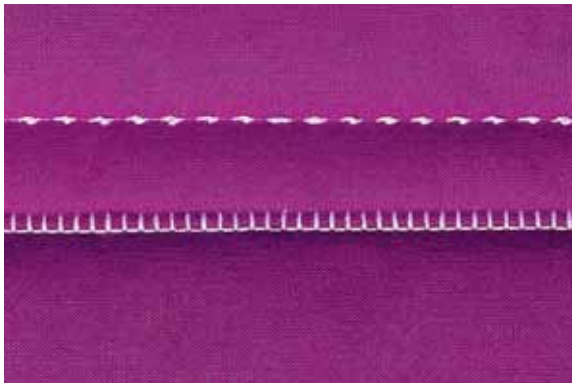
Draw the outline of the embroideries on fabric where you want to stitch them.

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

Tapering with the satin-stitch zigzag

With your expression you also have the option of increasing or decreasing the width of the zigzag stitch in 0.5 mm increments.

This technique of adjusting the width of a zigzag seam is called TAPERING. You can achieve great effects by adjusting the size of a wide zigzag stitch.



Quilt stitch

Quilt stitch 27-33 enable you to achieve a wonderful hand-quilted look.

Stitch 27 works equally well for topstitching on jackets and overcoats. Combining the quilt stitch with other decorative stitches can create unique new patterns.

And this is how it's done:

- Cut the pieces necessary for your quilt top, making sure to include a seam allowance of 1/4 inch (6 mm).
- Sew the pieces together as required by the block chosen. These squares will then be sewn together and will form the top of the quilt.
- Baste the finished top of the quilt onto the batting and the bottom quilt layer.
- Use your expression to sew all layers together. Work from the center of the quilt out. Use a straight stitch for long seams.

Experiment with other stitches on a scrap of fabric. Contact your Pfaff dealer, library, or bookstore for more information on quilting.

Cross-stitch

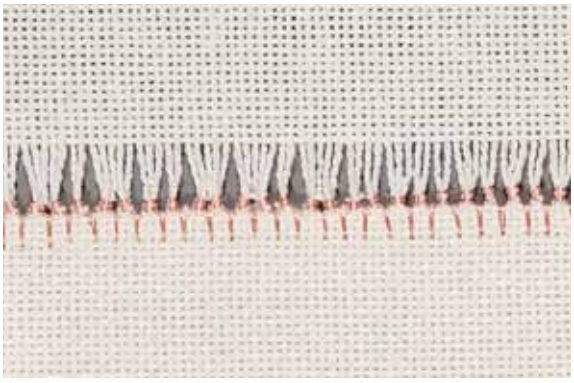
Cross-stitch embroidery has always been a wonderful traditional, embroidery technique.

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

With cross-stitch No. 22, design your own cross-stitch combinations. These patterns look as if they were hand-embroidered and give a special touch to table linen, towels or garments.

Tips for cross-stitching:

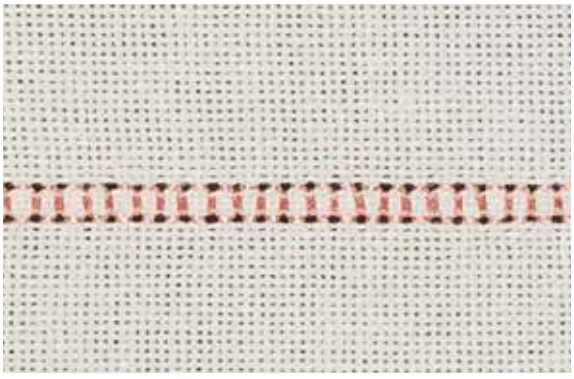
- Sew slowly.
- Use foot No. 2.
- Place stabilizer under the fabric.
- You can embroider on Aida cloth as used for hand cross-stitching. The length and width of the cross-stitches of your expression can be altered depending on the count/size of the Aida cloth squares.
- Use decorative threads to make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



Hemstitching

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

Special hemstitches No. 25 and 26 are built into your machine. By changing the stitch length and width you can achieve different effects. Use a wing needle for hemstitching. (A normal needle is only used for very light fabrics – size 80.) Hemstitching is most successful on woven natural fabrics from which single threads can be easily pulled. Embroidery and darning thread, particularly cotton, are very suitable. With the hemstitches on your expression, various techniques can be applied.



Traditional hemstitching

- Use stitches No. 25 and 26 to create lovely hemstitched holes.
- Sew the appropriate program on a piece of test fabric.

For pulled thread hemstitching:

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

4. Maintenance

Changing the needle plate

⚠ Switch off the main switch.

Removal

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

Replacing

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

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

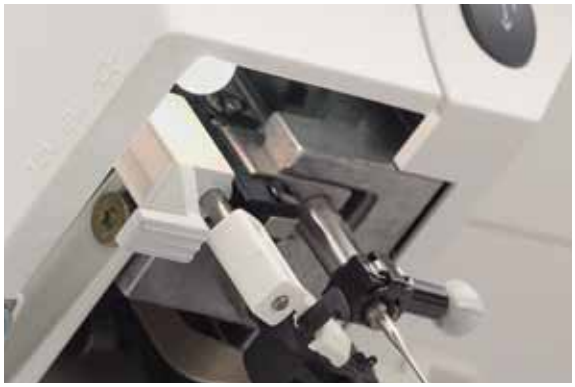
Cleaning

⚠ Switch off the main switch.

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

Cleaning the display

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



Changing the light bulb

Switch off the main switch.

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

Bulb removal

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

Insertion of the bulb

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

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

Bulbs can be purchased from your Pfaff dealer.

Sewing problems and their solutions

Problem/Cause	Remedy
The machine skips stitches	
The needle is not properly inserted.	Push needle fully upwards. Flat side facing the back.
Wrong needle is in use.	Use needle system 130/705 H.
Needle is bent or blunt.	Insert a new needle.
The machine is not properly threaded.	Check how the 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 overlong storage	Only use good quality 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 different type of needle.
Needle is too thick or too thin.	Insert different type of needle.
Needle is bent, and has hit the needle plate because you are pulling or pushing the fabric.	Only guide the fabric lightly.
The bobbin case is not properly inserted.	When you insert the bobbin case, push it fully into the stop. Pull lightly on the end of the thread to make sure bobbin case is secure.
The seam is sewn unevenly	
The tension needs adjusting.	Check needle thread tension.
Thread is too thick, stubbed or hard.	Only use good quality threads.
The bobbin thread is unevenly wound.	Do not wind thread by hand. Make sure thread is pulled solidly into bobbin tension spring. Check bobbin threading path.
Thread loops at top or underside of fabric.	Re-thread machine, making sure presser foot is raised to its highest position. This ensures that needle thread is securely in thread tension system.

Problem/Cause	Remedy
The 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 dog is lowered.	Push slide B to the left.
Slide B is at the right (see page 2:20)	Push slide B to the left.
The needle plate is not lying flat.	Press downwards at the front of the needle plate until you hear it snap into place.
The machine is running with difficulty	
There are thread remnants in the hook ways.	Remove the threads.
The machine does not sew the selected stitch	
Switch off the machine, wait 10 seconds and switch on again. Select the desired stitch again. Before changing presser feet and needle the main switch must be switched off. Do not attempt to sew without fabric under the presser foot. When leaving the machine, even for only a short time, switch off the main switch. This is important if there are any children nearby.	
Display incorrect or no display	Switch off the machine on completion of the sewing operation and then turn it back on again after approx. 10 seconds. All segments must appear again on the display. Select the desired stitch again
When static electricity is being discharged some segments of the display will fail.	

Non-original Parts and Accessories

The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.

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Technical data

Dimensions (w x h x d)	408 x 290 x 187 mm
Weight	8.3 kg
Nominal voltage (reversible)	220 - 240 V / 120 V
Power consumption	75 W
Sewing lamp	12 V / max. 5 W
Sewing speed	max. 950 stitches/min min. 80 stitches/min
Stitching width	0 ... 6 mm
Stitching length	0 ... 6 mm
Presser foot lift	8mm
Max. presser foot height	10.5 mm
Needle system	130 / 705 H

Package contents

Sewing machine
Carrying case
Foot control
Lead cord
Accessories
Instruction manual

We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design.
Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

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

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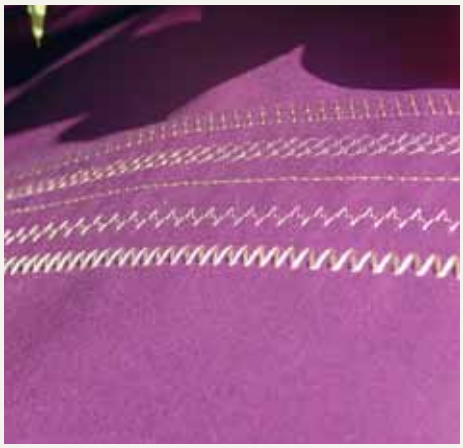

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