

Clothing and TEXTILES

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Sewing Machine: Threading the Bernina 1008 Sewing Machine

Introduction

Before beginning a sewing project, it is essential to become familiar with the process of threading and using the sewing machine. The following tutorial will outline the basic steps associated with threading the Bernina 1008 sewing machine. Even though the instructions are for a specific machine, the process can be similar on other models. Consult the owner's manual for details on the process required for other sewing machines.



Figure 1. Bernina 1008 Sewing Machine.

Supplies:

- Sewing Machine
- Spool of Thread
- Bobbin with Thread
- Bobbin Case (depending on machine)



Figure 2. Supplies.



Figure 3. Threaded bobbin inserted into bobbin case.



Figure 4. Bobbin case ready to install in sewing machine.

NOTE:
Use all-purpose thread unless specified by pattern guide sheet/instructions.

STEP 1: Bobbin & Bobbin Case

After threading the bobbin, place the bobbin directly into the bobbin case (see Figure 3). Make sure that the thread is turning clockwise in the bobbin case (see Figure 3). Once the threaded bobbin is secure in the bobbin case, pull the thread through the opening found on the side of the bobbin case (see Figure 4).



Figure 5. Step two.

STEP 2: Insert Bobbin Case in Machine
While pulling the lever on the bobbin case, insert the bobbin case into the sewing machine (see Figure 5). The thread from the bobbin should be left as illustrated in Figure 5.

STEP 3: Threading the Top of the Machine
Place thread on spool pin (see Figure 6). Begin to follow arrows on the top of the sewing machine that identify each thread guide (see Figure 7). Even though machine design can vary, the first thread guide is often found on the top of the machine (see Figure 7).

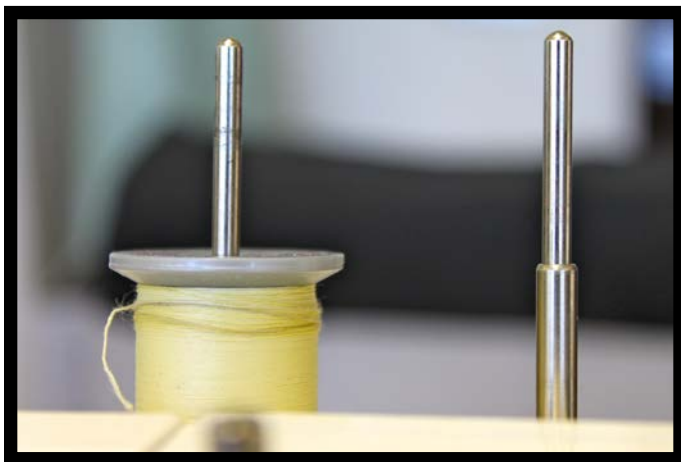


Figure 6. Thread on spool pin.



Figure 7. First thread guide on top of sewing machine.

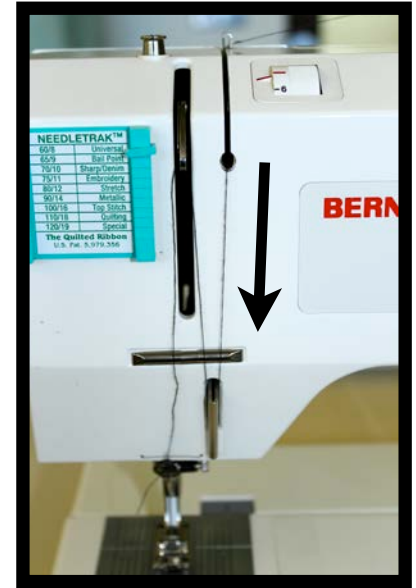


Figure 8. Threading front of machine.

STEP 4: Continue to follow the thread guides and arrows along the front of the machine (see Figure 8). After following the arrow down the front of the machine, guide the thread back to the top of the machine and pass the thread through the thread take-up lever (see Figure 9). The thread take-up lever is controlled by the hand wheel. Adjust the hand wheel as needed to complete this step.



Figure 9. Thread take-up lever.

STEP 5: Pull the thread through two thread guides that lead to the needle of the machine (see Figure 10).

STEP 6: To complete the process pass the thread through the eye of the sewing machine needle (from the front of the needle to the back). Once the thread is through the needle, guide the thread through the opening on the presser foot, set aside.

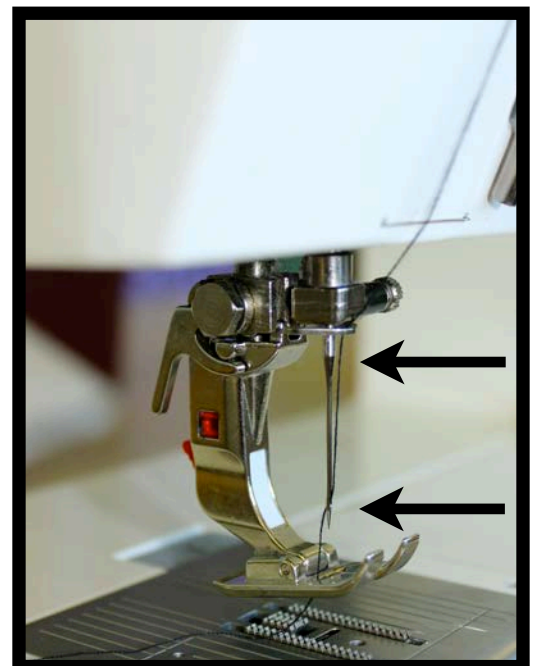


Figure 10. Thread guides.

STEP 7: Before sewing, the bobbin thread needs to be brought up through the bottom of the machine to meet the top thread. The hand wheel is turned counter clockwise (towards the individual sewing) to move the top thread, which will catch the bottom thread. Continue to turn hand wheel until the bobbin thread forms a loop. Gently pull the loop until both pieces of thread are exposed under the presser foot (see Figure 11). Pull both threads under the presser foot and to the back of the machine before sewing to avoid a sewing machine malfunction (see Figure 12).

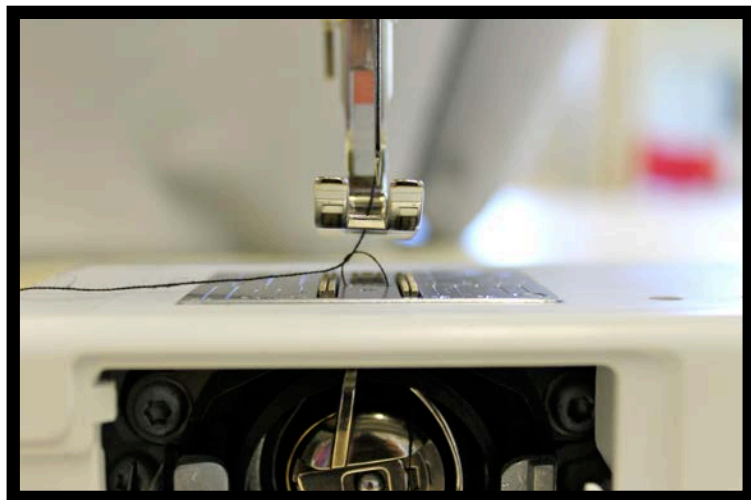


Figure 11. Bobbin thread and top thread forming a loop.



Figure 12. Threaded sewing machine.

TIP 1: Tension

Most machines have a line, dot, or other indicator to identify the standard tension for the machine (see Figure 13). Typically, a pattern guide sheet/ instructions requires the standard tension setting unless otherwise noted.

TIP 2: Stitch Width

For a straight stitch, the stitch width should be set to 0. If a zig-zag stitch is required for the project the stitch width can be changed to any width desired from 1-5.

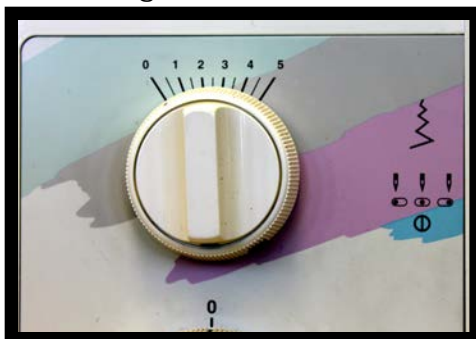


Figure 14. Stitch width selector.



Figure 13. Thread tension selector.



Figure 15. Stitch length selector.

TIP 3: Stitch Length

A common stitch length is 2.5. The greater the number, the longer the stitch will be (with a maximum of five on this machine). A longer stitch is referred to as a basting stitch, while shorter stitches would be used for bar tacks or button holes.

NOTE: This machine has a digital display and the settings are changed with the buttons to the right. Some machines have knobs for these settings. Make sure to consult the owner's manual for the sewing machine before beginning a sewing project.

REFERENCES:

Bernina. (2002). *Bernina 1008 sewing machine instruction manual*.

Written By:

Kate Black, Extension Intern
Jacqueline Hatch, USU Extension Intern

Sarah Hatch, USU Extension Intern
Lindsey Shirley, PhD, Clothing and Textiles Specialist



Utah State is an affirmative action / equal opportunity institution.



**CLOTHING
CONSTRUCTION**

Utah State University is committed to providing an environment free from harassment and other forms of illegal discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 and older), disability, and veteran's status. USU's policy also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment and academic related practices and decision.

Utah State University employees and students cannot, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran's status, refuse to hire; discharge; promote; demote; terminate; discriminate in compensation; or discriminate regarding terms, privileges, or conditions of employment, against any person otherwise qualified. Employees and students also cannot discriminate in the classroom, residence halls, or in on/off campus, USU-sponsored events and activities.

This publication is issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Noelle E. Cockett, Vice President for Extension and Agriculture, Utah State University.(FC/Clothing&Textiles/2012-22pr)