# CHOOSING THE RIGHT + **MACHINE NEEDLE**



Choose the needle size based on your fabric QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE Metric Imperial Fabric Weight Metric Imperial Fabric Weight 60 8 Very fine synthetics and cottons 90 14 Poplin, chintz, gingham, syn velvets Cord, denim, gabardine, heavy suiting 70 10 Net, chiffon, nylon sheers 100 16 75 11 Voile, chiffon, organza 110 18 Heavy denim, leather etc 80 12 Cotton lawn, taffeta, silks, tricots 120 20 Cord, denim, gabardine, heavy suiting

**NEEDLE TYPES** 

### # WHAT FABRIC SHOULD I USE THEM WITH?

WHY CHOOSE THIS NEEDLE?

	K0	Most woven fabrics, synthetics and some knits.	They have a slightly rounded ball point making them a versatile needle for general sewing.
BALL POINT	K1	Most knit fabrics, including cotton knits, interlock, rib knits, fleece, double knits & microfibre.	The ball point tip prevents the needle from piecing and breaking the fibres.
STRETCH D	K2	Knits with two way stretch, fabrics with Lycra content, swimwear, lingerie and sewing elastic.	The stretch needle has a specially designed scarf to prevent skipped stitches.
JEANS 🖘	KЗ	Denim, canvas and tightly woven fabrics. Jeans needles are excellent for top-stitching woven fabrics.	The sharp strong point will penetrate dense fabric.
	K4	Best for genuine leather. Not suitable for microfibre, textile or vinyl.	The chisel point will penetrate difficult to sew projects.
SHARPS	K5	Silk and most densely woven fabrics including microfibre.	The sharp point is designed for perfect straight stitching, top stitching and button holes.
	K6	Ideal for piecing and quilting layers of cotton fabrics with batting.	The longer and sharper point penetrates layers and maintains straight stitches.
OVERLOCK	K7	Stable, fine, dense and firm fabric, two-way stretch, lycra and other knitted fabrics.	For specific use with overlockers and sergers.
	K8	Use for decorative embellishment on a variety of fabrics, for machine embroidery using rayon, polyester and cotton embroidery threads.	The nickel plated larger eye allows for smooth thread flow at higher speeds minimising shredding and breakage.
METAFIL	K9	For decorative sewing on a variety of fabrics when using rayon and metallic threads.	Larger nickel plated eye accommodates thread flow at all stitch speeds.
	K10	For penetrating easily through medium to heavy fabrics.	The extra large eye and extra sharp point is best for thick topstitching thread (e.g. sashiko and blanket stitching)
		Available in universal, ballpoint, stretch, jeans, embroidery and metafil types. Available in Size 2mm, 2.5mm, 3mm, 4mm and 6mm indicates the distance between the 2 needles.	Ideal for heirloom sewing, hemming and decorative top stitching. <i>NB. Twin &amp; Triple needles are fixed in a nylon block and should be used at slower speeds and not for prolonged periods.</i>
		3 needles evenly spread on one shaft. Available only in Sharps [K5] Size 3mm - 80/12.	Ideals for heirloom sewing, decorative hems & top stitching. <i>NB. See special instructions for twin needle.</i>
WING -		For heirloom sewing to help create the much wider hole due to the fins on both sides of the needle. Available in Size 100/16.	The extra large eye and extra sharp point is best for thick topstitching thread.
SELF THREADER		Most woven fabrics, synthetics and some knits. Standard universal needle with a slit in the eye. Available in Size 80/12.	By sliding thread down the shaft and into the slit in the eye, the needle will thread itself.
All Klasse' machine needles are stamped with the needle type and size on the curved side of the needle for easy sorting.			

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT **MACHINE NEEDLE**



Selecting the correct needle for your project is just as important as selecting the fabric, thread and stabilizer. There are different sizes and types of needles for different types of fabric. With the right machine needle you will avoid skipped stitches, fabric pulls or frayed edges and help give a quality finish to your handmade projects and creations.

### What are all the numbers?

The European metric sizing system for sewing machine needles is numbered from 60 to 110. The American sizing system is numbered from 8 to 18, for both sizing systems, the lower the number the finer the needle; the higher the number the larger the needle



Where to start

If your project is general sewing or overlocking choose a needle based on the type of fabric you are sewing, the lighter the fabric the smaller the needle size, the heavier the fabric the larger the needle size. The quality and evenness of stitches depends on using the correct size needle for your thread, fabric and the type of fabric.

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#### i 🔂 Tips

- Machine needles are designed to break, WHY? To protect the hook
- warning time to check that your thread, needle and machine tension are working in harmony.
- Sewing with a bent needle will result in poor sewing results and can damage your machine.
- after every 8 hours of sewing time.

Stitch Quality is dependent on using the correct needle for your thread, fabric and the type of machine sewing you are using for your project. When the wrong needle is used you may get stitching that puckers, skips or the thread may break.

#### 1. Fabric

Consider fabric weight, thickness, weave type (woven or knit), weave density (close weave or loose weave) and composition (natural fibre or synthetic).

#### 2. Thread

Consider matching your thread composition to your fabric (polyester thread for synthetics, cotton for cotton fabrics etc.) and to your sewing purpose (seams, hems, topstitching, quilting, machine embroiderv etc.).

After selecting your fabric and thread type the final consideration is the style and size of needle to achieve the best results.

#### 3, Needle Style

If your project or thread is specialised, choose your needle based on that rather than fabric type e.g. embroidery, quilting and twin needle work have a specific needle while there is a specific thread for topstitching which requires a certain needle.

If your project involves general sewing or overlocking, base your needle choice on the characteristics of the fabric you are sewing with. For instance are you working with woven fabrics (heavy or light denim jeans), leather, or stretch fabric?

#### 4. Needle Size

When you have chosen the type of needle you must also choose the size (width) of needle.

#### **Replace Needles**

Machine needles should be replaced after a maximum sewing time of 8 hours. Replace needles more frequently when sewing synthetic fabric, appliques or machine embroidery. This will avoid skipped stitches, fabric pulls and frayed threads.

#### **Breaking Needles**

Machine needles are designed to break for the protection of the sewing machine hook mechanism. If a needle bends - do not sew with it. When a machine needle breaks, it is a warning to check the following:

- Is the needle type and size correct for the fabric?
- · Is the thread too thick or unsuitable for the needle size and application?
- Is the upper thread feeding freely?
- Are the thread tensions set too tight?
- · Does the machine need cleaning?
- · Is the correct presser foot fitted?
- Is the correct sewing technique being used?
- Is the fabric being pulled, pushed or dragged during sewing?
- Twin needles, triple needles and other specialty needles can break due to excessive heat build up. To avoid breakage reduce speeds and avoid prolonged usage.

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