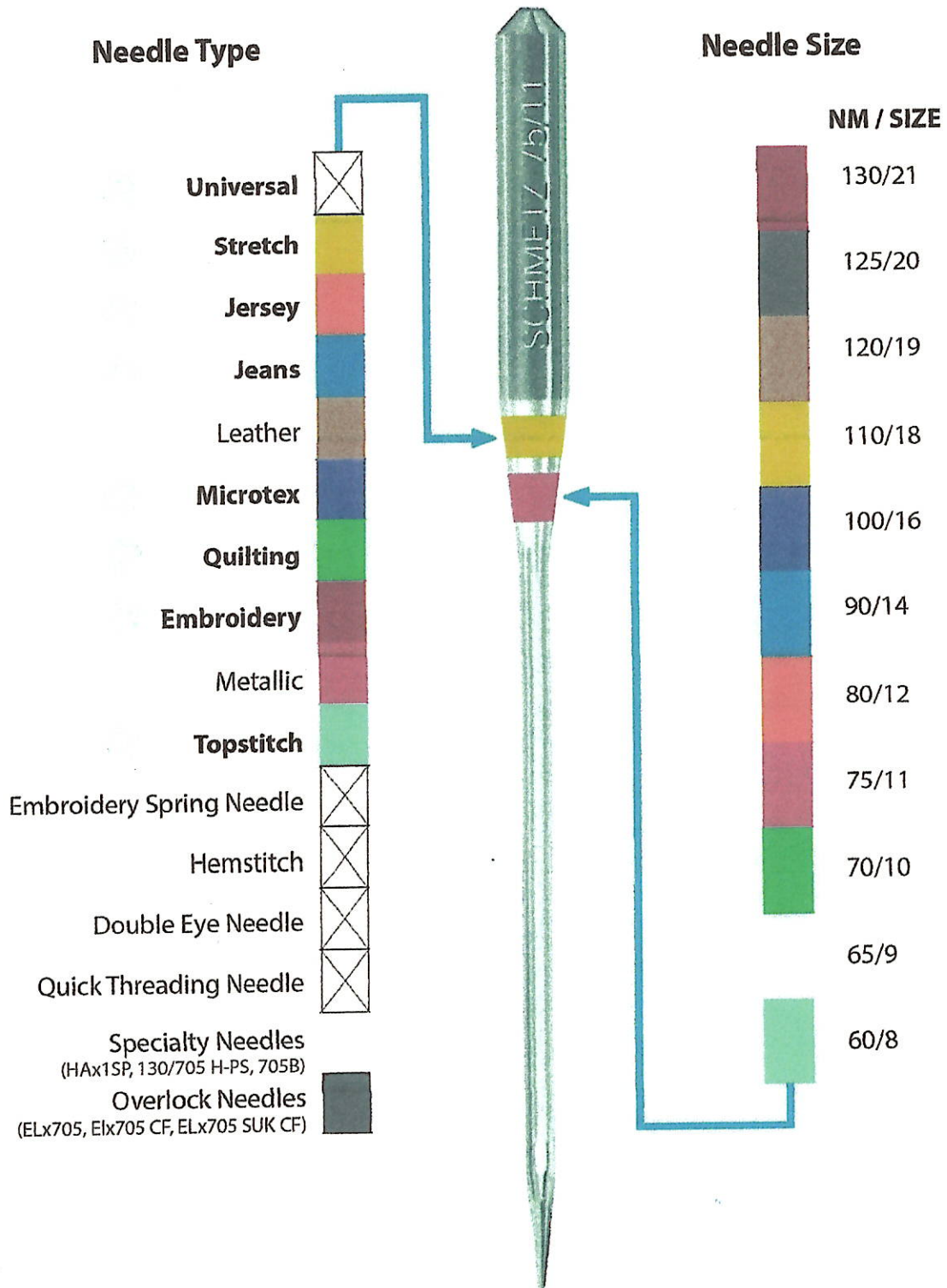




# SCHMETZ

## Needle Type

## Needle Size



**Bold** = Available in SCHMETZ® Chrome.

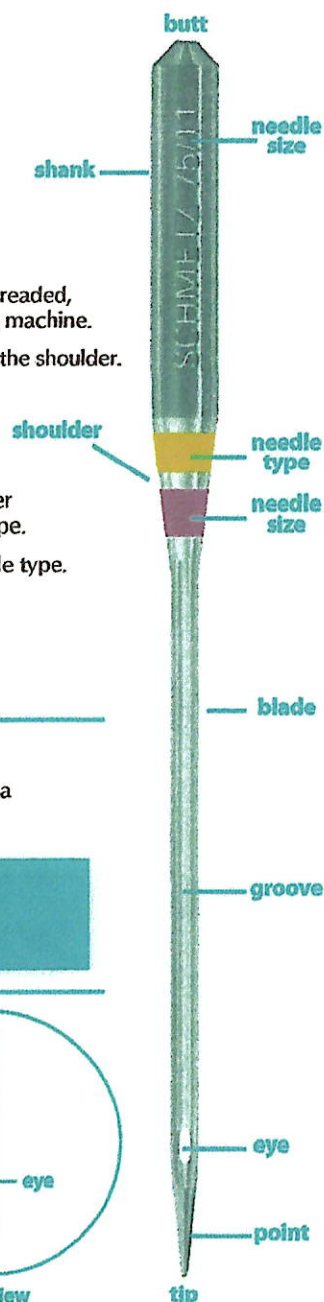
\$1.95



## NEEDLE GUIDE

### Needle Anatomy

- Butt:** The beveled end allows easy insertion in the needle bar.
- Shank:** Household needles have a flat shank, while commercial and industrial needles have round, threaded, notched or other special shanks. Shanks allow perfect positioning of the needle in the sewing machine.
- Shoulder:** The sloping area transitioning between the shank and blade. SCHMETZ color codes appear on the shoulder.
- Blade:** Needle size is determined by the blade diameter (i.e., size 75 is .75mm).
- Groove:** The groove cradles and guides thread to the eye. The length and size of the groove vary according to needle type.
- Scarf:** The indentation above the eye that allows the bobbin hook to smoothly grab the thread under the throat plate to create a stitch. The shape and size of the scarf vary according to needle type.
- Eye:** The hole through which thread passes. The shape and size of the eye vary according to needle type.
- Point & Tip:** Length, shape and size vary according to needle types.
- Needle Type:** Upper color band indicates needle type (i.e., Stretch).
- Needle Size:** Lower color band indicates size (i.e., 75/11).



### Change Your Needle

Damaged or worn needles result in:

- Broken or shredded threads
- Skipped or uneven stitches
- Puckered or damaged fabrics
- Popping sounds made by sewing machine

### Replace Your Needle

**It's the easiest way to improve your stitch quality.**

### Needle Selection

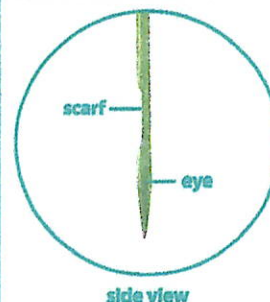
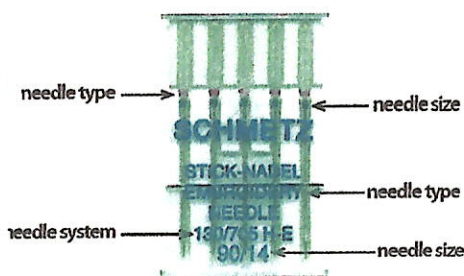
**Choose needle size according to thread thickness and needle type according to fabric application.**

### 130/705 H

The needle system used by home sewing machines. Needles have a flat shank and a scarf.

**SCHMETZ Works with All Sewing Machine Brands!**

### How to Read a Needle Package



### General Purpose Needles

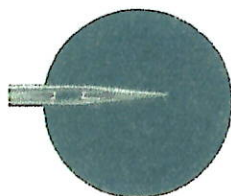
#### Universal

Size: 60/8, 65/9, 70/10, 75/11, 80/12, 90/14, 100/16, 110/18, 120/19, Assorted, Twin, Triple

Color Code: None

Feature: Slightly rounded point.

Fabric Use: Numerous - woven and knits. A great general purpose needle.



#### Jersey (Ball Point)

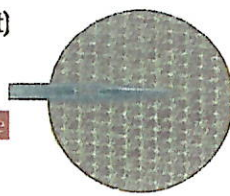
Size: 70/10, 80/12, 90/14, 100/120, Assorted

Color Code: Orange

Feature: Medium ball point.

Fabric Use: Knits

and some stretch fabrics. Made especially for sewing on knits. The medium ball point does not damage or break knit fibers.



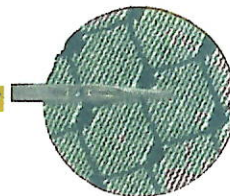
#### Stretch

Size: 65/9, 75/11, 90/14, Twin

Color Code: Yellow

Feature: Medium ball point, special eye and scarf.

Fabric Use: Elastic materials and highly elastic knitwear. The medium ball point, specially designed eye and scarf prevent skipped stitches.



[www.SCHMETZneedles.com](http://www.SCHMETZneedles.com)

## Specialty Needles

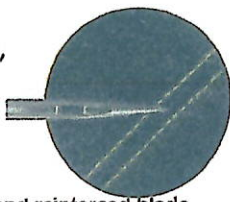
### Jeans

Size: 70/10, 80/12, 90/14, 100/16, 110/18, Assorted, Twin

Color Code: **Blue**

Feature: Modified medium ball point and reinforced blade.

Fabric Use: Denim and similar fabrics. Advanced point design is a SCHMETZ exclusive. For penetrating extra thick woven fabrics, denims, or quilts with minimum needle deflection, reduced risk of needle breakage and skipped stitches.



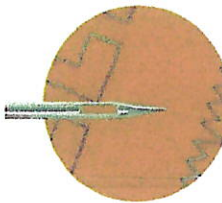
### Embroidery

Size: 75/11, 90/14, Assorted, Twin

Color Code: **Red**

Feature: Light ball point, wide eye and groove.

Fabric Use: Use with rayon, polyester and other specialty embroidery threads. The special scarf, widened groove and enlarged eye protect fragile threads and guard against excess friction allowing trouble-free embroidery and decorative stitching.



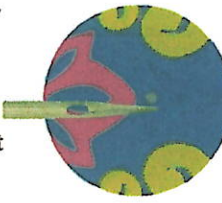
### Gold Embroidery

Size: 75/11, 90/14

Color Code: None

Feature: Titanium Nitride coating, slightly rounded point and enlarged eye.

Fabric Use: Coarse and densely woven materials. Slightly rounded point and enlarged eye are perfect for embroidery on most fabrics and with the most fragile specialty threads. Titanium coating resists adhesives, improves needle wear and penetration of coarse and densely woven fabrics.



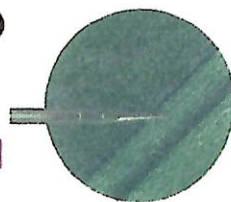
### Microtex (Sharp)

Size: 60/8, 70/10, 80/12, 90/14, 100/19, 110/18, Assorted

Color Code: **Purple**

Feature: Very slim acute point.

Fabric Use: Micro fibers, polyester, silk, foils, artificial leather, coated materials. Very thin acute point creates beautiful topstitching and perfectly straight stitches for quilt piecing when precision is paramount.



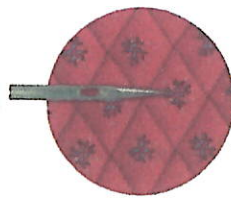
### Quilting

Size: 75/11, 90/14, Assorted

Color Code: **Green**

Feature: Special taper to the slightly rounded point.

Fabric Use: Made especially for piecing and machine quilting. The special tapered design allows easier fabric penetration and helps eliminate skipped stitches.



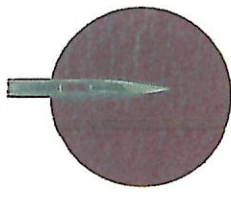
### Leather

Size: 70/10, 80/12, 90/14, 100/16, 110/18, Assorted

Color Code: **Brown**

Feature: Cutting point.

Fabric Use: Leather, artificial leather, heavy non-woven synthetics. Do not use on knit or woven fabrics.



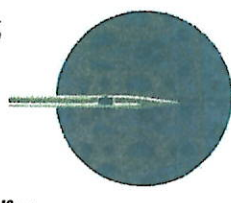
### Quick Threading

Size: 80/12, 90/14

Color Code: None

Feature: Universal needle with a slip-in threading slot in the eye.

Fabric Use: Numerous — woven and knits. A general purpose needle for effortless threading.



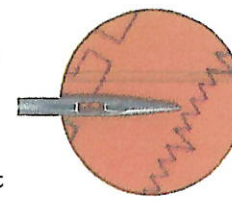
### Metallic

Size: 80/12, 90/14, Twin

Color Code: **Pink**

Feature: Elongated eye.

Fabric Use: Metallic and other specialty threads. A "must have" for sewing with sensitive metallic threads. The elongated eye prevents shredding and breaking of metallic threads.



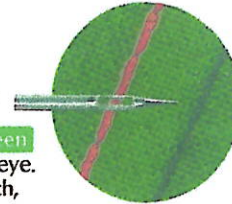
### Topstitch

Size: 80/12, 90/14, 100/16

Color Code: **Lt. Green**

Feature: Extra long eye.

Fabric Use: Topstitch, heavy, multiple or poor quality threads. Achieve perfectly straight stitch lines and even stitches when using a straight stitch plate.



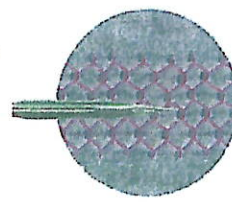
### Hemstitch

Size: 100, 120, Twin

Color Code: None

Feature: A wing on each side of the needle.

Fabric Use: Light or medium weight loosely woven fabrics. Popular for heirloom sewing and to create decorative cutwork.



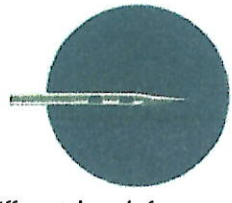
### Double Eye

Size: 80/12

Color Code: None

Feature: Universal needle with two eyes.

Fabric Use: Numerous — woven and knits. Use two different threads for shading and texturing effects for embroidery and topstitching.



## Multiple Needles

### Twin

Double needles are actually two needles mounted on one shaft used to create two rows of stitches simultaneously. Use two spools of thread and one bobbin thread.

### Universal Twin

Sizes: 1.6/70, 1.6/80, 2.0/80, 2.5/80, 3.0/90, 4.0/80, 4.0/90, 4.0/100, 6.0/100, 8.0/100, Assorted



### Double Hemstitch

Size: 2.5/100

A hemstitch needle and a universal needle with a 2.5 mm separation.

### Embroidery Twin

Size: 2.0/75, 3.0/75



### Metallic Twin

Size: 2.5/80, 3.0/90

### Jeans Twin

Size: 4.0/100

### Stretch Twin

Size: 2.5/75, 4.0/75

### Universal Triple

Size: 2.5/80, 3.0/80



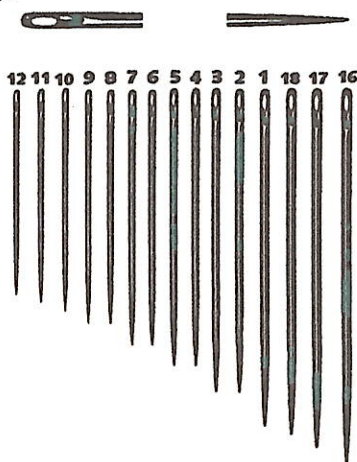
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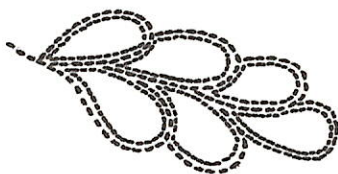
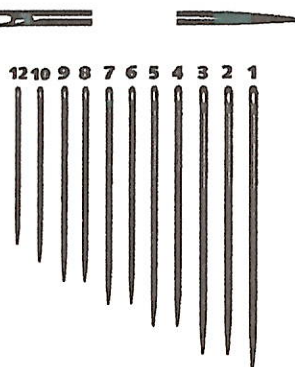
### Sharps

These are general purpose sewing needles used by dressmakers around the world. Size 16, 17 and 18 are known as Carpet Sharps and, as their name suggests, are most commonly used in the design and manufacture of carpets and rugs.



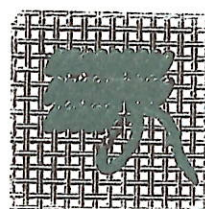
### Quilting / Betweens

Specifically designed for quilters, the short length of these needles allows you to stitch far quicker than when using an ordinary sewing needle.



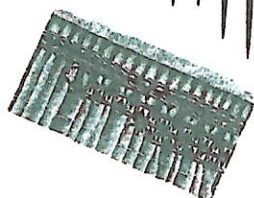
### Tapestry / Cross Stitch

These large eye needles allow the user to thread tapestry wool or six-stranded cotton easily. The blunt tapestry point enables the needle to pass through canvas without tearing or splitting its fibres.



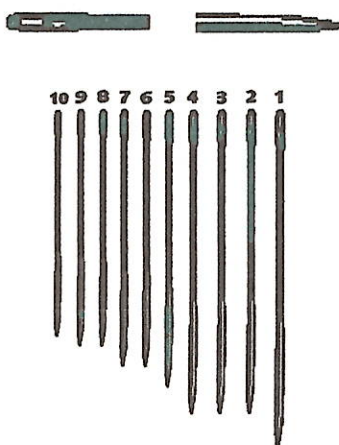
### Milliners' / Straws

Although traditionally used in the Millinery trade, these needles are now more commonly used for pleating, fancy decorative stitching or even some types of beadwork. They are similar to an ordinary Sharps needle but longer.



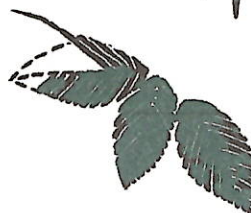
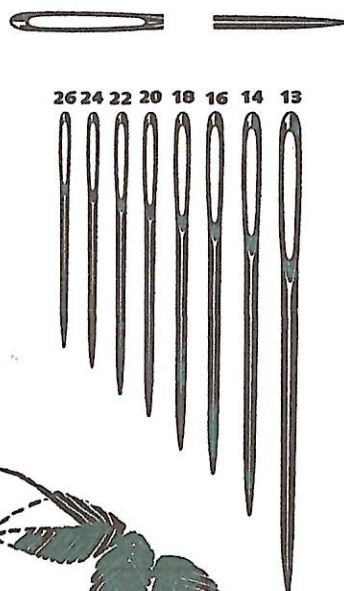
### Leather / Glovers

These needles have unusual triangulated (cutting) points to enable them to pass through tough materials without causing unnecessary abrasion. While, as their name suggests, they were originally intended for use when leather working, they are also ideal when working with other media such as suede and soft plastics.



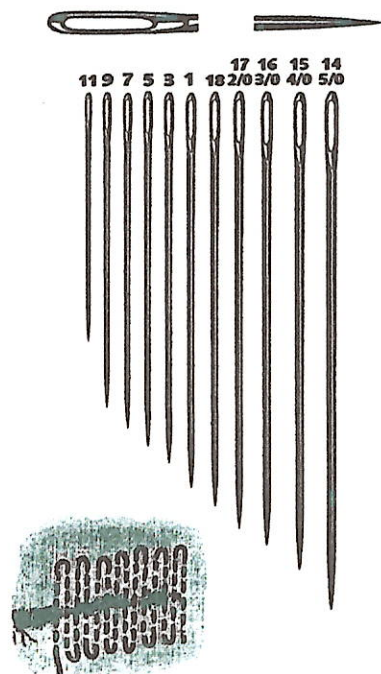
### Chenille

Chenille needles are identical to Tapestry / Cross Stitch needles in length and diameter but the Chenille point is sharp, enabling the needle to pass through the coarsest of fabrics.



### Darners

Long and sharp with elongated eyes, as their name suggests, these needles are used for darning or mending work. Sizes 14 to 18 are commonly known as Yarn or Wool Darners.



### Long Darners

Another form of darning needle, the extra length and larger eyes of the Long Darners make them even more suitable for mending with wool or other thick and coarse threads.



### Beading

Beading needles are made from the finest steel wire, enabling their use with beads, sequins and pearls. Each size of John James' Beading needles is made from a different diameter of wire which is particularly unusual.

### Short Beading / Bead Embroidery

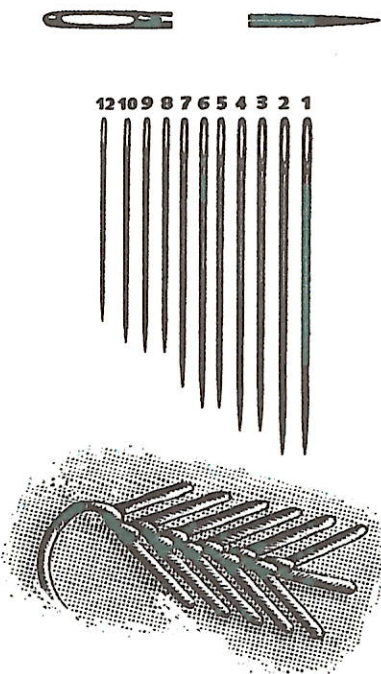
These are specially created Beading needles whose diameters match those of the regular Beading needles, yet in very short lengths. They are ideal for embellishing garments with both beads or sequins and sections of hand embroidery.

### Tapestry Pointed Short Beading / Ball Point Bead Embroidery

As with the Short Beading needles described those of regular Beading needles, yet in very short lengths. As an additional feature, these needles have a specially rounded Tapestry-style point enabling the user to embellish pieces of cross stitch or tapestry with beads, sequins or pearls without splitting the fibres of the base canvas.

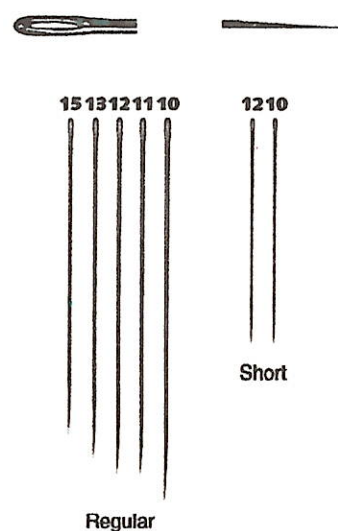
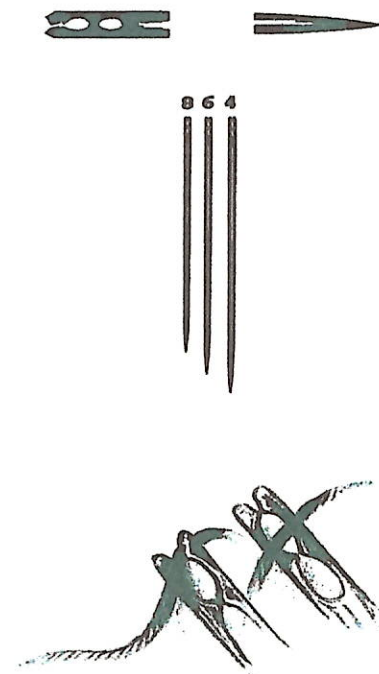
### Embroidery / Crewel

Embroidery needles have a longer eye than a standard Sharps needle, making them more suitable for threading stranded cotton. Apart from this, their length, diameter and point profile is akin to that of a Sharps needle.



### Easy Threading / Calyx Eye

Perfect for those who find it difficult to thread regular needles, these are standard sewing needles with a cut made in the top of the eye to allow thread to pass through it from above, as illustrated.



## CHOOSING THE CORRECT NEEDLE

Stitch Quality is dependent on using the correct needle for your thread, fabric and the type of machine sewing you need to do 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 embroidery 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 the needle.

| Metric | Imperial Size | Fabric Weight                         |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 60     | 8             | Very Fine Synthetics and Cottons      |
| 70     | 10            | Net, Chiffon, Nylon Sheers            |
| 75     | 11            | Voile, Chiffon, Organza               |
| 80     | 12            | Cotton lawn, Taffeta, Silks, Tricots  |
| 90     | 14            | Poplin, Chintz, Gingham, Syn Velvets  |
| 100    | 16            | Cord, Denim, Gabardine, Heavy Sailing |
| 110    | 18            | Heavy Cord, Heavy Denim, Leathers etc |
| 120    | 20            | Heavy Cord, Heavy Denim, Leathers etc |

## HELPFUL HINTS

### 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.

Klasse needles are manufactured for Sewgroup International.

Worldwide sales through HTL Ltd. Hong Kong

www.sewgroup.asia

www.klasse.com



Klasse!... "sew much better..."



# Klasse®

## Choosing the Correct Needles

Klasse needles are perfect for all sewing machines and overlockers from

Baby Lock, Bernette, Bernina, Brother, Elna, EuroPro, Husqvarna/Viking, Janome, Juki, Pfaff, Semco, Simplicity, Singer, and White.



www.klasse.com  
klasseneedles.com

125 Years Of Needle Excellence

AK004 1906

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE

**Universal** - For most woven fabrics, and some knits and synthetics. Use with 80 wt, 60 wt, 50 wt, or 40 wt cotton, polyester, silk, mono-filament (poly or nylon), poly or rayon embroidery, or polyester thread. Slight ballpoint. Available in sizes: 60/8, 70/10, 75/11, 80/12, 90/14, 100/16, 110/18, 120/19. Also available in titanium in size 75/11.

**Ball Point** - For cotton knits, interlock rib knits, fleece, double knit, suede, and most other knit fabrics. Use with polyester or lightweight cotton thread (50 wt). Ballpoint tip prevents needle from piercing and breaking fibers. Available in sizes: 70/10, 80/12, 90/14.

**Embroidery** - For embroidering with 30-40 wt rayon, polyester, 30 wt cotton, or acrylic embroidery thread. Specially coated, larger eye allows smooth thread flow at higher speeds. Available in size 75/11, 90/14. Also available in titanium in size 80/12.

**Jeans/Denim** - For denim, canvas, and other tightly woven fabrics. Use with polyester and nylon thread, heavy cotton, upholstery thread, buttonhole twist and top-stitch thread. Sharp, strong point penetrates dense fabrics. Also ideal for top-stitching woven fabrics. Available in size: 90/14, 100/16, 110/18.

**Leather** - For genuine leather. Use with nylon thread, upholstery thread, or polyester thread. Chisel point penetrates difficult to sew projects. Do not use with textiles or synthetic suede or leather. Available in sizes: 80/12, 90/14, 100/16, 110/18.

**Metallic** - Larger, specially coated eye accommodates metallic thread flow at all stitch speeds. Use with metallic thread. Large groove in shaft prevents thread breaks. Available in size 80/12, 90/14.

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE

**Quilting** - For piecing and quilting layers of cotton fabric and batting. Use with cotton (40/50/60 wt for piecing) - cotton, polyester, rayon, or silk, thread used for quilting. Long, sharp point penetrates multiple layers and maintains straight stitches. Available in size 75/11, 90/14. Also available in titanium in size 80/12.

**Overlocker** - Unlike sewing machines, overlockers use different needle types dependent on the make and model. Use with polyester, cotton, texturized nylon or polyester, fusible, or water soluble thread. Klasse offers six types, each with a sharp point to penetrate all kinds of fabric for a professional overlocker finish. Check your overlockers manual to find your correct needle type.

**Stretch** - For knits with two-way stretch particularly those containing spandex, rubber in swim wear and lingerie, and for sewing elastic. Use with texturized nylon or polyester thread. Specially designed scarf prevents skipped stitches. Available in sizes: 75/11, 90/14.

**Sharps/Microtex** - For silks, micro-fiber fabrics, and for penetrating densely woven fabrics. Use with cotton (fine & medium weight), polyester, silk, or rayon thread. Sharp point also produces perfectly straight top-stitching and smooth buttonholes. Available in sizes: 60/8, 70/10, 80/12, 90/14.

**Top-stitch** - Extra large eye accommodates thick top-stitching thread. Use with heavy weight cotton and polyester threads, 12 wt cotton, 12 wt wool, 28 wt cottons, buttonhole twist, silk or mono-filament (poly or nylon) thread. Extra sharp point allows needle to penetrate easily through all fabrics. Available in sizes: 80/12, 90/14, 100/16.

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE

**Twin** - For heirloom sewing and decorative top-stitching. Use with cotton, polyester and rayon embroidery thread. Size indicates distance between needles. Twin available in Ballpoint, Universal, Jeans, Embroidery, Metallic and Stretch in a variety of sizes. Twin needles are fixed in a nylon block and should be used at slower speeds and not for prolonged periods.

**Anti-Glue Embroidery** - Anti-Glue needles have a specialised coating to prevent adhesives from sticking onto the eye and grooves when sewing through adhesives. It also reduces seam puckering. Available in sizes: 75/11, 90/14.

**Hemstitch** - Single "wing" blade on the side of needle cuts a narrow hole in fabric, creating popular heirloom-style decorative stitching. Use with 80 wt cotton, 60 wt cotton, 40 wt cotton, rayon and polyester embroidery thread. Available in size: 100/16.

**Note:** Please test needle, thread and fabric to ensure correct selections. It may be necessary to change the thread or needle type based on the technique or desired result.

### TROUBLESHOOTING

**Symptoms:** Persistent thread breaks, skipped stitches, puckering fabric, you hear the needle hitting the machine's needle plate or hook, hear a popping when needle goes through fabric.

**Solutions:** 1) make sure you are using the correct needle style and size for your project; 2) make sure your needle is not bent or damaged - sometimes a damaged tip can be hard to see; remove the needle and inspect carefully; 3) make sure your needle is inserted correctly - in 90% of machines, the flat side faces back; refer to your machine manual for proper insertion.

**Tip:** Change your needle when you begin a new project and/or after 8 hours of sewing.

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